SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XI.—PART III.

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1879.

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REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1879

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

To His Honour the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the following Report of the operations of the Department of Immigration, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

In 1873 the stream of emigration from Europe was very great. From that year it decreased steadily till 1877, when it reached its lowest ebb. The returns for 1878 show a considerable increase in the arrivals as compared with those of 1877, which may be regarded as an indication of further increase during the current year.

The arrivals at Quebec in 1877 and 1878 respectively were as follows:—

1877—Steerage passengers, 5,611; Cabin, 2,132	7,743
1878—Steerage passengers, 7,929; Cabin, 2,329	10,258
Increase in 1878	2,515

The adult steerage passengers were principally composed of farmers, labourers, and mechanics. The proportions were as follows:—

Farmers	283
Labourers	2,818
Mechanics	879
Clerks and traders	26
	4,006

It will be seen from the above statement that only twenty-six clerks and traders arrived at Quebec during the year 1878. This was undoubtedly in consequence of the repeated warnings given to this class to remain at home, as there are but few openings for them in this Province at the present time. It is not less the duty of the Emigration Agent to caution those who are not likely to succeed in this Province against coming than to encourage those to emigrate who are likely to improve their condition, and prove a valuable acquisition to the country of their adoption.

The arrivals at Halifax during the year 1878, were as follows :—

Number direct from Great Britain	2,402
" *Via* the St. Lawrence	9
" *Via* the United States	119
Total arrivals at Halifax	2,530
Total arrivals at Quebec	10,258
Total arrivals at Quebec and Halifax	12,788

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario through the Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London Agencies, with their nationalities, during the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, respectively :—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other countries.	Total.
1875.	10,533	1,724	1,621	771	3,006	17,655
1876.	5,722	1,054	1,266	654	2,736	11,432
1877.	4,891	1,362	1,310	756	3,335	11,654
1878.	6,124	1,785	1,551	620	2,975	13,055

The above table shows an increase of 1,401 in favour of 1878, as compared with 1877.

The total arrivals in, and departures from, Ontario, in 1877 and 1878, respectively, were as follows :—

	Via St. Lawrence.	United States.	Total Arrivals.	Left the Province.	Remained in Ontario.
1877—	5,442	11,931	17,370	5,719	11,654
1878—	10,069	12,741	22,810	9,735	13,055
Increase in 1878					1,401

The immigrants settled in this Province during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, were distributed through its respective Agencies, as follows :—

Year.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	Total.
1876.	590	855	2,914	5,650	1,420	11,432
1877.	431	743	2,534	6,590	1,356	11,654
1878.	416	746	4,602	6,348	943	13,055

In addition to the above immigrants, the following numbers were reported through the Customs, as having arrived and settled in Ontario.

TABLE A.—Showing the number of Immigrants arrived, the number remained in Ontario, with their nationalities, and the number who passed through the Province for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878.

DAVID SPENCE, *Secretary*

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Ottawa, and ports within its Agency	1,665	1,029	842
Kingston " "	1,521	1,770	649
Toronto " "	1,802	1,412	837
Hamilton " "	313	....	674
London " "	2,390	2,014	1,883
	7,691	6,225	4,885
Decrease in 1878, through Customs.....			1,340

Table A shows the monthly, quarterly, and yearly arrivals at, and departures from, the various Agencies, the nationalities of those settled in this Province, and the grand totals of 1877 and 1878, respectively.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario, through Agencies, during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, respectively :—

Year.	Numbers Left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1874.	241,014	25,444	10·55
1875.	173,809	17,655	10·16
1876.	138,222	11,654	8·43
1877.	119,971	13,055	10·86

The return of the number of emigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe in 1878, is not yet received.

The following statement shows the aggregate number of children settled in this Province since 1868, through the undermentioned parties.

YEAR.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Mssi Bilborough.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Mr. Stephenson.	Total.
1868	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1869	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
1870	253	194	.....	.....	.....	447
1871	277	498	.....	.....	.....	775
1872	185	321	.....	.....	.....	506
1873	134	358	.....	102	.....	594
1874	193	279	.....	50	81	603
1875	.....	184	.....	78	43	305
1876	.....	163	.....	71	.....	234
1877	91	115	.....	83	28	317
1878	42	68	79	86	32	307
Total.....	1367	2180	79	470	184	4280

DEMAND FOR LABOURERS.

Early in the season of 1878 a larger proportion of labourers than usual arrived at the Toronto Agency, while the demand was not quite equal to that of former years. It was such, however, that all the farm labourers obtained employment immediately on their arrival. As the season advanced the applications increased, till, during the harvest, it was impossible to supply them. In some parts of the country farm labourers were paid as high as $2.50 per diem during the harvest. The demand in the western sections of the Province seems to be greater than in the eastern. The agent at London reports that he is already receiving applications for labourers for the Spring work.

The assistance to immigrants in the way of reduction of passage money during the years 1877 and 1878, was as follows:—

1877.

340	Children at $6 each—paid in Ontario	$2,040 00
155	Female domestic servants, at $6 each—paid in England	930 00
126	Farm labourers, including their families	452 00
	Total amount paid	$3,422 00

1878.

401	Children, at $6 each—paid in Ontario	$2,406 00
249	Female domestic servants—paid in England	1,494 00
98	Farm labourers, including their families	171 00
		$4,071 00
	Less balance in P. Bryne's hands, 31st December, 1877	889 87
		$3,181 13

All the farm labourers, and the majority of the female domestic servants who received the bonus in advance, had their fares paid through the Immigration Department by friends living in Ontario. The number of persons who had their fares paid in this way was, 203 in 1877, and 266 in 1878.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration, during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878 respectively, was as follows:

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Agencies in Europe	$6,243 00	$8,018 08	$7,651 10
Agencies in Canada	2,245 75	2,649 16	2,618 38
Dominion Government proportion of carriage from Quebec	25,000 00	21,239 62	7,139 32
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario	3,372 56	4,961 87	4,817 94
Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance	4,381 44	5,599 08	5,610 38
Assistance to Immigrants in reduction of passage money	1,712 63	1,382 00	775 13

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Bonus to Immigrants paid in Ontario	408 00	2,040 00	2,406 00
Commissions to agents paid in Ontario	1,453 50	....	....
Incidentals	745 46	375 55	829 84
Inspection	....	....	127 00
	$45,563 01		
Less unexpended bonus returned to Treasury	361 91		
Total	$45,201 10	$46,265 36	$31,975 09
Cost per head, including immigrants settled through Agencies only...	$3 95	$3 96	$2 44

The Free Grant Lands.

The stream of settlers into the Free Grant Districts of Ontario has been steadily increasing since 1874. During the year 1878, 2,115 persons, representing a population of about 9,000 souls, were located. Of these a considerable number must have been immigrants of 1878 and previous years. In 1878, 958 immigrants received free passes to the Free Grant Districts, and the presumption is, that most of them have taken up land. The following statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shows the progress of the Free Grant Districts since 1868.

YEAR.	Number of Townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46,336	82	2,120	.....	.....
1869	24	566	56,011	52	956	....	.....
1870	14	1,200	155,427½	148	4,585½	.....	.....
1871	1	1,113	153,105½	139	3,452½	.....	....
1872	18	875	115,065	97	2,268½	148	.....
1873	6	757	100,603½	79	5,038	381	...
1874	10	919	119,070	57	2,144	453	755
1875	1	1,387	186,807	89	3,896	381	570
1876	.....	1,463	192,858	110	2,261	462	546
1877	4	1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542
1878	1	2,115	274,238	188	6,637	1,118	472
Total	94	12,820	1,660,322½	1,190	38,892½	3,634	2,885

By the award of the arbitrators, to whom was referred the duty of determining the Northern and Western boundaries of Ontario, the territory of this Province has been about doubled. The area, exclusive of the great lakes, is now about 200,000 square miles, or 128,000,000 of acres ; that of the newly acquired territory alone being only 20,000 square miles less than that of the United Kingdom. It contains many and varied mineral deposits, vast tracts of timber lands of great value, and millions of acres of available agricultural land. On the borders of Rainy River the soil is specially adapted for farming purposes, the river itself affording every facility for navigation, and has no obstructions for one hundred miles immediately below Fort Frances. In view of these facts immigration continues to be of paramount importance to this Province, both for settling the new territories, and filling the places of those farmers and labourers who are sure to move in increasing numbers from the old settlements to the new.

Further details will be found in the various appendices to this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Commissioner

Toronto, February, 1879.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, Esq., ONTARIO AGENT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Canada Buildings,
31 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.,
December 31st, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the past year I have answered about 2,000 inquiries, personal and by letter, for information regarding Ontario. Of these a large proportion were by working men who had nothing to depend upon but their labour. Such indeed is the wide-spread depression prevailing throughout the great industries of Britain at the present time, that tens of thousands of skilled workmen and good labourers would gladly emigrate immediately if they had the opportunity. To this class of inquirers I have given no encouragement whatever, but on the contrary, advised them to wait till a revival of commercial prosperity should create a demand for their labour in the Province.

A considerable number of the applicants for information were persons having more or less capital, and, in some cases, independent incomes. A few were manufacturers who contemplate transferring their capital and enterprise to Ontario, but the majority were persons desirous of taking up land with a view to farming operations. It is hardly necessary to say that I have been careful to point out to these moneyed classes the various advantages held out to them by our Province, whether they designed living upon the interest of their invested means or employing their capital in the active pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce; and I am happy to know that a number of this most desirable class of settlers have made their home in Ontario during the year, to the manifest advantage of the country.

I have circulated, as usual, a large number of Ontario maps with the printed information attached to them. In order to reach that important class, the tenant farmers, who, in many districts, have just witnessed the close of another year of misfortune and disaster, the Hon William Annand, chief agent, has recently published a small pamphlet principally bearing on the cattle trade with Canada. Of this pamphlet 6,000 copies were distributed at the late Smithfield cattle show.

I was asked a short time ago by the proprietors of the London *Globe* to write for the columns of that paper a brief description of Ontario as a field of emigration, a request which I at once complied with, though the space assigned to me for the purpose was too limited to admit of more than a very imperfect sketch.

The number of persons assisted by the Ontario bonus during the year was 347, of whom 249 were female domestics, and the remainder chiefly the wives and children of farm labourers previously settled in the Province. These figures show an increase of 76 in the total number of bonus emigrants, and an increase of 102 in domestic servants, over those of 1877.

The Dominion Government having resolved to discontinue giving assistance of any kind to emigrants, we may expect to obtain fewer domestic servants than ever next year; for, as I have, in previous reports, had occasion to point out, this important class of emi-

grants requires the strongest possible inducements—including almost free passages—to prevail upon them to leave this country, where they can always obtain situations with good wages, so long as they conduct themselves properly.

I am happy to report that the rapidly growing trade between this country and the Dominion, especially in live stock, meat, poultry, and dairy produce, &c., is attracting a good deal of attention in the press here, which cannot fail to benefit the Province of Ontario.

The Emigration Returns for the year not being yet issued by the Board of Trade, I am unable to forward them along with this report, but will do so immediately on their coming to hand.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy,
Commissioner of Immigration, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF L. STAFFORD, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 9th December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith for the information of the Honourable Commissioner of Immigration for the Province of Ontario, a report showing the total arrivals of Cabin and Steerage passengers at this port, during the current year, up to 30th November, with statements showing their nationalities, trades and callings, the line of steamers by which they came, number assisted to emigrate, number assisted with free transport to the Province of Ontario, and the general destinations of the steerage passengers.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec in 1878, were :

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
	2330	7935	10265
Add births at Sea	0	3	3
	2330	7938	10268
Deduct deaths at Sea	1	9	10
	2329	7929	10258

The arrivals compared with those of 1877, show an increase of 2515 souls.

Comparative Table of Arrivals 1877 and 1878.

Where from.	1877.		1878.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	1944	3983	2050	5450	1573	..
Ireland	66	597	134	779	250	..
Scotland	122	707	145	1280	596	..
Total from the United Kingdom	2132	5287	2329	7509	2419	..
Via United States, &c., &c.	..	324	..	420	96	..
	..	5611	..	7929	2515	..
Cabin	..	2132	..	2329	..	..
Grand Total	..	7743	..	10258	..	..

Showing an increase of 2,419 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 96 *via* United States, etc.

The total number of Steamers which arrived with passengers was 84.

The average passage of the Allan Line was, Mail Steamers from Liverpool, 10 days; Londonderry, 9 days; Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 12¼ days; Dominion Line, from Liverpool, 12 days; Temperley's London Line, 15 days.

The number of Cabin and Steerage by each line of vessels was as follows:

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line, Mail Steamers	1883	5683	7566
" Glasgow Steamers	145	1280	1425
Dominion Line of Steamers	278	526	804
Temperley's Line of Steamers	23	20	43
Via United States, &c., &c	....	420	420
	2329	7929	10258

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows:—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French.	Russian Mennonites.	Icelanders.	Swiss.	Italians.	Total.
Allan Line Mail Steamers from Liverpool and Londonderry	4442	913	..	194	1531	68	276	..	141	1	7566
Glasgow Steamers	....	....	1007	....	....	....	....	418	....	....	1425
Dominion Steamers	622	66	36	25	....	4	47	....	....	4	804
London Steamers	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Via United States, &c.	228	62	34	19	7	62	....	....	5	3	420
	5335	1041	1077	238	1538	134	323	418	146	8	10258

The nationalities of the Immigrants of 1878, compared with those of 1877, were as follows:

	1877.	1878.
English	4646	5335
Irish	742	1041
Scotch	799	1077
Germans	84	238
Scandinavians	1004	1538
French and Belgians	150	134
Swiss	62	146
Italians	12	8
Russians (Mennonites)	183	323
Russians	9	....
Icelanders	52	418
	7743	10258

The number of single men arrived was 3234.
The number of single women arrived was 954.

Trades and callings of the steerage male adults, as per Passenger Lists, were as follows:

Farmers	283
Labourers	2818
Mechanics	879
Clerks, Traders, &c	26
	4006

The following Table gives the number of Immigrants assisted to emigrate to the Province of Ontario, by various parties during the season 1878:

Date. 1878.	Vessel.	By whom sent.	Sexes.				Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	
May 15	Phœnician	Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow	10	15	54	5	84
" 22	Peruvian	Miss Macpherson	6	5	36	6	53
June 8	Sarmatian	Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham	11	6	61	11	89
July 25	Borussia	Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamilton	3	5	27	1	36
Sep. 8	Circassian	Miss Macpherson	4	6	12	4	26
Oct. 5	Polynesian	Miss Rye	..	14	24	4	42
		Total	34	51	214	31	330

The total number assisted with free transport to the Province of Ontario by this office was:—

	SOULS.	ADULTS.
Males	1251	1251
Females	718	718
Children	577	288½
Infants	330	
	2876	2257½

Their nationalities were:—

	SOULS.	ADULTS.
English	1682	1298½
Irish	389	345
Scotch	360	262½
Germans	179	142½
Norwegians	33	29
French and Belgians	14	13
Icelanders	105	77
Swiss	113	89
Italians	1	1
	2876	2257½

They were forwarded to the following places in the Province of Ontario:—

	SOULS.	ADULTS.
Ottawa	94	78
Central Districts	295	232½
Toronto	1632	1320½
West of Toronto	855	626½
	2876	2257½

The general destination of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows:—

	ADULTS.	
Eastern Townships	134	
Montreal	629	
Total, Province of Quebec		763
	ADULTS.	
Ottawa City	98	
Ottawa District	54	
Kingston City	51	
Kingston District	275	
Toronto	1612½	
West of Toronto	964½	
Total, Province of Ontario		3055
	ADULTS.	
Nova Scotia	20½	
New Brunswick	31	
Manitoba	439½	
British Columbia	8½	
	499½	
Total Adults		4317½
To which may be added ⅓ for children and infants		1439
Total number of souls remaining in Canada		5756

Eastern States	83½	Adults.
Western States	1199	"
	1282½	Adults.

The passengers of the season were, with the exception of one case of small pox, free from contagious disease, only two deaths occurred on the voyage to British Immigrants, and eight amongst the Icelanders and Mennonites, viz.:—two males and one female from old age and debility, and five children from infantine diseases.

The Immigrants of 1878 were of the usual classes of farmers, farm labourers, mechanics and female domestic servants, generally well adapted to supply the wants of the country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. Stafford,
Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

REPORT OF EDWIN CLAY, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HALIFAX.

Dominion of Canada Immigration Office,
Halifax, January 28th, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have received your telegram, and have just finished the inclosed, being anxious to get it off by next Quebec train. I have marked all the places in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia to which passes were given; the rest were forwarded to the Upper Provinces. Hoping you will find the inclosed all you require,

I am yours obediently,
Edwin Clay.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

Number of arrivals direct from Great Britain	2402
Via St. Lawrence	9
Via United States	119
Total as far as known	2530

Destinations of the passengers were as follows:—

	Adults.
New Brunswick	75
Prince Edward's Island	35
Quebec	398
Ontario	653
Eastern States	81
Western States	119
Remaining in Nova Scotia	640

The general classification was as follows:—

Males	1186
Females	429
Children	366

The Nationalities of the passengers were as follows :—

English	1280	French and Belgian	114
Irish	329	Icelandic	40
Scotch	133	Other countries	156

Trades and callings of the passengers were as follows :—

Farmers	62
Farm and general labourers	858
Mechanics	182
Clerks and trades	50
Female servants	164
No trade or calling given	1214
	2530

Edwin Clay,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

Number and destination of all persons forwarded from this office by free passes during the year ending 31st December, 1878 :—

	Adult Passes.		Adult Passes.
Amherst, N. S	7	Oakfield, N. S	12½
Berlin, Ont	1	Port Stanley	1
Barrie	1	Port Colborne	1
Bristol	1	Peterboro'	11
Bowmanville	5½	Picton, Ont	7
Brantford	3½	Pictou, N. S	7
Brockville	2	Riviere du Loup	3
Belleville	18	Quebec	63
Campbellton, N. B	4	Richmond Junction	3
Compton	1	Shubenacadie, N. S	36
Cobourg	3	Stewiacke, N. S	2
Chatham, Ont	7½	Stellarton, N. S	4
Dorchester, N. B	4	Sherbrooke	9½
Dundas	2½	Stratford	5½
Fergus	1	St. Catharines	1
Guelph	5½	St. John N. B	65
Georgetown	1	Smith's Falls, Ont	1
Ingersoll	4	St. Thomas	3½
Hamilton	20	St. Marys	1
Hamburg	1	Sackville, N. B	1
Kingston Ont	14	Strathroy	1
London, Ont	26	Thompson, N. S	26
Lindsay	12½	Toronto	363
Londonderry, N. S	71½	Truro, N. S	6
Montreal	140	Weldford, N. B	2
Moncton, N. B	2	Whitby	13
Mitchell	1	Windsor Junction, N. S	3
Napanee	1	Windsor, Ont	1
Ottawa	10		

I have marked all from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Edwin Clay,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. R. M. PERSSE, TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of my operations during the Immigration season of 1878, as Travelling Immigration Agent in charge of Immigrants between Montreal and Toronto.

From the 24th March to the 9th November, the close of navigation, I made thirty-six trips convoying from Montreal to Toronto the immigrants of forty-three steamships.

The Dominion Travelling Agent takes charge of all immigrants at Quebec, and convoys them to Montreal, where he hands them over to my care. By this arrangement he is able to attend to the wants of the immigrants of odd ships, as well as to those coming by mail steamers. This mode of procedure has been found to work satisfactorily, and has contributed in no small degree to the comfort and safety of the immigrants, especially of young women travelling without protection.

Government Station, Tanneries, Montreal.

At this station the immigrant train is delayed for about one hour in order to allow the immigrants to partake of refreshments, &c. Those who receive the Ontario bonus and others in really indigent circumstances get their meals at Dominion expense. The station is in charge of Mr. J. J. Daley, Dominion Immigration Agent, who, with staff, I find at all hours in readiness.

On the westward journey I go through the train and distribute among the immigrants circulars and other printed matter relating to our Free Grant lands, giving them such information and instruction as they may require ; I also telegraph their arrival to their friends in Ontario gratuitously, if needed.

I gave free meals and refreshments between Montreal and Toronto to such immigrants as received the Ontario Bonus in reduction of their ocean passage ; and also to many who received Dominion Passenger Warrants at £4 15*s.* 0d, and free railway passes to Ontario from Dominion Agent at Quebec. Among the latter class of immigrants, many had not the means to purchase the necessaries of life, and I found it absolutely necessary to provide them with provisions for the journey.

I have in every case traced to their destination in Ontario all immigrants whose passage money was paid through the Immigration Department, Toronto, as well as such domestic servants as had received assistance in England in the way of reduction of their passage money. Weekly lists, as in the previous year, giving name of immigrant, occupation, &c., together with certificates of character of the domestic servants from last employer in the British Isles, were forwarded to me regularly by your Agent in London, England.

Immigration of Children.

Miss Rye, Miss Macpherson, Mr. Middlemore, and Rev. Mr. Stephenson, brought to Ontario a number of children of both sexes, all of whom passed through my hands on their way to Hamilton, Galt, London, and Niagara "Homes" respectively ; from appearances and from general conversation with them in the cars, I am of opinion they had received considerable training before emigrating from the Mother Country.

Female Domestic Servants.

The demand for this class of female help, exceeded that of the preceding year. Of the 249 assisted servants who arrived, all, with few exceptions, were engaged immediately on their arrival in Toronto, at good wages, averaging $7.00 per month.

The numerous advertisements that appear day after day in the local journals for general servants, &c., show that notwithstanding the very low rate for which this special class of immigrants can obtain their passage from Liverpool to Ontario, namely, $5.10, or

£1 0s. 4d. sterling, yet the supply is quite inadequate to fill even the orders received by the Department. I would recommend that increased efforts should be made in the British Isles to bring to our Province some of the many young women accustomed to house-work. By a little more exertion on the part of Dominion Government Agents there should be no difficulty in obtaining a large number of this very desirable class.

TORONTO AGENCY.

According to departmental instructions, I invariably delivered, on my arrival in Toronto, all immigrants for this Agency, to Mr. Donaldson, at the Government Immigration Depot, where free meals were in readiness for them immediately on their getting off the cars, which were arranged for by my telegraphing ahead, giving number and hour of arrival. The immigrants for Stratford, London and the west, holding through railway tickets, I transferred to Grand Trunk Railway "Special," in waiting. Those for Hamilton and other points on the Great Western Railway, went by regular train from Union Station.

In conclusion, I beg again to call your attention to the continued courtesy shown to both immigrants and myself by agents, operators and other officials of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is also gratifying to be able to report, that I have on all occasions, at all hours, night and day, found conductors and brakesmen of immigrant "specials," most obliging to the newly arrived, and willing to do what lay in their power to make the immigrants, *en route*, comfortable. The civility and attention shown, tend considerably to lighten the railway journey, and give them a favourable impression of our country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. M. PERSSE,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable ARTHUR S. HARDY, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

THE following Table shows the number, ages, and sexes of children brought out, and settled in the Province, during the season of 1878 :—

BY WHOM BROUGHT OUT.	NUMBER OF SOULS, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.																		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total number of Souls.	"HOMES" IN ONTARIO.
	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 years and over.			
Miss Rye.....	..	..	2	3	2	2	4	4	7	3	3	2	5	...	1	..	1	1	2	1	41	42	"Our Western Home," Niagara.
Miss Macpherson	..	2	7	4	6	4	9	7	12	4	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	6	46	22	68	"Boys' Home," Galt.
Miss Bilbrough	..	..	5	1	10	3	7	11	8	8	7	7	8	3	..	..	.	..	1	49	30	79	"Marchmont Home," Belleville.
Mr. J. T. Middlemore.. .	3	2	5	1	4	10	8	7	11	11	9	9	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	51	35	86	"Guthrie Home," London.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson.....	1	..	1	...	..	1	1	4	3	8	4	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	16	16	32	"Children's Home," Hamilton.
Total.....	4	4	20	9	22	20	29	33	41	34	25	22	20	6	2	..	2	4	10	163	144	307	

Montreal Agency.

Statement showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from Montreal Agency by Free Railway Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878, as compiled from weekly returns sent to the Department.

Date.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Kingston.	Port Hope.	Brockville.	Prescott.	Arnprior.	Cornwall.	Belleville.	Berlin.	Weston.	Oshawa.	Morrisburg.	Aultsville.	Lancaster.	Stratford.	Colborne.	Napanee.	Chatham.	Brampton.	Tyendinaga.	Whitby.	Total Adult Weekly Passes
January 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 19	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	7
" 26	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	6
February 2	4	1	..	..	..	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	7
" 9	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
" 16	7	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
" 23	5	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	7
March 2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" 16	2	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2
" 23	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" 30	1	1½	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½
April 6	5	3	8	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	16
" 13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" 20	1	3	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	6½	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	10½
" 27	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	8
May 4	13	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	3	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
" 11	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	.	17
" 18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" 25	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
June 1	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" 8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" 15	10½	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	12½
" 22	10½	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½
" 29	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	12
July 6	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" 13	13	.	.	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	..	16
" 20	5	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" 27	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	11
August 3	10	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
" 10	9	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
" 17	15	..	1	...	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
" 24	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..	10½
" 31	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
September 7	13	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	17
" 14	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
" 21	10	7	..	..	..	1	..	.	2	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
" 28	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
October 5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
" 12	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	8
" 18	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	4½
" 26	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	10
November 2	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	18
" 9	8	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" 16	9	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
" 23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	11
" 30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
December 7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" 14	10	1	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13
" 21	3	2	2	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" 28	4½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	5½
Total.....	312	32½	34	1	8	12	2	11	9	13½	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	4½	1	1	1	1	453½

Quebec Agency.

Statement showing the number of souls and adults of the Immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec who received Free Railway Passes to their destination in Ontario for season of 1878.

	Souls.	Adults.		Souls.	Adults.
Almonte	4	4	Kincardine	39	28
Alma	1	1	Lindsay	7	5½
Angus	1	1	London	203	143½
Arnprior	3	3	Lucan	3	3
Allandale	3	3	Lakefield	3	2½
Barrie	17	15	Listowell	1	1
Brockville	8	7	Lancaster	1	1
Bowmanville	2	2	Mount Forest	8	5
Brighton	1	1	Millbrooke	1	1
Belleville	102	68	Mitchell	7	7
Bothwell	4	4	Morrisburg	1	1
Brampton	26	17	Merritton	2	2
Brantford	16	9	Mallorytown	1	1
Boulton	1	1	Newcastle	5	5
Berlin	20	18½	Newmarket	2	2
Blair	3	2	Newtonville	1	1
Bradford	2	2	Ottawa	94	78
Cobden	1	1	Oshawa	10	9½
Collingwood	10	9½	Orangeville	7	3
Clifford	7	4½	Owen Sound	1	1
Coboconk	1	1	Peterboro'	14	13
Clinton	21	11½	Pembroke	24	21
Cobourg	2	2	Petrolia	1	1
Cornwall	2	2	Paisley	4	4
Chatsworth	5	2½	Port Hope	8	6
Charleston	1	1	Paris	2	2
Colborne	1	1	Port Elgin	6	3½
Chatham	7	7	Renfrew	12	11½
Cannington	2	2	St. Thomas	20	16½
Dundas	3	1½	Stratford	6	6
Duffin's Creek	3	2	Strathroy	9	7
Elora	6	3	Sarnia	12	8
Eastwood	2	2	St. Catharines	12	10
Forest	3	3	Southampton	2	2
Fergus	3	3	Seaforth	17	15
Franklin	5	4	Simcoe	2	2
Gravenhurst	21	13	Scarboro' Junction	2	2
Galt	89	51	St. Marys	8	7
Guelph	10	8	Sand Point	1	1
Goderich	2	2	Toronto	1632	1320½
Gananoque	1	1	Thorold	2	2
Hamilton	119	92½	Thornbury	5	2½
Harriston	3	3	Uxbridge	2	2
Hespeler	1	1	Woodstock	14	10½
Ingersoll	14	10	Whitby	7	7
Jarvis	10	7	Walkerton	5	5
Kingston	59	43½	Watford	3	3

	Souls.	Adults.		Souls.	Adults.
Wingham	6	3	Windsor	2	1
Waterloo	3	3			
Total Free Passes issued from Quebec in 1878				2876	2257½
Total Free Passes issued from Quebec in 1877				1928	1502½
Increase				948	755

R. M. Persse,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF W. J. WILLS, Esq., IMMIGRATION AGENT, OTTAWA.

Government Immigration Office,
Ottawa, 8th January, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the operations of this agency during the past year 1878.

The total number of arrivals was as follows, viz. :—

European Immigrants	531
Settlers from United States	842
Total	1373
Deduct European Immigrants passed to Province of Quebec	115
Total settled in Ontario	1258

The effects brought in by American Citizens, as far as ascertained, amount to $32,696.00.

Table shewing the number of Immigrants, together with their nationalities, who reached this Agency during the year 1878.

	European Immigrants.		Total.
	Via St. Lawrence.	*Via* United States.	
Natives of England	151	82	233
" Ireland	83	35	118
" Scotland	42	33	75
" Germany	41	10	51
" France	21	32	53
" Norway and Sweden	1	0	1
Settlers from United States			842
			1373
Went to the Province of Quebec			115
Total settled in Ontario			1258

Customs Returns, shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the following Ports of Entry, with value of effects.

Port of Prescott,	234	Souls, value of	Effects.....	$ 5180 00
" Brockville,	265	"	"	11243 00
" Ottawa,	145	"	"	6328 00
" Morrisburg,	116	"	"	4530 00
" Cornwall,	82	"	"	2415 00
	842 Souls.			$32696 00

TABLE shewing the number of Immigrants who received assistance in the shape of passage orders and provisions, 400 souls, equal to 341 adults, at a cost of $3.54 per adult.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England.....	78	43	61	182
" Ireland.....	34	29	25	88
" Scotland.....	29	12	10	51
" Germany.....	13	4	12	29
" France.....	24	14	11	49
" Norway and Sweden.....	0	1	0	1
	178	103	119	400

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. WILLS.
Agent.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Immigration.
Toronto.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RICHARD MACPHERSON, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, KINGSTON.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 2ND JANUARY, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon. the Commissioner of Immigration the Annual Statements of this office for the year ending 31st December, 1878, viz. :

1st. Statement showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during the year 1878, by way of the St. Lawrence and United States, respectively.

2nd. Statement of monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year, the number fed and distributed each month, also the number of meals furnished to destitute immigrants.

3rd. Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants to whom free passes have been furnished during the year 1878.

4th. Statement showing the number of Settlers from the United States, as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the Ports of Entry within this Agency for the past year, and the value of their effects, amounting to $32,504.00.

The expenditure for the year as shown by the monthly statements furnished to your Departments, amounts for transport to the sum of $683.21, and for meals and provisions to $216.23.

I regret that the depression existing in 1877 has continued throughout the past year, which has caused considerable difficulty in satisfactorily placing immigrants, more particularly mechanics and especially machinists.

In reference to the immigration of children, I may state that Marchmont Home at Belleville, which has been so successfully managed for the past seven years by Miss Bilbrough has, I believe, been transferred by Miss Macpherson to Miss Bilbrough, who now has the full control of this Home. She visited Glasgow last winter and brought out with her in the month of May seventy-nine children, chiefly for adoption, who were speedily placed (I have every reason to believe in good homes), and had the number been doubled I am informed there would have been but little difficulty in obtaining good homes for all. Mr. Quarrier, of Glasgow, who has been working with marked success among the destitute children of that city, accompanied Miss Bilbrough to Canada last spring, and visited about two hundred children sent out from Scotland. He was greatly pleased with Ontario as a field for immigration and returned, after having spent nearly three months in the country, fully impressed with the advantage of sending an increased number of children to this Province, stating that he had heard very flattering reports of Canada from friends on this side the Atlantic, but "that the half had not been told" him of its advantages. I have no doubt his visit to Canada will prove an advantage to the cause of immigration from Scotland.

The general health of the immigrants who arrived within the Agency during the past year has been remarkably good, as you may judge by the absence of any charge for medical attendance.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. Macpherson,
Government Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Immigration,
Toronto.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878; and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	407	23	430				
Ireland	102	3	105				
Scotland	205	1	206				
Germany	18	2	20				
Norway	1	.....	1	746	55	410	408
Switzerland	10	2	12				
Iceland							
America	.....	1	1				
Other Countries	17	9	26				
Settlers from United States as reported by Collectors of Customs at the several Ports in this agency.	.....	649	649	649			
Total	760	690	1450	1395	55	410	408

Remarks:—Fifty-five passed to the Province of Quebec.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878 :—

Months.	*Via* the St. Lawrence	*Via* the United States	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.	Number of meals furnished.
January	17	7	24	18	23	26
February	8	2	10	7	10	13
March	34	4	38	26	36	30
April	59	7	66	50	49	214
May	144	7	151	108	63	110
June	28	7	35	26	31	54
July	71	3	74	38	32	137
August	184	1	185	46	49	127
September	73	.....	73	27	36	110
October	53	.....	53	22	33	68
November	69	1	70	30	33	125
December	20	2	22	12	13	29
Settlers from United States reported by Collectors of Customs	.....	649	649	.....	.....	.....
Total	760	690	1450	410	408	1043

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878 :

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Toronto	67
Montreal	47½
Cornwall	23
Lancaster	9
Prescott	16
Brockville	20½
Belleville	23½
Scarboro	1
Bowmanville	3
Colborne	2
Cobourg	3½
Grafton	3
Lennoxville	1
Napanee	5½
Port Hope	18½
Whitby	1
Morrisburg	3
Lyn	2
Portland Township	7
Township of Kingston	3
Loughborough Township	31
Carried Forward	291

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward	291
Mallorytown	½
Ballantyne	1
Oshawa	4
Gananoque	2
Ottawa	12
Palmerston	4
Orillia	8
Omemee	1½
Bethany	1
Peterboro	½
Carleton Place	2
Arnprior	1½
Renfrew	2½
Lindsay	3
Sand Point	½
Parham	2
Millbrook	1
Perth	3
Picton	2
Total	343

STATEMENT showing number of settlers from the United States as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the Kingston Immigration District for the year 1878, and the value of their effects.

PORTS OF ENTRY.	No. of Settlers reported.	Value of Effects.
Whitby	38	$915.00
Oshawa	24	960.00
Bowmanville	22	506.00
Newcastle	10	430.00
Port Hope	50	2251.00
Cobourg	38	2,047.00
Cramahe	31	1,105.00
Brighton	18	331.00
Trenton	8	300.00
Belleville	126	12,567.00
Napanee	34	1,960.00
Kingston	148	4,520.00
Granoque	73	1,525.00
Picton	29	3,087.00
Total	649	$32,504.00

Besides the above the Collectors of Customs estimate about an equal number having come into this Agency from the United States without making entries (or say 600) not having effects of any considerable value but intending to reside in this Province.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN A. DONALDSON, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, TORONTO.

DOMINION OF CANADA, IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 6th, 1879.

To The Honourable A. S. Hardy,
Commissioner of Immigration, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1878, accompanied by the usual returns.

In furnishing this Report I have much pleasure in stating that the number of arrivals this year has exceeded that of 1877, by some 2,475.

The total number of arrivals at this Agency during the year, was 6,814; of this number 1,622 were Norwegians who passed through to the Western States, leaving a balance of 5,192 remaining in Canada; of these 318 were Mennonites who passed on to join their friends in Manitoba, and 212 Icelanders who went to the Colony in Gimli.

In addition to these numbers,* 1,354 were reported as having arrived at the various ports of entry in my district, making a total of 8,168.

The immigrants arriving during the year were, generally speaking, of a good class. They were all very healthy, no sickness of any importance being reported among them.

The capital brought into the district this year will amount to some $210,000: of this sum, some $30,000 were brought by Mennonites, and about $10,000 by Icelanders, both of which parties took their money with them to Manitoba. Of the balance, the greater part has been invested in the purchase of cleared farms and real estate, while not a small proportion has gone into the Free Grant District of Muskoka.

In spite of all reports to the contrary, all parties of the proper class of immigrants arriving at this Agency were, with a little extra exertion, readily placed where employment was awaiting them immediately after their arrival. The only difficulty experienced was in placing clerks and shop-keepers, of whom a few, notwithstanding the warnings at home, still continue to arrive.

From information received by the Agents in Great Britain, and otherwise, a large increase in the numbers of arrivals is expected next year. This is partly owing to the great depression of trade in England, and likewise to the exportation of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., from Canada, which of late has assumed such vast proportions. This latter has the effect of drawing the attention of tenant farmers and capitalists at home to this country, as the best Colony in which to improve their condition.

In conclusion I may add that every possible attention has been shown to all parties reaching this office, and the strictest economy practised.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

*517 of these are credited to the Hamilton Agency, leaving 837 for Toronto.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1878, and their Nationality; the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number of Free Meals.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2746	.....	2746	2746	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	656	.....	656	656	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	991	.....	991	991	.....	.....	.....
Germany	11	.....	11	11	.....	16355	2510
Norway	1634	.....	1634	12	1622	.....	.....
Switzerland	171	.....	171	171	.....	.....	.....
Iceland	287	.....	287	287	.....	.....	.....
America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mennonites	318	.....	318	*318	.....	.....	.....
	6814	.....	6814	5192	1622	16355	2510
Deduct Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	590	.....	.....	.....
Total settled in Ontario	.....	.....	.....	4602	.....	.....	.....

* Went to Manitoba.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1878.

MONTHS.	*Via* St. Lawrence and Halifax.	*Via* the United States.	Total.	Number of Free Meals.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January	41		41	350	57
February	31	7	38	500	84
March	182		182	850	149
April	387		387	1300	275
May	692		692	2000	327
June	617		617	1600	278
July	795		795	1200	208
August	861		861	3230	324
September	612		612	1500	189
October	508		508	1425	306
November	269		269	1400	174
December	190		190	1000	139
	5185	7	5192	16355	2510
Went to Manitoba			590		
Total settled in Ontario			4602		

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1878.

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Agincourt	4
Amherstburg	1
Ailsa Craig	1
Arthur	3
Aurora	5
Baden	8
Barrie	35
Beachville	5
Belleville	11
Berlin	80
Blyth	2
Bolton	11
Bowmanville	2
Bracebridge	95
Bradford	39
Brampton	25
Brantford	19
Bright	1
Brockville	3
Bronte	16
Bruce Mines	1
Brussels	3
Carlton	5
Chatham	21
Chatsworth	1
Carried Forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward	
Clifford	1
Clifton	39
Clinton	16
Coboconk	6
Cobourg	7
Collingwood	39
Cornwall	1
Davenport	6
Drayton	4
Dundas	14
Ethel	1
Etobicoke	1
Fergus	7
Fordwich	2
Forrest	12
Fort William	19
Galt	10
Georgetown	4
Gilford	3
Glencoe	3
Gorrie	1
Goderich	7
Gravenhurst	95
Grimsby	4
Carried Forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward	
Guelph	24
Hamilton	173
Harriston	7
Harrison's Crossing	9
Henfryn	2
Hensall	6
Holland Landing	2
Ingersoll	8
Jordan	2
Kenilworth	2
King	2
Kingston	82
Kincardine	11
Kleinburg	6
Komoka	1
Lancaster	1
Lefroy	1
Lindsay	32
Listowel	7
London	207
Longwood	1
Lucan	10
Lynden	2
Malton	12
Markdale	2
Markham	1
Meaford	15
Merriton	32
Mildmay	2
Milton	2
Mimico	10
Mitchel	2
Montreal	43
Mount Brydges	1
Mono Road	1
Napanee	2
Newcastle	1
Newmarket	6
New Hamburg	5
New Lowell	10
Niagara	6
Oakville	8
Orangeville	2
Orillia	8
Oshawa	2
Ottawa	4
Owen Sound	38
Paisley	16
Parry Sound	77
Peterboro'	10
Perrytown	4
Penetanguishene	43
Petrolia	3
Carried Forward	

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward	
Pinkerton	1
Port Carling	2
Port Credit	21
Port Elgin	14
Port Hope	2
Prescott	2
Prince Arthur's Landing	1
Quebec	3
Ripley	5
Richmond Hill	8
Rockwood	1
Rockford	1
Rosseau	184
Sarnia	17
Sault St. Marie	6
Scarboro'	3
Seaforth	3
Silver Islet	4
Simcoe	19
Shakspeare	1
Shelburne	23
Southampton	3
St. Catharines	28
St. Thomas	6
St. Mary's	6
Stoney Point	1
Stayner	9
Stratford	19
Strathroy	1
Stouffville	3
Suspension Bridge	3
Teeswater	3
Thamesville	10
Thorndale	6
Thornhill	6
Thunder Bay	2
Tilsonburg	1
Uxbridge	4
Victoria Road	1
Waldemar	3
Walkerton	4
Washago	3
Waterloo	11
Welland	4
Weston	15
Whitby	1
Williamsford	3
Windsor	28
Wingham	2
Woodbridge	3
Woodstock	11
Wyoming	1
Zimmerman	2

RETURN of Immigrants reported at the Port of Toronto for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

NATIONALITY.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English	62	72	93	227	$17941
Irish	20	16	17	53	1332
Scotch	17	21	15	53	1915
American	70	80	82	232	17822
German	18	18	26	62	1709
Jews	1	1	1	3	75
Norwegians	2	1	0	3	150
Bohemians	1	2	0	3	150
Canadians	44	50	70	164	10617
Poland	2	2	7	11	225
Holland	3	0	0	3	3
France	4	3	7	14	285
Russian	1	1	0	2	70
Italian	1	2	4	7	50
Total	246	269	322	837	$51335

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN SMITH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HAMILTON.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, January 20th, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report with the tabulated statements for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency during the year have been of a good class, and they will make good settlers. I have noticed that those arriving from Ireland are of a better class than formerly.

There has been an increase of small farmers and farmers' sons, as compared with previous years, who have brought out with them sums varying from five thousand to thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of investing in farm lands, and I look forward to an increase of this class during the coming season, and I would respectfully suggest that the special attention of the agents in the old country should be directed to this class of Emigration. A large number of this class of young men hired out with our farmers during the season, thereby acquiring the necessary experience of Canadian Agriculture, and a knowledge of our seasons in addition to obtaining such information as would assist them in forming a correct opinion of the value of farming lands before investing in the same. Most of the capital brought out by this class of Immigrants has been invested in Municipal Bonds or Debentures, and the balance has been deposited with the Banks upon interest. This system I consider is the best plan for this class and should be strongly recommended to them on their first arrival, which would save much loss and disappointment.

I have had no difficulty in obtaining work for all classes of farm and common labourers, either upon our farms or the extensive public works carried on in the district. The demand for good female domestic servants is out of all proportion to the supply, but agents should be cautious in selecting those only who are healthy, strong, and accustomed to work.

The demand for cotton operatives has been largely in access of the supply, and in some instances, this class of hands has been imported from the mills in the New England States by the mill owners of Canada, owing to the increased capacity of the mills and the demand for this class of goods. Several of the mills have had great difficulty in supplying the orders ahead.

The general health of the arrivals has been good with the exception of attacks from cold which seem to have been prevalent to a large extent with the children, but with the care bestowed upon them by the Department, the indisposition was only of short duration.

On reference to statement A, it will be noticed that a flow of immigration has set in for the North-West Territory of the Dominion, nine hundred and thirty-one having passed through this agency for Manitoba, eight hundred and forty-five being from the Eastern States, and much larger results may be anticipated during the coming season if means could be adopted for the purpose of directing this class of Immigration.

Statement C shews about the same results as last year, in reference to the emigration to Muskoka, and I have to inform you that this district is rapidly filling up; the settlers, as a rule, being well satisfied with their selections, and many of them are in a fairly prosperous condition, and give a very favourable report of the settlement.

Statement E shows an increase of capital as compared with last year of the sum of $20,658.00, the total amount reported being $458,000.00 for the year 1878.

Statement F shows one hundred and forty-two juvenile Immigrants brought out by the different societies, being a decrease of thirty-two, as compared with last year. This class of Immigrants are eagerly sought after, and I have to report a marked difference of improvement as compared with previous years of this class of Immigration.

Statement K shows the Immigrants reported at the different Custom Houses in the Hamilton Immigration District, with the value of their effects, amounting to $48,300.00.

Statement L shows the number of Immigrants having settled in the Dominion through the Hamilton agency for the year, and the number assisted with meals and free passes.

Crops.—The fall wheat was fully up to an average, but the spring grains were a partial failure. Spring wheat being the most noticeable; the grass crop was over an average, and roots were also good, whilst the products of the dairy was in excess of previous years.

There has been a good demand during the year for horses, beeves, sheep, hogs and poultry for exportation to the English market.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

The Honourable the Commissioner of Immigration,
Toronto.

A.—STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending the 31st December, 1878.

Months.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in Ontario. Nationality.						General Destination.		
				English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
January	42	755	797	165	53	16	58	191	8	491	..	306
February	31	785	816	112	19	20	37	283	9	480	..	336
March	64	809	873	154	31	29	25	200	4	443	..	430
April	82	1348	1430	177	58	50	69	229	27	610	200	620
May	106	1568	1674	194	84	42	50	254	14	638	200	836
June	92	1520	1612	229	50	46	56	308	15	704	270	638
July	146	1550	1696	306	32	34	42	259	19	692	100	904
August	116	1028	1144	184	64	47	30	236	36	597	50	497
September	133	777	910	147	60	65	42	85	18	417	95	398
October	101	757	858	167	75	50	40	87	18	437	..	421
November	167	777	944	189	49	28	49	166	18	499	..	429
December	85	469	554	126	17	46	27	110	14	340	..	214
Total	1165	12143	13308	2150	592	473	525	2408	200	6348	931	6029
Reported by—												
Clifton Customs	.	251	251	36	18	27	1	87	82	251	..	..
Fort Erie "	..	266	266	49	16	11	54	78	58	266	..	..
Niagara "	..	15	15	..	1	..	..	11	3	15	..	..
Miss Macpherson	64	..	64	64	..	..	..	.	..	64	..	..
Miss Rye	44	..	44	43	..	1	..	.	..	44	..	..
Rev. Mr. Stephenson	34	..	34	33	..	..	1	..	..	34	..	..
Total	142	532	674	225	35	39	56	176	143	674	..	.
Grand Total	1307	12675	13982	2375	627	512	581	2584	343	7022	931	6092

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

B.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings supplied and the number of passes issued by Railways and Steamboats at the Hamilton Immigration Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

1878.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Passes.	Number of Lodgings.	Number of Meals.
January	124	136	117	363
February	75	102	60	187
March	106	95	119	378
April	128	87	166	502
May	184	119	223	789
June	174	101	172	542
July	241	119½	150	530
August	206	147	247	757
September	209	119	128	484
October	158	106½	130	463
November	147	100½	169	514
December	124	83½	124	437
Total	1876	1316	1805	5946

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

C.—Statement showing the location of Immigrants through the Hamilton Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Algoma	13	Brought forward	3377
Bruce	316	Norfolk	99
Brant	146	Northumberland	6
Carlton	9	Ontario	122
Dundas	6	Oxford	130
Durham	10	Peel	6
Grenville	2	Perth	113
Elgin	115	Pontiac	5
Essex	106	Peterborough	6
Grey	42	Province of Quebec	15
Glengarry	4	Simcoe	108
Haldimand	113	Stormont	1
Halton	139	Wellington	258
Huron	38	Waterloo	223
Hastings	5	Wentworth	1493
Kent	124	Welland	681
Lennox	10	Frontenac	6
Lincoln	520	British Columbia	6
Lambton	73	York	1238
Muskoka	258		7893
Middlesex	397		
Manitoba	931	Western States	6029
Carried forward	3377	Total	13922

John Smith,
Immigrant Agent.

D.—Statement shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded by free passes from the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Arnprior	1	*Brought Forward*	
Arlie	1	Canfield	1
Alliston	1	Caledonia	24
Bradford	1	Clinton	3
Bracebridge	65	Clifton	54
Brockville	6	Chatham	17
Barrie	19	Cayuga	1
Burlington	2	Deans	1
Barton	1	Dundas	14
Beamsville	1	Dunville	1
Brantford	18	Dorchester	1
Beachville	10	Drayton	1
Bothwell	2	Elora	2
Belle River	4	Fort Erie	6
Bronte	4	Fergus	2
Carlton	1	Forrest	1
Cannington	1	Georgetown	4
Collingwood	1	Glencairn	49
Cookstown	1	Gananoque	1
Chippawa	1	Goderich	1
Cobourg	1	Guelph	15
Cornwall	6	Galt	5
Carried Forward		*Carried Forward*	

Stations.	No.
Brought Forward	
Grimsby	3
Gravenhurst	199
Hamilton	21
Hagersville	42
Hawtrey	1
Harrisburg	1
Hespeler	2
Henfryn	2
Ingersoll	10
Jarvis	21
Kincardine	1
Kingston	6
Lindsay	1
London	120
Montreal	7
Morrisburg	1
Merritton	28
Mildmay	1
Newcastle	3
Napanee	1
Newburg	2
Orangeville	2
Ottawa	7
Oshawa	1
Oakville	8
Port Colborne	7
Prince Arthur's Landing	6
Port Dover	9
Prescott	6
Port Hope	1
Paris	18
Palmerston	2
Carried Forward	

Stations.	No.
Brought Forward	
Preston	4
Port Elgin	1
Paisley	2
Rosseau	18
Ripley	1
Rymall	2
Ridgetown	3
Shelburne	5
Smith's Falls	1
Sand Point	2
St. Anns	1
St. Thomas	5
Stratford	17
Seaforth	1
St. Catharines	56
Sarnia	12
Stoney Point	1
Suspension Bridge	1
Simcoe	5
Uxbridge	1
Victoria	15
Thornhill	1
Toronto	430
Tilsonburg	11
Waterford	1
Whitby	2
Windsor	33
Woodstock	9
Walkerton	1
Wellington Square	1
Winona	1
Welland Junction	5
	1414

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

E.—STATEMENT showing the amount of capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and settlers at the Hamilton Agency, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

MONTH.	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	17,335 00	$29,000 00		
February	25,095 00	22,000 00		
March	29,534 00	30,000 00		
April	43,900 00	38,000 00		
May	73,465 00	27,000 00		
June	28,790 00	34,000 00		
July	42,990 00	22,000 00		
August	39,965 00	18,000 00		
September	27,842 00	150,000 00		
October	43,665 00	19,000 00		
November	37,365 00	27,000 00		
December	27,395 00	40,000 00		
Total	$437,342 00	$458,000 00	$20,658 00	

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

F.—Yearly Return of the number of children at the Hamilton Immigration Agency brought out by the following societies for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Name of Society.	Arrived during the year 1878.			Number in the Home Dec. 31st, 1877.	Number in the Home Dec. 31st, 1878.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Miss Macpherson, Galt	46	18	64	43	45
Miss Rye, Niagara	2	42	44	11	8
Mrs. Stevenson, Hamilton	18	16	34	9	17
	66	77	142	63	70

John Smith,
Immigration Agent.

G.—Statement showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Sexes.			Total.	NATIONALITY.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
32	24	40	96	English	$4975 00
20	16	24	60	Irish	3301 00
5	4	7	16	Scotch	135 00
12	10	20	42	Germans	1115 00
29	21	47	97	United States Citizens	3722 00
36	26	46	108	Canadians	7700 00
3	2	..	5	Other Countries	24 00
137	103	184	424	Total	$20972 00

John Smith,
Immigration Agent.

H.—Statement showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Clifton, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Sexes.			Total.	NATIONALITY.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
9	12	15	36	English	$1850 00
5	6	7	18	Irish	545 00
8	9	10	27	Scotch	2175 00
1	..	..	1	Germans	60 00
1	1	..	2	Danes	100 00
29	24	34	87	United States Citizens	7510 00
20	24	36	80	Canadians	2556 00
73	76	102	251	Total	$14796 00

John Smith,
Immigrant Agent.

I.—Statement showing the number of Immigrants reported at Fort Erie, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31st, 1878.

Sexes.			Total.	NATIONALITY.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
24	25	..	49	English	$2790 00
8	8	..	16	Irish	337 00
6	5	..	11	Scotch	462 00
28	26	..	54	Germans	1165 00
36	42	..	78	United States Citizens	4993 00
26	32	..	58	Canadians	2375 00
128	138	..	266	Total	$12122 00

John Smith,
Immigration Agent.

J.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara, and the value of their effects, for the year ending December 31, 1878.

Sexes.			Total.	NATIONALITY.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
1	..	..	1	Irish	$ 25 00
6	5	..	11	United States Citizens	310 00
..	3	..	3	Canadians	75 00
7	8	..	15	Total	$410 00

John Smith,
Immigration Agent.

K.—Statement showing the number of Immigrants and the value of their effects, entered at the respective Custom Houses, in the district of the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the year ending the 31st December, 1878.

Hamilton.	Clifton.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	NATIONALITY.	Value of Effects.
96	36	49	..	181	English	$9615 00
60	18	16	1	95	Irish	4208 00
16	27	11	..	54	Scotch	2872 00
42	1	54	..	97	Germans	2340 00
97	87	78	11	273	United States Citizens	6535 00
113	82	58	3	256	Other Countries	12730 00
424	251	266	15	956	Total	$48300 00

John Smith,
Immigration Agent.

L.—Statement shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency for the year ending December 31st, 1878, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes by railways and other conveyances from this agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from	Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the Western States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Meals.	Number of Meals supplied.
England	701	3286	3987	2150	79	1767	..	..	..
Ireland	180	647	827	592	..	235	..	..	..
Scotland	189	378	567	473	..	94	..	..	..
Germany	59	3970	4029	525	16	3488	..	..	..
America	..	3253	3253	2408	845	..	..	..	..
Other countries	36	609	645	200	..	445	..	..	..
Total	1165	12143	13308	6348	931	6029	1876	1316	5946
Reported by the Customs at the ports of entry in the Hamilton District, and by the Juvenile Homes	142	532	674	674	..	..	..	.	..
	1307	12675	13982	7022	931	6029	1876	1316	5946

John Smith,
Immigration Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF A. G. SMYTH, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Dominion of Canada, Immigration Office,
London, 17th January, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose Yearly Returns to 31st December, 1878, in full, on Forms A. B. and C.

The number shows a slight decrease from last year, but the immigrants in general were of a good class; and all the labouring, or farm hands, soon got employment.

I may report that all were exceedingly healthy on their arrival.

I had, as usual, a large number of applications for farm hands which could not be filled, also the same demand for domestic servants, which I cannot even attempt to promise applicants to supply.

Farmers are already looking after good farm hands for the spring work.

I also enclose a statement of the arrival of settlers at the various Ports of Entry in my district.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. G. Smyth,
Government Immigration Agent.

David Spence, Esq.,
Secretary, Immigration Department,
Toronto.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1878, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrival *via* the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals *via* the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes
England	652	85	737	696	41	.....	.....
Ireland	126	55	181	127	54	.....	.....
Scotland	63	18	81	63	18	.....	.....
Germany	23	53	76	14	62	.....	.....
Norway	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	127	151	278	43	235	.....	.....
	991	365	1356	943	413*	351	259½ Ad's

* 22 of these to Manitoba.

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with, at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1878.

MONTHS.	*Via* St. Lawrence.	*Via* the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. Distributed by Free Passes.
January	30	26	56	18	15½
February	20	27	47	14	5
March	47	44	91	24	20
April	62	49	111	39	18½
May	77	42	119	55	13½
June	219	46	265	55	60½
July	78	28	106	18	27½
August	118	14	132	25	30½
September	93	21	114	32	11
October	73	22	95	20	16½
November	103	31	134	26	13½
December	71	15	86	25	27½
	991	365	1356	351	259½ Ad'ts

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1878.

Stations.	Adult Passes.
Hensall	½
Windsor	6
Watford	4½
Clifford	2
Clandeboye	9½
Ingersoll	3
Brantford	4
Guelph	4
St. Thomas	49½
Dorchester	2
Thamesville	1½
Blyth	1
Hamilton	9
Lucan	9
Toronto	30½
Hyde Park	3
Chatham	12
Beamsville	1
Woodstock	2
Longwood	2
Glencoe	2
Ailsa Craig	2
Strathroy	5
Centralia	2
Sarnia	7½
Ridgetown	3
Park Hill	1
Simcoe	1
Stratford	3
Carried Forward	182½

Stations	Adult Passes.
Brought Forward	182½
Goderich	1
Seaforth	3
Bothwell	½
Clifton	2½
Tilsonburg.	1
Essex Centre	9
Port Stanley.	9
Exeter	6
Wyoming	1
Amherstburg.	8
Glanworth	1
Napanee	1½
Iona	3
Morden's Crossing	2
Mount Brydges	1½
Ripley	1
Westminster	1
Lucknow	2½
Camlachie	1
Kippen	3
Kincardine	1
Oil City	1
Thorndale	0½
Galt	3
Petrolia	6
Comber	1
Wingham	6
	259½

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION OF CANADA, IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, 17th January, 1879.

RETURN of Settlers and the value of their effects arriving at the Ports of Collingwood, Sarnia, Amherstburg, Windsor, and London, from 1st January, 1878 to 31st December, 1878.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other Countries.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Value.
Collingwood	48	11	10	5	16	6	14	14	20	$1685
Sarnia	917	553	153	46	94	71	247	258	412	29387
Amherstburg	241	101	81	5	11	43	77	68	96	7897
Windsor	669	271	86	18	31	263	206	224	239	37296
London	No particulars kept, only value									68922
Port Stanley	8	4		4			4	4		1095
	1883	940	330	78	152	283	548	568	767	$146282

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Public Works

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1878.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1879.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

To His Honour, the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c., &c.*

In compliance with the Act in that behalf, I beg to submit the following Reportof the works under the control of this Department, for the year 1878.

The usual details relating to the additions to and repairs of Public Buildings, the maintenance of and improvements to Public Works, and the extension of Railways, are fully explained in the accompanying reports of the Architect and Engineer of the Department.

The operations connected with the additions and alterations to the several Public Institutions, for which appropriations were made last session, were continued during the year and, with a few exceptions, completed. As these new structures will soon be occupied, it is expected that the additional accommodation afforded will meet all present requirements.

The re-votes of the unexpended balances will, in most cases, be sufficient to meet the payments on account of subsisting contracts.

The usual appropriations for improvements and repairs to the various Public Buildings will, of course, have to be provided.

The further construction of timber slides on the inland waters, for facilitating the passage of lumber, have been proceeded with during the year, and the locks, dams, and other works under the control of the Department have been repaired and improved where required.

The recent and marked extension of the railway system of the Province has continued during the past twelve months. The mileage of the completed lines has been more than doubled since 1867, and when the railways now under construction are completed there will be a total of 3,534 miles of railway in the Province, exclusive of that portion of the Pacific Railway lying west of Thunder Bay.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ONTARIO, December 31st, 1878.

REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT, ETC.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
December 31st, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The ordinary repairs to the buildings and fences were made as occasion required, and are now in a satisfactory state.

The renewal and repair of portions of the furniture and furnishings were completed.

The improvements in the grounds were continued during the past season, new walks having been made, and trees planted to replace those which were decayed and had to be cut down.

PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

The expenditure on capital account on these buildings has been trifling, but the ordinary repairs, as may be expected, constitute a considerable charge on repairs and contingencies.

The appearance of the grounds have been improved by planting, and the roads have been repaired, being now in good order.

The planking round the buildings and plank-walks being in a decayed state, have been renewed, and are now in good condition.

The roofs were repaired where necessary, after careful examination, and are now quite sound and water-tight.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

The house for the Medical Superintendent has been fitted with a hot water apparatus of a simple construction, and has been found satisfactory in every respect.

The city authorities are now constructing a large sewer on Queen Street, which will be available for the drainage of the Asylum property, should it be deemed advisable at a future time to divert the sewerage from the present drains.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

The refractory ward building was completed during the summer, and will soon be occupied by patients to be transferred from the main building.

The airing yards in the rear of the building have been graded, and an appropriation for fencing round the same will be required next year.

An additional coal-shed in the rear of the laundry was constructed, and small coal-sheds and out-buildings have been built in the rear of the new cottages.

The framed root-house which was erected some years since by the Asylum authorities

having become decayed and useless, a large brick building was constructed, and is now filled with roots.

The addition to the laundry has also been completed, and has been found to be a great convenience.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

The contractor for the wings and addition to the rear of the main building has nearly completed the work, and arrangements are now being made for occupation next month.

The contractor for the steam-heating has also made great progress towards completing the same, which has been fully tested, and found satisfactory. The wire-guards over the coils will be completed this month.

A brick mortuary has been constructed in the rear of the coal-shed, and has been found suitable for the purpose.

An ornamental picket-fence was constructed from the entrance gate to the Medical Superintendent's residence, and a plank-walk about four feet in width laid down from the entrance gate to the building.

It was found necessary to construct an addition to the pumping engine-house, so as to afford room for a duplicate boiler and pumping engine, in order to provide against accidents, and in case repairs might be required.

An additional steam pump and boiler were also required at the building, the present steam pump having been found of too small power for the purpose, it was also very much in need of repair.

A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be sufficient to complete these works, which will, I confidently expect, be found suitable for the intended purposes, and will render this Institution as complete as the adaptation of the former building could under the circumstances be expected.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

The Rockwood Asylum, which was erected by the Province of Canada for the accommodation of criminal lunatics, in connection with the Dominion Penitentiary, having been purchased by the Province, it was, on inspection found, that sundry improvements were required for the convenience and extension of the steam-heating arrangements and laundry appliances, for which appropriations were made, also for the purchase of the additional land at the main entrance to the Asylum grounds.

These improvements were carried out during the year, and consisted of the extension of the laundry, repairs and refitting of the former laundry, enlargement of the pumping engine-house, so as to afford motive power for working the new washing machines, &c.

In the laundry extension, a carpenter's shop has been provided for, also two storerooms for heavy and light goods.

An addition was also made to the coal shed, to provide space for the coal required for steam-heating, a portion of the former coal shed having been taken for a gasometer, which will be required when the gas apparatus is provided.

The latter improvement was postponed until the proposed arrangements were perfected and approved, for which an isolated gas house will have to be erected.

The drying-room over the laundry was also fitted up with steam coils, under the direction and assistance of the Asylum engineer, and the arrangements are satisfactory.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

The gas apparatus having been provided with additional retorts, has been found quite satisfactory, and continues to be the most economical method of lighting yet applied to any of the Institutions.

Tenders were received for the construction of fences round the additional grounds recently purchased, and also to renew the old fences which were very much in need of repair.

The tender of Mr. C. Sparling being the lowest was accepted after due advertisement, and the work is now nearly completed.

A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be sufficient to complete the work.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

The works connected with the Hospital were completed early in the season, and the building was occupied during the winter and found suitable for the purpose.

Some repairs were made to the main roof, and trapped gratings placed in all the openings of the yard drains.

On the 13th of November, early in the morning, a fire occurred in the paint-shop west of the foundry, and completely destroyed the paint-shop and saw-mill north of the same. The roof of the foundry was also burnt, but the walls are not much injured. Plans are nearly ready for rebuilding the foundry.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.

The alterations connected with the steam-heating, and the fittings of the steam-heating apparatus for the new dormitory, were made during the early part of the season, and the whole work properly tested for use during the present winter.

Two steam-boilers, twelve feet long and four feet in diameter, with fifty-four tubes three inches in diameter; also one hot-water boiler, eight feet long and ten feet in diameter, with ten tubes three inches in diameter, were placed in the new boiler-house, the former being sufficient to supply steam for the main building and new dormitory, and the latter all the hot water necessary for baths, wash-basins, &c.

A new bath-room was fitted up in the old boiler-house, which was found to be suitable for the purpose at present, affording the additional accommodation required.

Some additions were found to be necessary in the main building to the supply and return pipes to the circulating pipes and coils, and some of the circulating pipes in the centre portion had to be altered into short coils for heating the separate rooms, which were fully reported on before the changes were made.

The pumping engine-house at the bay shore had to be lengthened to receive one of the old boilers taken out of the main building, the old boiler in the pumping engine-house having been condemned as unsafe for further use. The whole of the above work has been found satisfactory in every respect.

BLIND INSTITUTE.

The contractor for the steam-heating of the new addition, completed the necessary works during the summer, and the alterations of the steam connections in the west portion of the main building were made as directed, but this part of the work cannot be considered satisfactory, until the circulating pipes are altered, and the whole reconstructed, which had to be postponed until the addition will be made on the east side, when a new boiler-house would have to be constructed to receive larger boilers, the present boilers not being of sufficient capacity for the steam requirements of the proposed additions and alterations.

A residence for the Principal has been constructed on the east side of the grounds, and will soon be ready for occupation.

The work has been satisfactorily done by Mr. Large, the contractor, whose tender being the lowest was accepted after due advertisement.

Sundry improvements and alterations were required in the main building, and an addition to the entrance lodge was also necessary, for which tenders were received after due advertisement, that of Mr. Watt being the lowest, was accepted, and after a recent inspection I found the work was done in a satisfactory manner. A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be sufficient to complete the above work under contract.

The ceilings of nearly all the rooms and corridors in the main building have been covered with matched sheeting, as it was found that no plastering, however carefully put on, of the best material, would stand the vibration from walking overhead, and the moisture from washing the floors. The ceilings of the new addition have all been sheeted in the same manner, and have proved satisfactory.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.

The works connected with the addition to the Main Building were completed in the early part of the year, consisting principally of outside work, as the addition was occupied by the pupils last year.

Tenders were received for the construction of a Cheese Factory, after due advertisement, the tender of Mr. J. Palmer being the lowest was accepted, and the work was done in a satisfactory manner, the building was ready for occupation in the early part of the year. Some alterations were made in the former dining-room to convert the same into a wash room, the work was done during the Easter vacation and has proved satisfactory.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

The Contractor completed the building in the early part of the year, and during the summer the furniture and furnishings were provided for the class-rooms. laboratories and Professors' apartments. The work connected with the furnishing was all completed in due time for the opening of the School on the 1st of October last, and I believe the arrangements have been found satisfactory and convenient for the intended purposes.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

The ordinary repairs to the buildings, fences, planking, and heating apparatus were attended to during the year as required.

The changes in the Housekeeper's apartments in the basement of the Education office, as approved, have been made under the directions of the Education Department.

Arrangements were made for the ventilation of these apartments, as owing to this portion of the building having been heated originally by means of hot air, chimneys were not provided, and galvanised iron pipes had to be constructed leading from each apartment to the chimney flues in the centre building.

The usual appropriation for repairs, particularly to drains in the front portion of the grounds, will be required for 1879.

NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

There was a very small expenditure on account of the appropriation for repairs during this year, and a revote of the unexpended balance will meet all requirements for repairs, &c., during the ensuing year.

The completion of the building by the erection of the Model School would render the arrangements of the Normal School perfect in every respect.

Some modifications of the Plans have been made at the suggestion of the Principal and the Education Department.

In the event of the erection of the Model School, it should be urged on the city authorities of Ottawa, to construct the sewer on Elgin street as originally intended, as it would be necessary for the drainage of the building and grounds.

OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.

The ordinary repairs to the roofs, drains, steam heating and furniture, were attended to as required during the year.

An appropriation for repairs and furniture will be required for the ensuing year.

COURT HOUSE, &c, SAULT STE. MARIE.

A small brick Registry Office was built at Sault Ste Marie under the superintendence of Mr. Hathaway, Clerk of Works, the iron work of the doors and shutters having been sent from Toronto.

The building was completed in October, but it has not yet been occupied.

The drain from the Court House to the river was repaired about the same time, and proper connections made with the buildings.

A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be sufficient for repairs, furniture, &c.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

Furniture was supplied for the Court room at Prince Arthur's Landing, and a fence was constructed round the Gaol yard, and Lock-up for females in the rear of the Court House.

A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be reqiured.

NIPISSING DISTRICT.

There has been no expenditure on account of repairs for the Lock-up at Mattawa during the year.

A re-vote of the appropriation will be required for repairs and contingencies.

MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

There has been no expenditure on account of the Registry office at Bracebridge during the year. The building is now occupied.

A Lock-up containing five cells was built of brick on the Government Reserve, near the Registry Office. Mr. Livingstone's, being the lowest tender, was accepted after due advertisement, and the work has been done under the superintendance of Mr. Strain, Clerk of Works. A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be required for furniture, &c.

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.

A small amount was expended for repairs to the Registry Office, Parry Sound.

A Lock-up, similar to that erected at Bracebridge, was built of brick, on the Registry Office lot. Messrs. Sylvester and Elden being the contractors; their tender, being the lowest, was accepted after due advertisement; Mr. Strain having charge as Clerk of the Works at Parry Sound, in addition to the superintendence at Bracebridge, his travelling expenses to the latter place being allowed. A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be required for furniture, &c.

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

Two Lock-ups were built of stone, similar in size to those at Bracebridge and Parry Sound, one at Little Current and the other at Manitowaning, on Grand Manitoulin Island, the contractors being the Law Manufacturing Company, Meaford, whose tender, being the lowest, was accepted after due advertisement. The Clerk of Works was Mr. Gorley, of Manitowaning, who superintended both buildings. A re-vote of the unexpended balance will be required for furniture, &c.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

An appropriation of $90,000 having been made from the Mercer Estate for the erection of a Reformatory for Females, instructions were given for the preparation of the plans, in accordance with the classification, as detailed in a communication of the Inspector of Prisons, which will probably be published in the Annual Report on Prisons, &c.

On the 28th of June, an advertisement for tenders was inserted in the Toronto daily papers, and on the 24th of July the tenders were received, and the following were accepted, being the lowest, for the separate sections of the works:

Robert Snarr, mason and brick work, &c	$23,590 00
John Palmer, carpenter's and joiner's work, &c	23,979 00
Joseph Murphy, plasterer's work, &c	4,000 00
Alexander Hamilton, painter's and glazier's work, &c	2,650 00
Henry Cooley, slater's and galvanizer's work, &c	2,975 00
George Harding, plumber's and gas-fitter's work, &c	2,016 00
Total sections under contract	$59,210 00

All the bricks, except white bricks, to be furnished to the contractor on the ground by the Government, and the excavating and levelling to be done by the prisoners.

The bricks and excavation were estimated to cost about $15,450, leaving a balance of $15,340 for steam-heating, superintendence, locks, fences, gates for cells, and guards for windows. The bricks and these two latter items to be provided by the Central Prison Industries at stated prices, as agreed upon with this Department.

The amount of $90,000 does not include the construction of the sewer on King Street and the extension of the gas and water supply-pipes along King Street. As arrangements may be made with the city authorities for the construction of the sewer, and extension of the water-pipes, and with the Consumers' Gas Company for the extension of the gas-pipes, unless gas works should be constructed on the premises, the cost of such work was not provided for in the estimate.

The excavation for the basement was commenced in the early part of August, and mason work about the 14th of August, and the building has been continued to the present time, the walls being nearly completed to receive the second story joists.

The foundations have been protected by piling earth against the inside of the walls, and constructing drains in the basement to carry off the surface water.

About one million of bricks have been laid in the walls during the past season, and there will be a sufficient quantity of bricks on the ground in the spring to commence work early, so as to ensure, as far as possible, that the building may be completed before the end of next year.

The following is a description of the site and arrangement of the building.

The plot on which the Reformatory is now being constructed is on the Asylum farm, just south of the new extension on King Street, and west of the Central Prison premises.

The building will consist of a centre or main building lying north and south, with two wings, extending east and west, at right angles to it. The length of the building, from opposite ends of the wings, will be about three hundred feet. The centre building will be one hundred and ten feet in length by sixty-five feet width, and four stories high above the basement. The wings will be each one hundred and eighteen feet in length by fifty-two feet wide, and three stories high above the basement. In the rear of the centre building are the boiler and coal houses, eighty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and a workshop one hundred and thirty feet in length by forty feet in width. These buildings will be only two stories high, above the basement.

In the rear of the building will be four airing yards, one for each of the different grades of prisoners, so that, here as elsewhere, the most complete isolation may be effected. In the centre of the main or centre building, through a tower, will be the main entrance or hall, twelve feet in width, on the ground floor. Off this, on one side, will be an office, twenty-four feet by eighteen feet, with a vault off it, while on the other side of the hall will be a reception room of the same size. From the hall a stairway will lead to the upper story.

On the east side of the projected portion of the main or centre building, and just in the rear of the office, will be the entrance for prisoners, leading to a receiving room thirty-seven feet by sixteen feet, with a storeroom off it, twenty five feet by twenty-three feet.

In the rear of the centre building, and just south of the rooms already described, will be a large dining-room, forty-six feet by thirty five feet, with corridors twelve feet wide running round three sides of it. These corridors will be lighted from the front or north, and also by a window at each end in the rear. The dining-room will also be lighted from the rear.

A covered walk runs from the dining-room to the workshops, about forty-five feet distant the passage lying between the boiler and the coal houses.

Returning to the wings once more, there will be four ranges of cells for the prisoners,

numbers one and two ranges will be three rows in height, with corridors, galleries and stairs leading up to them, similar to the Central Prison.

In number one range there will be three rows of sixteen cells each, or forty-eight in all, each cell being eight feet long, by four feet nine inches wide, and about ten feet high.

Number two range will consist of three rows or tiers of cells, with eleven in each tier or thirty-three in all. They will be of the same dimensions as number one cells. These are the receiving cells, number one occupying the north side of the east wing, and number two the same side of the west wing. There will be three tiers of cells in number three range, but on separate floors, ten on each floor. These cells will be ten feet high, five feet six inches wide, and eleven feet high, on the south side of the west wing, thirty in all.

Range number four will be on the south side of the east wing, and will consist of twelve cells in a row on each floor, three tiers high, or thirty-six in all.

The cells in this range will be the same size as those in range number three, but the walls are to be plastered, while the walls of the others are to be of brick whitewashed.

The cells in number four range will be called the "privileged rooms," and will be occupied by prisoners who have attained to the highest grade for good behaviour.

Each of the rooms in ranges three and four, will have a separate window looking into the airing yards.

There will be workrooms and bath-rooms off numbers one and two ranges of cells, on the ground floor, and off the "privileged rooms," in the two upper stories of the east wing.

The kitchen and storeroom will be in the basement of the centre building, with an iron tramway leading from the kitchen to four lifts, by which the food can be conveyed to the dining-rooms and cells.

On the second story of the centre building will be the Superintendent's departments, and dining-rooms for the officers and attendants, with bed-rooms for the attendants over the dining-hall.

On the third story of the main building, there will be a large chapel or hall, in the centre portion, sixty-five feet by fifty feet, and thirty-five feet in height, extending to the roof.

On the front portion of the fourth story in the centre building there will be two large rooms for an isolated hospital, a surgery, and bedrooms for the Superintendents and attendants, with bath-rooms, &c.

In the western portion of the west wing there will be accommodation for about fifty girls, who will be under the care of the Assistant Superintendent.

To this section there will be a separate entrance through the projection at the extreme west end of the building, and this section of the Institution will be entirely isolated from all the other portions of it, the girls having their own dining and work-rooms, and in fact, everything that they can require, so that all communication between them and the grown up prisoners will be prevented.

On the ground floor, in addition to the Assistant Superintendent's apartments, there will be an office, receiving room, storeroom, sitting rooms and pantry.

On the second and third stories of the west wing there will be class and work-rooms for the girls, bath rooms, &c.

The isolated cells will be in the basement under ranges numbers one, two, three and four, to be used as punishment cells. Each cell will be ventilated by tile pipes four inches in diameter, leading to large ventilators in the roofs, and there will be fanlights over the doors of number three and four ranges, and isolated cells, the cells in numbers one and two to have iron gates. The whole of the windows will be protected by wire guards in iron frames, screwed to the window frames.

The building will be heated by steam at low pressure, by means of two boilers, circulating pipes and radiators. There will also be a boiler for steam cooking, with a hot water boiler for supplying the baths, wash basins, &c.

The outside of the building will be of red brick, tuck pointed, with white and black bricks interspersed in the arches and string courses, cut stone-heads and sills for doors and windows and cut stone plinth round the main building.

The modern or gothic style of architecture has been adopted, which will have very little of the gloomy or prison like aspect.

The tower in the centre will be about ninety feet high, with an elevated roof, and large ventilators on the roofs of the wings and workshop.

The wings will be forty-eight feet, the centre building fifty-five feet high, and the workshop twenty-eight feet high.

The front portion of the fourth story of the centre building will have a Mansard roof suitable to the gothic style. The buildings will be roofed with slate and galvanized iron.

The total number of cells will be one hundred and forty-seven, and forty-nine isolated cells in the basement, affording accommodation for one hundred and ninety-six female prisoners, and fifty girls, in all about two hundred and fifty inmates.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect, &c.

Hon. C. F. Fraser,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Ontario.

REPORT

OF

THE ENGINEER

OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1878.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following Report on the construction and maintenance of Public Works and extension of Railways throughout the Province during the year ending this 31st day of December, A.D. 1878.

MUSKOKA RIVER WORKS.

The construction, extension, and improvement of works under this head during the year are as follows:—

The works at the outlet of Muskoka Lakes were extended by additional stop logs, levelling foundations for same, so as to prevent leakages, and gravelling foundations of the dam on the River above the Falls. At Jenac's Narrows, additional excavations of rock under water were made so as to enlarge the area for the flow of water passing from Lake Muskoka proper into the small lake immediately above the Falls, in order to facilitate the lowering of the Lake in time of freshets. The dredging of an increased width and depth to the cut formerly made from the Muskoka River into an arm of the Lake, about half a mile from the outlet of the River into Lake Muskoka, to facilitate the navigation during the time in the spring occupied in running timber and sorting at the booms then in use at the outlet. The channel so improved has now a width of 60 feet, with a depth of 7 feet at ordinary level of water. The construction of the slide at the South Falls of Muskoka River is a most important work.

The whole length of the slide will be over 1,100 feet, and the descent from the upper to the lower level will be 100 feet. The slide will, when completed, have a continuous grade throughout of ·087 per foot, and will be built in a straight line from end to end. A dam is constructed at the head, with sluice gates, so as to regulate the water passing through the slide, which is to be completed on what is called the single stick principle; it will have a bottom width of 5½ feet, a depth of 5 feet, and a top width of 9 feet.

The work done during the year is as follows:—

2,500 cubic yards of rock-blasting completed; 10,000 cubic feet of timber laid in foundations, piers and dams.

A large part of the slide will be supported on trestle-work, for which about 5,000 cubic feet of square timber will be required in addition to that on hand, as well as about 100,000 feet B. M. of sawn timber for the construction of the slide itself.

The completion of the work before the spring freshets is urgently needed, the saving in the transit of timber being fully equal to twenty per cent. thereby.

The works desirable to complete the system or chain of works above the Lake Muskoka are as follows :—

On the North Branch : At Duck Chute, a pier 45 feet long and 8 feet high, and some blasting.

At Wilson's Falls, 2 piers, 150 feet long each.

At Bracebridge, near Perry's Mill, a pier 200 feet long, and some blasting.

On the South Branch : At Baysville, a stop log dam, with four sets of stop logs and five piers.

At Trethtrewey's Falls, a pier 90 feet long, and blasting.

At the Chute, above the South Falls, some blasting and removal of rock. The works constructed at the outlet of Lake Muskoka have proved most effective during the past season in keeping up the water for navigable purposes, and, at the same time keeping it down to a certain level during freshets. The depth of water maintained on the lower mitre sill of the Port Carling Lock was 8 feet as a minimum throughout the season of navigation recently closed.

MARY'S AND FAIRY LAKE WORKS.

The freshet of the previous year injured the banks of the basin above the lock which is constructed on the North Branch of the Muskoka River, a little down stream from Fairy Lake. The break was repaired in time for the opening of navigation, and the banks protected by cribwork walling. A further extension of the cribwork may be necessary at another time, as the material available for embankments at the locality is liable to wash out when subject to the force of heavy freshets.

The lift bridge leading across the basin above the lock has been completed.

The navigation of the lakes forming the chain called Mary, Fairy and Vernon has been used during the whole of last season, by the steamer plying between Port Sydney, at the foot of Mary's Lake, Huntsville, at the head of Fairy Lake, and Port Vernon at the head of Vernon Lake, and as the wet season proved very injurious to the leading roads of the locality, the benefit derived from the navigation has been largely appreciated.

The bridge at Huntsville, under which the steamboat passes daily, was not origia constructed by the department, but was raised to admit of the boat passing under. Complaint is made of the narrowness of the passages, 30 feet between the piers, being injurious to the boat during freshets, and this may require to be remedied by the construction of a centre span of 70 feet by the removal of one pier.

GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.

Dams and slides have been constructed at the outlets of Stormy, Little Bear and Bear Lakes. The chain of works consists of five dams, seven side piers, six slides, as well as a quantity of rock-blasting, and the whole as a system affords a valuable storage reservoir for water, and gives facilities for getting out the timber for the surrounding district. The works are in the Townships of Glamorgan and Monmouth.

Repairs and constructions have been made at the following dams : Ke-nes-esta, the outlet of that lake in the Township of Havelock ; Eagle Lake in the Township of Guilford ; Drag Lake, and dam and slide on the Burnt River, in the Township of Dudley ; Paint Lake dam in the Township of Shelburne ; Redstone Lake dam in the Township of Guilford. Repairs at Grace and other Lake dams on the Burnt River, in the Township of Monmouth, have also been made where injured by freshets, and at Mud Lake dam in the Township of Dysart.

The navigation of the Gull River between Minden and Moore's Falls, at the foot of Gull Lake, a length of about twelve miles, was obstructed by shoals of gravel and boulders in the river above Gull Lake. These have been removed by dredging with horse-power, and the necessity of a dam at Moore's Falls has thus been obviated, which is a matter of importance, as a dam at that point would injuriously affect the valuable low lands along the river south of Minden.

The river between Minden and Moore's Falls is navigated by a small steamboat, making daily trips each way during the open season, and connecting by stage with the Nipissing railway at Coboconk.

At Moore's Falls at the foot of Gull Lake, where it discharges into Moore's Lake, there is a rapid, having a fall of three feet. If a channel were cut through the rock there, and a slight additional height given to Elliott's Falls dam, in conjunction with some additional dredging on the Gull River, the navigation from Minden might be extended to Elliott's Falls dam only six miles from the terminus of the Nipissing railway at Coboconk, and on the completion of such improvements, a larger and more serviceable steamboat would be built and placed on that route.

The dredging and excavation would be of much service to the valuable low lying farm lands extending along the river, between Minden and Gull Lakes.

A side pier has been constructed at a point known as the Dumps on the Burnt River.

The slide at Fenelon Falls was repaired in the spring, before the driving of timber commenced. The work consisted of the re-planking of the floor of the slide, and the supply of several new stop logs.

The water in Sturgeon Lake fell unusually low, so much so, as to seriously interrupt navigation between Lindsay, Fenelon Falls, and Bobcaygeon. The scarcity of water was caused by the bad condition of the works at the Lock and Dam at Bobcaygeon, the season being rather a wet one than otherwise. As a remedy the stop logs were taken out of all the reserve dams on the Gull and Burnt River waters inclusive of Balsam Lake, which was lowered one foot below the apex of the dam, and in order to enable this to be done without injury to the navigation between Coboconk and Fenelon Falls an arrangement was made for the removal of the boulders on the bed of the channel of Balsam River between the Lock and the outlet of Balsam Lake. By these means the desired effect was obtained and the navigation was fully resumed.

BALSAM LAKE WORKS.

Complaints having been made by a number of land-holders around the Lake of damages caused to them by flooding portions of their lands on account of the construction of the dam on Balsam River, a series of surveys and examinations were made to ascertain the real nature of the alleged damage, and where these were found to exist, the surveys were followed up by an examination in each case made by a gentleman resident in the locality but not having any personal interest in the lands affected and who carried out his work with care, skill, and judgment. On the basis of his valuations, in each case compensation has been tendered to the parties affected, and the awards so made have in the majority of cases been accepted, the Government taking agreements releasing them from any future claims.

MAINTENANCE OF LOCKS AND BRIDGES.

Before the opening of navigation of the present year it was discovered that the north easterly wing wall at the head of the Lock at Young's Point on the Otonabee River, had become undermined and that a pocket of quicksand was situate under the hard pan on which the foundation of the wing is placed. It became necessary therefore to take down, and reconstruct the masonry, and by the use of a diver the hole under the foundation was enlarged cleaned out and filled with concrete made with broken limestone, sand, and Portland cement on which the wall was rebuilt and the repairs including the gates and swing bridge were completed in time for the opening of navigation.

Minor repairs were made at the other locks and swing bridges at Lindsay, Balsam River, and Port Carling, at each of which the services of a diver was used with advantage and economy, but the larger part of the small appropriation for maintenance service was expended at Young's Lock. Considerable repairs and partial re-construction will be required in 1879 on the three swing bridges at Lindsay, and the one at Young's Point Locks, at all of which points the passing traffic is large.

The Lockmasters and caretakers employed during the year are as follows:

Lindsay, one Lockmaster with allowance for assistance at opening the two swing bridges during the season of navigation.

One bridge tender, during navigation at the swing bridge crossing the Scugog River about one mile south of Lindsay.

The Lockages at Lindsay during the season comprised 300 steamboats, 24 scows loaded with logs, 548 scows loaded with lumber, 356 rafts of logs.

Young's Point Lock, one Lockmaster, employed with occasional assistance for repairs.

The lockages were two trips daily for each of two steamboats, and occasional cribs of timber, logs and rafts.

Port Carling Lock, between Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau. One Lockmaster employed. The lockages comprised two daily passages of the steamboat plying between the Northern Railway, at Gravenhurst, and the Nipissing and Parry Sound Roads at the head of Lake Rosseau, and occasional trips of the two other steamboats navigating these lakes.

Balsam River Lock, between Cameron and Balsam Lakes. One Lockmaster employed. The lockages comprised two daily passages of the steamboat plying between the Victoria Railway at Fenelon Falls, and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway at Coboconk.

Mary and Fairy Lake Locks, on the North Branch of the Muskoka River, in the Township of Brunel, and between the two lakes from which it takes its name. One Lockmaster employed. The lockages comprise two daily passages of the steamboat plying between Port Sydney, Huntsville and Port Vernon, and occasional rafts of timber and smaller craft.

On account of the large repairs required on swing bridges in 1879, the appropriation for maintenance of locks, bridges and dams will require to be larger than usual.

In addition to the Lockmasters named, there is a caretaker employed to look after the works at the outlet of Muskoka Lake. His duties comprise the putting in and taking out of the stop-logs at the several openings in the dams, so as to control the level of the water in the lake for purposes of navigation, milling, lumbering, and for reducing its height in time of freshet.

HAMILTON ASYLUM SEWAGE OUTFALL.

Complaints having been made with regard to an alleged nuisance in connection with the discharge of the sewage from the Asylum into a vault, and thence by a small creek and ravine down the side of the abrupt hill known as the Mountain, examinations have been made to determine the best means of providing another outfall, and the result was that it was found that the most desirable course to pursue was to adopt the offer made by the City of Hamilton, and connect the discharge sewer with the system of city sewers. An agreement was made by which the city assumes all future liability and cost of maintenance within the city limits on payment of a stated sum by the Government to the Municipal Corporation of Hamilton—the latter agreeing to provide the necessary sewage outfall within the city limits. The works are in progress throughout—the Government making the connection from the vault on the hill to the head of the city sewer on Concession Street.

RAILWAYS IN ONTARIO.

By the recent decision with regard to the northerly and westerly boundaries, the extent of the Province has been largely increased. The total area is now about 221,000 square miles; the extreme length 1,070 miles; and the greatest width, viz. from Sault Ste. Marie to James' Bay, about 400 miles, with a coast line on the Bay of about 310 miles. Of course the greater part of the additional territory thus acquired is unsettled, and therefore the Railways within the limits of the Province are confined to the southerly portion, embracing an area of only 45,000 square miles—excepting that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, in which there is one small Provincial Railway, the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kamanistiquia Railway, and 340 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which about 153 miles are under contract and partly completed.

Without reference to the works in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are being constructed by the Dominion Government, the extension of Railways in the Province in 1878 has been as follows :—

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS COMPLETED READY FOR TRAFFIC.

Hamilton & North-Western	30	miles.
Victoria Railway, Kinmount to Haliburton	22·31	"
Midland Railway, west of Waubaushene	10	"
Prince Arthur's Landing and Kamanistiquia Railway	6	"
Belleville and North Hastings Railway	22	"
North Simcoe Railway	33.34	"
Credit Valley Railway, Woodstock to Ingersoll	10	"
Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway	2.38	"
Total Extensions in 1878	136·03	miles.

HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the close of 1877 the Hamilton and North-Western Railway was completed between Jarvis and Barrie, and on the Collingwood branch between Clarkesville and Collingwood, and grading was finished on the southerly terminus of the line extending from Jarvis to Port Dover. That portion of the Railway is now completed and opened for traffic, and the Collingwood branch has been constructed from Glencairn to Collingwood harbour.

VICTORIA RAILWAY.

This line was open for traffic between Lindsay and Kinmount, in 1877, and during the present year it has been extended northerly a length of 22·31 miles to the Village of Haliburton, in the Township of Dysart.

The whole length of line now open for traffic is 55·752 miles. At Lindsay there is a joint station building and yards used by the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay, and the Victoria Railways, and the trains on both roads are so run as to make close connections with each other and the Grand Trunk Railway at Whitby station, from which place the distance to Haliburton is now 100·5 miles by rail.

About two miles north of Kinmount there is in construction a short branch of six miles in length, connecting the railway with an iron mine, and when the track is completed it is intended to ship from thence large quantities of the ore.

The extension of the Victoria Railway to Haliburton will be the means of promoting the settlement of a large extent of country north of that village, and thus develop the trade and resources of the northerly portions of the Province.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The extension of this railway in 1878 is ten miles in length, and extends from Waubaushene to the Wye river, making connections with several extensive saw mills on the shores of the Georgian Bay. Some grading is done between the Wye and Midland Village, the distance to which, yet to be completed, is about 4 miles.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING AND KAMANISTIQUIA RAILWAY.

This small line of only six miles in length, was built by the people of the Landing to form a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the Town plot of Fort William. It has been connected with the Pacific line of rails, and I believe trains have passed from the P. A. Landing to the English river during the year.

BELLEVILLE AND NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAY.

The Belleville and North Hastings Railway commences at a point on the Grand Junction Railway about twelve miles north of Belleville, and terminates at present at the Moore Iron mines, in the Township of Madoc. There are stations constructed at Luke's crossing, Crookston, and Madoc Village, and the line connects with the Seymour and Moore iron mines. Ore is now being taken out at both of these mines, and the line will tend largely to develop the mining and agricultural resources of the tract of country north of Belleville.

The line is 22 miles in length. The rails are laid throughout and the whole is in good order for the passage of trains.

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY.

The works on the North Simcoe Railway were commenced about two years ago, and a small quantity of grading was done on the northerly end of the line, when the work was abandoned until the present year. The construction of the line was resumed with vigour about June last, and the whole is now completed. The entire length is 33.34 miles. The northerly terminus is at Penetanguishene, and the Railway passes thence through a fine country which was badly supplied with means of access by roads, and therefore it is to be expected that the line will tend largely to develope its agricultural resources.

The southerly terminus of the Railway is at the Northern Railway at Harrison's Crossing, north of Allandale, and it will be worked by that Company.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Early in the summer the part of the Credit Valley Railway extending from Woodstock to Ingersoll—10 miles in length—was completed for traffic, and a train service put on the line, making connection with the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.

The works are in progress on other portions of the main line west of Toronto, and I am informed track-laying and ballasting are going on between Toronto and Milton, and that 10 miles next to Toronto are completed.

BRANTFORD, NORFOLK, AND PORT BURWELL RAILWAY.

This Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1876, between East Brantford and the Village of Tilsonburgh, was extended last year to connect with the Great Western Railway in the City of Brantford, and has this year been extended about 2 miles at its southerly end to connect with the Great Western Railway loop line, and I am informed that Company will run through trains from St. Thomas to Brantford, and Hamilton.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RAILWAY.

This Railway which has been projected for several years, was commenced during the past summer, and 14 miles in length have been graded. Its southerly terminus is at Picton in Prince Edward County, and its northerly terminus at the Grand Trunk Railway at Trenton. It is proposed to complete and open the line for traffic before the close of 1879.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The works have been resumed on the Grand Junction Railway on which the rails were previously laid between Belleville Harbour and Stirling. Formation and track-laying has been in progress recently between Stirling and Campbellford, and 11 miles of iron have been laid.

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS.

The extension of Railways throughout the Province has been rapidly developed since Confederation in July, 1867, and these works have been largely promoted by the grants of Provincial and Municipal aid which have been given to nearly all of the Railways completed since that date.

The following statement gives in detail the mileage on each Railway in Ontario, distinguishing between those constructed prior to, and after, Confederation, exclusive of the portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway within the boundaries of the Province:

No.	NAME OF RAILWAY.	TERMINAL POINTS.		Completed prior to Confederation, July, 1867.	Completed since Confederation.	At present under Construction, or Contract.
		From	To	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.
1	Grand Trunk Railway—Main Line	Eastern Boundary of Province.	Point Edward	457		
2	" " " Buffalo and Lake Huron Branch	Fort Erie	Goderich	158		
3	" " " London Branch	St. Mary's	London	23		
4	" " " Galt and Doon Branch	Galt and Doon	Berlin	7	4·5	
5	Great Western Railway—Main Line	Suspension Bridge	Detroit	229		
6	" " " Toronto Branch	Hamilton	Toronto	39·5		
7	" " " Wellington, Grey and Bruce	Harrisburgh	Southampton	27	102	
8	" " " Loop Line Division	Glencoe	Fort Erie	.....	145	
9	" " " Sarnia Branch	London	Sarnia	61		
10	" " " London and Port Stanley Branch	do	Port Stanley	25		
11	" " " Brantford Branch	Harrisburgh	Brantford	8		
12	" " " Petrolia Branch	Wyoming	Petrolia	7		
13	" " " Wellington, Grey and Bruce South Extension	Palmerston	Kincardine	.....	66	
14	" " " London, Huron and Bruce Branch	London	Wingham	.....	74	
15	" " " Brantford and Norfolk Branch	Brantford	Tilsonburgh	.....	35·88	
16	Welland Railway	Port Colborne	Port Dalhousie	25		
17	Brockville and Ottawa Railway and Perth Branch	Brockville	Carleton Place	57		
18	Canada Central Railway	Ottawa	Pembroke	57	48	
19	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway and Chaudiere Branch	Prescott	Ottawa	59·5		
20	Toronto and Nipissing Railway	Toronto	Coboconk	.....	88	
21	Northern Railway—Collingwood Line	Toronto	Meaford	94	21	
22	" " Muskoka Branch	Barrie	Gravenhurst	.....	53	
23	Midland Railway—Main Line	Port Hope	Midland City	65	51	4
24	" " Peterborough Branch	Millbrook	Lakefield	13	9	
25	Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway	Port Whitby	Lindsay	.....	46	
26	Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway—Marmora Line	Cobourg	Harwood	22		
27	" " " " Peterborough Line	Rice Lake	Chemong Lake	.....	9	13
28	Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway—Main Line	Toronto	Owen Sound	.....	122	
29	" " " " Teeswater Branch	Orangeville	Teeswater	.....	73	
30	Hamilton and North-Western Railway—Main Line	Port Dover	Barrie	.....	137	
31	" " " Collingwood Branch	Clarksville	Collingwood	.....	40	
32	Canada Southern Railway—Main Line	Fort Erie	Amherstburg	.....	229	
33	" " " St. Clair Branch	St. Thomas	Courtwright	.....	62	
34	" " " Niagara Branch	Niagara	Fort Erie	30		

No.	NAME OF RAILWAY.	TERMINAL POINTS.		Completed prior to Confederation, July, 1867.	Completed since Confederation.	At present under Construction, or Contract.
		From	To	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.	Length in Miles.
35	Kingston and Pembroke Railway	Kingston	Mississippi River	.....	60	28
36	Victoria Railway	Lindsay	Haliburton	.....	55·81	
37	Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway	Port Dover	Stratford	.....	63	
38	Stratford and Lake Huron Railway	Stratford	Listowel	.....	27·5	
39	Lake Simcoe Junction Railway	Stouffville	Jackson's Point	.....	26·5	
40	Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway	Prince Arthur's Landing	Fort William	.....	6	
41	Grand Junction Railway	Belleville	Peterborough	.....	20	45
42	Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway	Province Boundary	Ottawa	.....	.....	66
43	Belleville and North Hastings Railway	Grand Junction Railway	Madoc	.....	22	
44	Credit Valley Railway—Main Line	Toronto	Ingersoll	.....	20	75·5
45	" " Branch Lines	Streetsville	Elora and Acton	.....	.....	57
46	North Simcoe Railway	Barrie	Penetanguishene	.....	33.34	
47	Prince Edward County	Picton	Trenton at G. T. R.	.....	.....	33
				1,464	1,749.53	321.5

It will be seen by the statement given that, prior to Confederation in 1867, the whole mileage of Railways then in operation in the Province amounted to 1,464 miles, and that at the close of 1878, the mileage of completed lines has been increased to 3,213 miles or 285 miles more than double the total length of railways in operation in Ontario in 1867, and in addition there are 321 miles of Railways in construction, which in all probability will be finished next year, giving a total then of 3,534 miles of Railways in the Province exclusive of the 340 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Thunder Bay, of which as before mentioned, about 153 miles are now in construction.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

T. N. MOLESWORTH,

Engineer of Public Works, Ontario.

The Hon. C. F. Fraser,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Ontario.

STATEMENTS

OF

ACCOUNTANT AND LAW CLERK.

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Expenditure on Public Works in 1878, and Total Expenditure thereon up to 31st December, 1878.—Capital Account.

NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure from 1st July, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1877.	Expenditure, 1878.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government House	132,179 24	4,156 62	136,335 86
Parliament and Departmental Buildings and Grounds	80,382 96	343 03	80,725 99
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	224,928 71	4,989 69	229,918 40
Do London	518,624 34	66,356 03	584,980 37
Do Hamilton	196,893 48	75,951 96	272,845 44
Do Orillia	34,347 25	5,062 07	39,409 32
Do Kingston	.....	120,364 72	120,364 72
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	155,061 08	17,832 09	172,893 17
Blind Institute, Brantford	149,905 64	19,373 93	169,279 57
Central Prison, Toronto	474,533 04	10,679 75	485,212 79
Andrew Mercer Reformatory	.....	8,166 27	8,166 27
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	26,944 33	10,137 59	37,081 92
Registry Office and Gaol, Bracebridge	3,763 86	2,429 00	6,192 86
Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie	5,750 40	.....	5,750 40
Registry Office do	.....	1,886 21	1,886 21
Government Farm, Mimico	51,646 34	.....	51,646 34
Agricultural College and Farm, Guelph	155,246 22	14,418 90	169,665 12
School of Practical Science, Toronto	59,100 26	.....	59,100 26
Do do New Building	17,143 35	20,210 78	37,354 13
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	51,830 17	2,096 93	53,927 10
Registry Office and Lock-up House, Parry Sound	2,615 28	2,505 50	5,120 78
Do do Thunder Bay	17,199 88	1,452 87	18,652 75
Registry Office at Minden	2,987 50	.....	2,987 50
Lock-up at Silver Islet, Lake Superior	2,268 79	.....	2,268 79
Do Mattawan, Nipissing District	2,547 20	.....	2,547 20
Two Lock-ups, Grand Manitoulin Island	.....	4,119 00	4,119 00
Brock's Monument	981 10	.....	981 10
Normal School, Ottawa	95,908 13	50 00	95,958 13
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	40,872 97	2,824 21	43,697 18
Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka	36,946 03	.....	36,946 03
Lock at Young's Point, Peterborough	30,892 72	.....	30,892 72
Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes	23,959 02	.....	23,959 02
Lock between Mary's and Fairy Lakes	29,209 74	2,191 64	31,401 38
Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau	9,995 75	.....	9,995 75
Scugog River Works	53,587 47	.....	53,587 47
Pigeon River Works	4,999 62	.....	4,999 62
Sydenham River Works	2,156 26	.....	2,156 26
Nottawasaga do	5,915 09	.....	5,915 09
Kaministaquia do	22,865 02	.....	22,865 02
Muskoka do	19,652 48	8,109 23	27,761 71
Otonabee do	2,520 55	.....	2,520 55
Balsam do	4,080 95	.....	4,080 95
Gull and Burnt do	30,709 97	8,210 70	38,920 67
Wye do	5,176 98	.....	5,176 98
Trent River Bridge	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Bridges at Port Carling	3,046 99	.....	3,046 99
Bridge at Port Sandfield	2,338 43	.....	2,338 43
Muskoss Falls Works	5,013 00	.....	5,013 00
Muskoka Lakes Works	1,470 36	.....	1,470 36
Washago and Gravenhurst Road	32,792 12	.....	32,792 12
Wharf at Washago	489 22	.....	489 22
Portage du Fort Bridge	4,997 99	.....	4,997 99
Clearings and Log-houses on Free Grant Lands, Settlers' Homestead Fund	16,780 75	.....	16,780 75
Roads in Ryerson	7,295 06	.....	7,295 06
Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations, and Awards, &c.	11,491 29	4,133 76	15,625 05
Aldborough Drainage Works	7,199 02	.....	7,199 02
Brooke do	34,747 73	.....	34,747 73
Delaware do	5,740 93	.....	5,740 93
Dunwich do	10,105 86	.....	10,105 86
Ekfrid, Caradoc, and Metcalfe Drainage Works	13,667 66	.....	13,667 66
Grey Drainage Works	8,175 47	.....	8,175 47
Moore do	17,091 58	.....	17,091 58
Mosa do	12,714 75	.....	12,714 75
Nissouri, West, Drainage Works	8,178 50	.....	8,178 50
Raleigh do	36,409 64	.....	36,409 64

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Expenditure on Public Works in 1878, and Total Expenditure thereon up to 31st Dec., 1878.—Capital Account.—*Continued.*

NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure from 1st July, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1877.	Expenditure, 1878.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Russell Drainage Works	11,543 77		11,543 77
Sarnia do	40,540 55		40,540 55
Sombra do	53,169 04		53,169 04
Tilbury, East, do	35,297 62		35,297 62
Tilbury, West, do	30,986 66	590 40	31,577 06
Williams, East, do	2,221 75		2,221 75
Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands, Provincial Account.	36,448 51		36,448 51
Totals	3,238,283 42	418,642 88	3,656,926 30

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 1st January, 1879.

No. 2.—Expenditure for Fuel, Gas, Water, Repairs, &c., by the Department of Public Works, during 1878. (Part of Maintenance Accounts.)

NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure for 1878.
	$ cts.
Government House	3,989 80
Executive Council's and Attorney-General's Offices	349 96
East Wing, Parliament Buildings	1,489 91
Department of Public Works	323 23
Crown Lands Department	1,565 78
Parliament Buildings, Centre	5,600 61
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	3,224 25
School of Practical Science	392 49
Maintenance of Locks and Dams	1,999 75
Total	18,935 78

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 1st January, 1879.

No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1878, under the Ontario Drainage Act, 33 Vic., c. 2; 34 Vic., c. 22; and 36 Vic., c. 38, on Drainage Works; chargeable to Municipalities. Also, total Expenditure under said Act up to 31st December, 1878.

TOWNSHIP.	Total Expenditure from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1877.	Expenditure, 1878.	Total to 31st December, 1878.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Aldborough	7,199 02		7,199 02
Brooke	34,747 73		34,747 73
Delaware	5,740 93		5,740 93
Dunwich	10,105 86		10,105 86
Ekfrid, Caradoc, and Medcalfe	13,667 66		13,667 66
Grey	8,175 47		8,175 47
Moore	17,091 58		17,091 58
Mosa	12,714 75		12,714 75
Nissouri, West	8,178 50		8,178 50
Raleigh	36,409 64		36,409 64
Russell	11,543 77		11,543 77
Sarnia	40,540 55		40,540 55
Sombra	53,169 04		53,169 04
Tilbury, East	35,297 62		35,297 62
Do West	30,986 66	590 40	31,577 06
Williams, East	2,221 75		2,221 75
Total chargeable to Municipalities	327,790 53	590 40	328,380 93
Preliminary Surveys and Sundries chargeable to Province	32,844 56		32,844 56
Total	360,635 09	590 40	361,225 49

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 1st January, 1879.

No. 4.—Contracts and Bonds entered

Date.	Work.	Subject of Contract.
April 13	Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works	1,878 feet of timber for lock near Huntsville.
May 4	London Asylum	Steam-heating apparatus for refractory wards.
" 4	Hamilton Asylum	Steam-heating apparatus for wings and rear addition
June 29	Lock-ups at Little Current and Manitowaning	Whole work
" 30	Lock-up at Bracebridge	Whole work
July 2	Hamilton Asylum	Mortuary, addition to engine-house, and fence.
" 6	Blind Institute	Principal's residence
" 8	Lock-up at Parry Sound	Whole work
" 19	London Asylum	Coal shed and Engineer's shop
" 19	do	Two coal sheds in rear of cottages
" 19	Kingston Asylum	Additions to laundry, also a coal shed and gas-house
Aug. 1	Blind Institute	Additions to west wing and to lodge
" 19	Andrew Mercer Reformatory	Painter's and glazier's work
" 21	do do	Plumber's and gasfitter's work
" 21	do do	Carpenter's and joiner's work
" 21	do do	Mason's, bricklayer's, and stone-cutter's work.
" 21	do do	Slater's and galvanized iron work
" 21	do do	Plasterer's work
Sept. 30	London Asylum	Root-house
Oct. 19	Hamilton Asylum	Sewer tile-piping
" 19	do	Laying tile discharge sewer
" 19	Orillia Asylum	Fence round grounds

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 1st January, 1879.

into with Her Majesty during 1878.

Contractors.	Sureties.	Amount.
		$ cts.
James Early, Huntsville, Muskoka District	..	Per lineal foot, 8½ Equal to 159 63
David S. Keith and James Fizsimmons, Toronto, plumbers	Graham D. Clyde, Toronto, and Silvester Smith, jr., Toronto	4 915 00
David S. Keith and James Fitzsimmons, Toronto, plumbers	Graham D. Clyde, Toronto, and Silvester Smith, jr., Toronto	6,985 00
The Law Building and Manufacturing Co., Meaford	Alex. M. Smith, Toronto, and Wm. W. Keighley, Toronto	2,700 00
Neil Livingstone, Gravenhurst, builder.	John P. Cockburn and Jeremiah D. Cockburn	2,156 00
E. Dickenson, North Glandford, John Dickenson and Edward Dickenson, jr.	David Young, Caledonia, and W. Brennen, Hamilton	3,478 00
Thomas Large, Brantford, contractor ..	B. F. Fitch, Brantford, and John Bishop, Brantford	6,715 00
Frederick J. Silvester and Daniel Ellden, Parry Sound, contractors	John Galna, Parry Sound, and Henry Jukes, Parry Sound	2,250 00
Joseph Broadbent, London, and John Overell, London, contractors	Benjamin Cronyn, London, and John Walker, London	3,580 00
George Holyoake, London, and Christopher Greason, London, contractors	Murray Anderson, London, and Michael Grayson, London	1,748 00
John Cunningham, Kingston, builder..	Henry Cunningham, Kingston, and Wm. McRossie, Kingston	6,879 00
William Watt, Brantford	.....	1,151 00
Alexander Hamilton, Toronto	Thomas Metcalf, Toronto, and C. Lambe, Toronto	2,650 00
George Harding, Toronto.....	Robert Beaty, Toronto, and Lewis Samuel, Toronto	2,016 00
John Palmer, Toronto, contractor.....	J. R. Silliman, Toronto, and Follis Johnson, Toronto	23,979 00
Robert Snarr, Toronto	James Lugsdin, Toronto, and Thomas Snarr, Toronto	23,590 00
Henry Cooley, Toronto	George Chisman, Toronto, and J. C. Swait, Toronto	2,975 00
Joseph Murphy, Toronto.....	Patrick Tynan, Toronto, and Thomas Lynch, Toronto	4,000 00
Alexander Purdom, London.....	Thomas H. Purdom, London, and Daniel Lester, London	2,630 00
Robert Campbell, jr., and J. D. Campbell, Hamilton	..... Straight Junction	pipes, per foot, 47½ pipes, per foot, 95
Alexander J. Brown, Hamilton	Hugh Stewart, Oneida, and Alexander M. Ross, Hamilton	1,048 00
Christopher Sparling, Orillia	Henry S. Scadding, Orillia, and John W. Slaven, Orillia	1,100 00

F. T. JONES,
Law Clerk.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS

AND

PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER

1878.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON ST. WEST.
1879.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 18th December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Eleventh Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1878.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

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ERRATA.

Page 64, line 9, for "speaking" read "speak."

Page 66, Movements of Gaol population. The Summary immediately following this heading should be as under :

Total number of males committed for the year ending 30th September, 1877..	11,595
Total number for the year ending 30th September, 1878	10,017
Decrease in male prisoners..	1,578
Total number of females committed during the year ending 30th September, 1877	1,886
Total number during the year ending 30th September, 1878	2,013
Increase in female prisoners	127

Page 103, line 23, for " first " read " past."

Page 190, Table shewing amount of aid to which each Hospital is entitled. The total of the fourth column should be $46,554.72. Sixth line of the last column should be $2,786.50, instead of $3,008.50, reducing the total of the same to $42,848.04.

Page 194, in the fourth line of the Table of Orphan Asylum operations, for 97 read 93, for 59 read 63, and in thirteenth line of same table for 93 read 81, and for 15 read 27, and in the totals of the two first columns for 1,356 read 1,340, and for 1,340 read 1,356, and on line 15 from bottom read 1,356 children for 1,340.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1878.

To His Excellency, the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

Agreeably to the requirements of the various statutes setting forth and defining the official duties devolving upon me as Inspector, I have now the honour to submit this, my Eleventh Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario for the year, beginning 1st October, 1877, and ending 30th September, 1878.

That these duties may be more clearly comprehended, I may be permitted, at the outset of this Report, to briefly state their extent and character. They comprise the general supervision and control, as well as the statutory inspection, of the following institutions exclusively owned and managed by the Government of the Province, namely: Four Asylums for the Insane, the Asylum for Idiots, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Education of the Blind, the Central Prison in Toronto, the Provincial Reformatory in Penetanguishene, and the Reformatory Prison for Females, now being

erected in Toronto—ten Institutions in all. The supervisory direction of the affairs, and the inspection of thirty-seven County Gaols and five District Lock-ups; the inspection, including the annual examination of the books and general operations, of twelve Hospitals, thirteen Houses of Refuge, five Magdalen Asylums, and nineteen Orphan Asylums, receiving aid from the Province under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act.

The purely inspectorial work performed in connection with these 101 Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities during the past year, was represented by eighteen statutory inspections of the Asylums for the Insane; seven of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; six of the Central Prison and the Provincial Reformatory; seventy-six of the County Gaols and Lock-ups, and fifty-six of the Public Charities—in all, one hundred and sixty-three statutory inspections, besides other visits made during the twelve months for the transaction of special business.

Besides the general supervision and control of the maintenance routine of the Institutions owned by the Government, the Inspector is charged with the preparation of sketch plans of all new structures and structural changes in existing buildings, upon which, and the recommendations connected therewith, the Departmental plans and specifications are founded by the Architect of Public Works. He has also to give the initiatory instructions and suggestions for all new gaol structures and for alterations and additions to old ones, and must finally approve of the plans and specifications thereof, before they can be acted upon. In addition, he is charged with the preparation of all specifications for the furnishings for new buildings, the renewals of furniture generally, as well as the originating of all extraordinary repairs to the Government buildings under his control.

He is further charged with the letting of all contracts for supplies and the general supervision of the purchase of goods required for the ten public institutions directly controlled by the Government, as well as with the monthly audit of all the accounts incurred for their maintenance and of the statements of revenue derived from all sources. He has also to make an annual audit of the receipts and expenditures of all public charities aided by Legislative grants, for the purpose of determining the amount each Institution is entitled to receive under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. The Government expenditures, incurred in the maintenance of those Institutions, of which an audit has to be made, aggregated, during the past officialyear, the sum of $520,009.70.

The Inspector has to make enquiry into the cases of all lunatics committed to the County Gaols and to allocate their distribution among the various Asylums. He has also to select from the prisoners committed to the Gaols throughout the Province, such as are mentally and physically fit to perform hard labour, and effect their removal to the Central Prison, and has to arrange for and supervise the transfer from the Gaols, of those prisoners sentenced direct to the Institution just named.

The Inspector has, under the provisions of law, the charge of the estates of all lunatics committed to the Asylums of the Province, who have no Committees appointed by the Court of Chancery, and is empowered to deal with such estates, subject to the revision and approval of the Attorney-General, in the same manner as a Committee duly nominated by the said Court. Since the passing of this law, the estates of 74 lunatics have been administered to, and upwards of $30,000 have been collected for the maintenance of such lunatics, and paid into the Treasury of the Province.

He has to frame the by-laws and regulations for governing the discipline, management and general economy of all the Public Institutions directly controlled by the Government, and for defining the duties of all officers and *employés* in the Institutions service, and he has to examine into and approve of all by-laws framed for the good government of Public Charities. He has, in addition, to perform judicial duty as a Commissioner, under the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 224 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, which empower him to take evidence under oath and to generally enquire into all charges preferred against officers and *employés* of the Institutions placed under his supervision and inspection, including County Gaols, or into alleged irregularities in the conduct of their affairs, and report the same for the action of the Government. Since these powers were conferred, close upon one hundred investigations have been conducted by the Inspector, some of which were protracted for weeks.

The clerical work of the Department for the past year was represented by the reception of 7341 letters, and the transmission of 7689 letters, reports, recommendations, etc., exclusive of inspection minutes and instructions recorded in the books of the various institutions at the time of the inspection thereof. In addition, the work of preparing the Inspector's Annual Report, which has increased from a volume of 48 pages to one of nearly 400, is a task requiring a great deal of care and time.

The whole of the official duty, thus briefly summarized, is performed by a staff, comprising an inspector, a secretary, who is also a short-hand writer, a chief clerk, who acts as accountant, an ordinary clerk and a messenger, and at an annual cost to the Province for salaries, travelling expenses, office contingencies, and all other charges, of $7,350.

In the preface to my last Annual Report, I gave a short history of the progress of the Public Institutions service in this Province from the date of Confederation, shewing the number of new institutions founded since that time, the additions made to old ones; and pointed out the objects they were all designed to accomplish. I also drew attention to the necessity which, in my opinion, seemed to exist for the establishment of two new institutions, namely, a reformatory prison for women, and a training school for idiot youths. Reference will be again made to these institutions further on in this report.

With respect to Asylums for the Insane, I intimated that the Government

had adopted a scheme of extensions and additions, whereby the accommodation for the lunatic and idiotic classes of the population would be increased from 2,000 to 3,000 beds. This scheme comprised the erection of two additional cottages for chronic insane, and a separate structure for refractory patients, on the grounds of the London Asylum; the construction of two wings and a rear extension to the Hamilton Asylum; a few structural changes in the Toronto Asylum; the addition of another wing to the Kingston Asylum; and the enlargement of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, so as to provide a training school for the youth of that class, as well as for the accommodation of an additional number of adults.

The works connected with the new buildings at the London and Hamilton Asylums have been pushed forward with vigour during the past year by the Public Works Department. The cottages in London were completed and occupied in the early part of the year, and the building designed for refractory patients is now nearly ready for habitation. The rear extension of the Hamilton Asylum is in use, and both wings will be ready for furnishing before the close of the year. These buildings will provide 600 of the 1,000 additional beds, which the asylum extension scheme is designed to furnish, and will increase the receiving capacity of the Asylums of the Province to about 2,600 patients.

This accommodation, it is expected, will supply the demand made upon it, by the central and western parts of the Province for some years to come, but as the beds at the Kingston Asylum, which are intended to serve the eastern section of the Province, are already exhausted, it is important that the additions recommended to that establishment should be proceeded with at the earliest possible day. It is also imperative that the additions to the Orillia Asylum should be gone on with at once, as there are now a considerable number of idiots confined in the County Gaols, and who will have to remain there until that Institution is enlarged. Full details in respect to these suggested additions will be found in that portion of the Report devoted to Asylums.

The additions to the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, were fully completed and occupied during the year, through which the receiving capacity of the former has been increased from 200 to 250 pupils, and of the latter from 140 to 180 pupils. As, however, the dormitory space on the girls' side of the Institution for the Blind is now fully occupied, it is very necessary that the erection of the proposed east wing should be commenced as soon as possible.

The most important feature in this year's history of the Public Institutions service is the decision arrived at by Government, and which received the sanction of the Legislature, to found a Reformatory Prison for women. The falling in to the Crown, in default of legal heirs, of the estate of the late Andrew Mercer, of Toronto, out of which Parliament appropriated a sum of $90,000 to build an Industrial Prison for females, enabled the Province to obtain this much needed Institution, which, when completed, will furnish the last link in the

chain of our prison system. There will then be provided for the Province six distinct and separate classes of prisons, viz. :—The Common or County Gaols for the custody of misdemeanants sentenced for short periods, and of civil prisoners, as well as for the detention of persons waiting trial; the Central Prison for the custody of prisoners selected from the County Gaols and who have been convicted of more serious offences, as well as of those sentenced direct thereto by the Judiciary of the Province; the Reformatory for females, now being erected, for women of the same class; a Reformatory for girls under sixteen years of age, under the same executive management as the Reformatory for females, but entirely isolated from the department for adults; the Provincial Reformatory in Penetanguishene, for young lads, and the Dominion Penitentiary in Kingston for male and female convicts. Having regard to the fact that 12,030 prisoners were committed to the Common Gaols of Ontario during the past year, and that they comprised persons charged with every offence and crime known to the law, from the youth who has been led astray by the example of the vicious and depraved, to the most hardened professional criminal, it is of paramount importance, both in the interests of society and of the prisoners themselves, that they should be classified and confined in separate prisons, so that the evils of contamination, arising from all classes of prisoners being retained in one place, may be avoided.

For the first time since Confederation, I am able to report a decrease in the aggregate number of commitments to the Common Gaols of the Province, as compared with those in the preceding year. It is a matter of regret, however, that, while the commitments of males have decreased from 11,595 to 10,017, the number of females committed has increased from 1,886 to 2,013. This state of affairs affords an additional proof of the great necessity which exists for an Industrial Prison for females.

It is satisfactory to record that, notwithstanding the continually increasing routine of work our Asylums for the Insane are called upon to perform, their management continues to be worthy of the highest commendation. Although there are still defects to overcome, and deficiencies to supply in some of these organizations for the care and treatment of the insane, it gives me pleasure to repeat, as the result of increased observation, that in the Asylums of no other country does a more enlightened and humane system of treatment prevail, or is more administrative economy preserved, than in the Asylums of the Province of Ontario.

The objects for which the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind were established, are being very successfully accomplished, and the increased number of these physical defectives who are seeking admission to the Institutions founded for their benefit, indicates a growing appreciation thereof. The enlargement of the buildings both at Belleville and Brantford has, so far, enabled the increased demands for admission to be promptly met, and when the proposed

wing is added to the Institution for the Blind, it is not likely that any further outlay on capital account will be necessary for these establishments.

It is gratifying to be able to report a continued improvement in the condition and management of the Common Gaols of the Province. While most of the reports which come to hand from the neighbouring States are lamenting that, although their Asylums, Hospitals, Reformatories, and other Public Institutions are abreast of the age, their Gaols remain unimproved, and, as a general thing, are wretched in the extreme. In some, there is only one corridor, in which all classes, and in some cases, both sexes, are promiscuously huddled, and, strange to relate, the vicious system of "farming out" the dieting of the prisoners to the Sheriffs, appears to be the rule and not the exception. Such a state of affairs is now a thing of the past in Ontario. Every Gaol in this Province has either been entirely rebuilt or reconstructed to comply with the requirements of the Prison Inspection Act. In such there are from three to twenty-four distinct and separate corridors, with the requisite number of yards for the proper classification of prisoners. The establishment of the Central Prison has provided a means for the removal of the more hardened offenders, as soon as sentenced, and the enlargement of the Asylums for the Insane, enables lunatics and idiots to be transferred to suitable accommodation with the least possible delay. With but two exceptions, neither Sheriffs nor Gaol officials have the slightest pecuniary interest, either in the dietary of the prisoners, or in the furnishing of Gaol supplies. The discipline has vastly improved, and within the past year the vigilance of the officials has undergone a marked change for the better, as indicated by the fact that out of a Gaol population of 12,030, only 9 prisoners escaped from custody, 6 of whom were subsequently recaptured. This is all very gratifying and satisfactory, but there still remains the fact, that with the divided authority existing in Gaol organizations between the Government and County Councils, it is not possible to have complete uniformity in management and discipline, which is most essential, nor to introduce other reforms, which would add to the efficiency and good government of these local establishments. For these reasons, I trust the Legislature will soon see its way to follow the example of England and assume the entire management and control of the Common Gaols of the Province.

The Central Prison, as an intermediate establishment between the Common Gaols and the Dominion Penitentiary, continues to fulfil its design as an Industrial Reformatory, in a satisfactory manner. While it is to be regretted that the many difficulties, which have had to be contended with in the endeavour to make it approach a self-sustaining basis, are not yet surmounted, it is so far gratifying to be able to state that during the past year the prisoners have been constantly employed in industrial pursuits, and that every means has been used to reclaim such of them as were not beyond the pale of reformation.

In order to carry out successfully the changes in the management and discipline of the Provincial Reformatory for Boys, which were inaugurated at the close

of last year, and which have already produced the most beneficial results, it is imperatively necessary that effect should be given to the recommendations contained in my last Annual Report, for the addition of another wing to the building, in order that the structural requisites may be provided to make it in all respects a reformatory, and to enable many of its existng penal features, both in structure and discipline, to be abandoned.

The practical working of the "Charity Aid Act" has brought to light a few rather serious defects in the provisions of this otherwise excellent statute. It is claimed by the managers of some of the charities that, having regard to the nature of the work performed, the Provincial aid is not equitably distributed, and after six years' observation and experience, I am inclined to believe that the complaint is well founded. The statute provides that Hospitals shall receive *thirty* cents per day for the stay of each patient in those Institutions; that Refuges shall receive *seven* cents per day for each adult inmate; and that Orphanages shall receive *two* cents per day for each youth lodged and maintained in them. Holding, as I do, in the highest estimation the excellent service being performed by the Hospitals and the efficiency with which it is generally done, I do not think that the rate of Government aid to these Institutions is more than they are entitled to, particularly when it is considered that since the passage of the "Charity Aid Act" nearly every Hospital has been added to, or reconstructed, at very great expense, in order to overcome structural defects, or to provide additional accommodation to meet the increased demand for Hospital treatment. It cannot be denied, however, that the difference between the per diem allowance to Hospitals and Orphanages is entirely too great. The importance of the work performed by the last-named Institutions can hardly be over stated. But for the temporary refuge provided for the 2500 homeless and destitute children, who were cared for in these Orphanages during the past year, a very large proportion of them would, before long, drift into pauperism and crime, and ultimately become a life burden upon the public in some form or another. Holding these views, I must repeat the remarks made in a previous Report, that, if for no higher motive than public economy, it is most desirable and expedient that the hands of those who are engaged in this good work should be strengthened, and their efforts encouraged by Government aid, even to a much greater amount than is at present allowed. There is another anomaly in the provisions of this law to which I desire to call attention. At the time the statute was passed, only one Asylum for the reclamation of fallen women was in receipt of aid, and this Institution was placed in Schedule C of the Act, thus entitling it to receive only the same aid as that granted to Orphanages. There are now five of these Institutions upon the Charity Aid list, all of which I am of opinion are entitled to increased aid; inasmuch as the inmates are all adults, and the organizations for their treatment and care are necessarily more expensive than those for either orphans or destitute persons in Refuges. In view of these circumstances, I would most respectfully, but

earnestly, recommend for the favourable consideration of the Government and the Legislature, that the Provincial aid to Orphanages be increased to *five* cents per diem for each inmate, and to Magdalen Asylums *seven* cents per diem.

From returns made to this office, it would appear that no less than 25,075 persons, including prisoners of all classes, physical and mental defectives, indigent persons, orphans and public dependents generally, passed through, and, for a greater or less portion of the year, were maintained at the public cost in the various Institutions during the last official year. The number and distribution of these criminal, afflicted, and dependent classes are shewn in the following summary, viz:

Prisoners confined in the various Gaols, Prisons, and Reformatories of the Province	13,293
Persons of unsound mind maintained in the various Asylums	2,546
Deaf mutes and blind persons admitted to the two Institutions for these classes	452
Patients treated in Hospitals aided by Government funds	4,367
Indigent persons maintained in Refuges aided by Government funds	1,279
Inmates of Orphan Asylums and other Public Charities aided by the Province	3,138
	25,075

Inasmuch as all prisoners are primarily committed to the Common Gaols, although a few are subsequently transferred to the Penitentiary, Central Prison and Reformatory, the number of prisoners above stated should be reduced to the extent of these transfers. There are, however, a few Poor-houses exclusively maintained by Counties, and which are not in receipt of Provincial aid. The number of inmates admitted to these would more than counterbalance the transfers, and would leave the aggregate of the year of the classes referred to, who were public dependents of one kind or another, as above stated.

In addition to the indigent persons who were admitted into the Refuges aided by Government, and those maintained in the Municipal Poor-houses, aggregating about 1,500, a very considerable number of indigent persons were the recipients of outside relief from municipalities. In cities and towns these persons are casually relieved through the operations of the Houses aided by Government, but in the rural districts, where there are no Refuges, a weekly or monthly allowance is made by Municipal Councils. The outside indigents relieved by the Refuges in cities and towns during the past year numbered 7,699. Of those relieved in the rural districts by municipalities in the manner above stated, I have no correct record since 1874. In that year, municipalities relieved 6,631 persons, at an expense of $123,056. I have little doubt, that owing to the hard times and the scarcity of work, during the past four years, the number has now increased to

8,000, making an aggregate of about 15,000 persons, who were temporarily relieved as indigents during the past year. Adding these to the number of persons admitted to the various Public Institutions, we have an aggregate of 40,075, who were more or less dependent upon the Province and municipalities in one form or another, during the year.

The expense to the Province of maintaining the Institutions owned and controlled by it, and of aiding and assisting Public Charities, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, was during the past year as follows, viz:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$81,679 96	
Asylum for the Insane, London	87,394 84	
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	49,205 33	
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	32,560 27	
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	19,322 55	
Total cost of maintaining Asylums		$270,162 95
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	$36,426 39	
Institution for the Blind, Brantford	26,289 47	
Total cost of maintaining Deaf and Dumb and the Blind		$62,715 86
Common Gaol Maintenance (only about one-third of this expenditure paid by the Province, the balance by Counties)	$131,116 60	
Central Prison, Toronto (exclusive of expenditures for manufacturing purposes)	50,720 72	
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	29,528 25	
Total cost of maintaining Prisons and Reformatories		$211,365 57
Aid to Hospitals	$43,259 39	
Aid to Houses of Refuge	14,776 24	
Aid to Orphan and Magdalen Asylums	12,637 56	
Total aid to Charities		$70,673 19
		$614,917 57

The amount of cash revenue during the same period from paying patients, and other sources, in Asylums, was as follows:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$25,472 39	
Asylum for the Insane, London	7,390 57	
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	2,431 64	
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	345 37	
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	1,073 30	
Total revenue of Asylums		$36,713 27
Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	$782 50	
The Central Prison	*	
The Provincial Reformatory	3,196 71	

The necessity which exists for closing the official year of the Public Institutions on the 30th September, in order that reports and statements of their operations may be presented to the Legislature at the earliest possible moment, while the fiscal year of the Province does not terminate until the 31st December, causes much confusion in the financial returns and very seriously affects the value of comparisons between, and criticisms of, the annual expenditure. Comments, in Annual Reports, upon expenditures, incurred twelve months previously, are of little practical value, either as a check upon disbursements or as a basis for intelligent criticism thereof. The anomalies brought to light by presenting official reports for a period closing at a date other than that of the fiscal year of the Province, are not confined to the Public Institution Reports alone, but are apparent in every branch of the service, and can only be remedied by the changing of the time of calling the Legislature together, or the date of closing the fiscal year to the 30th September. It appears to me to be most important that the latter suggestion, which has been strongly urged on many occasions by the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, should be carried into effect.

* This amount cannot be determined until stock is taken and the books closed on 31st December, 1878.

PART I.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The following summary shews the number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation in Ontario on the 30th September, 1878, and the distribution of these classes in the various Asylums and Prisons of the Province. To these figures are added, for the purpose of comparison, the number of insane and idiotic persons under similar accommodation on the corresponding day of the preceding year:—

	30th September, 1878.			30th September, 1877.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	346	331	677	343	328	671
Asylum for the Insane, London	351	356	707	310	299	609
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	210	208	418	194	186	380
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	82	119	201	79	120	199
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	75	71	146	76	64	140
Total number in Asylums	1064	1085	2149	1002	997	1999
Kingston Penitentiary	20	1	21	20	2	22
Common Gaols	32	12	44	18	13	31
Total number under public accommodation	1116	1098	2214	1040	1012	2052

It will be seen from the above statement that the entire number of persons of unsound mind under public accommodation at the close of the past official year was 2,214, as compared with 2,052 at the same period in the preceding year, or an increase of 162. Deducting those who were confined in Common Gaols and in the Kingston Penitentiary, it would appear that the number of patients in the Asylums has been increased by 62 males and 88 females, making their populations at the close of the year 2,149, as against 1,999, or an increase of 150. The insane convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary have been reduced by 1, and the lunatics and idiots in Common Gaols have increased 13 over the number in confinement on the 30th September, 1877.

The increase in the population of the London Asylum from 609 to 707 is owing to the opening, in the early part of the year, of two new groups of cottages for the chronic insane, affording additional accommodation for 120 patients. These cottages were almost immediately filled up by transfers from the main establishment and the Toronto Asylum. By this means vacancies were made in the main Asylum for all the insane in private houses and in the Gaols within the western counties attached to the London Asylum. These vacancies were very speedily filled up, and only 25 were left at the close of the year.

A few structural changes in the Toronto Asylum enabled the number of in-

mates to be slightly increased, but every bed was filled or awarded on the 30th September.

Owing to the occupation some years ago of a rear extension ward in the Kingston Asylum, a greater amount of space was provided for males than females. This inequality was, however, rectified during the past year by the transfer of 30 female patients to a cottage in the grounds, fitted up in 1877, thus leaving a corresponding number of beds vacant in the main Asylum. These beds were filled up during the year, thereby increasing the Asylum population from 380 to 418. This number of patients entirely exhausts the available accommodation in the Kingston Asylum.

The number of inmates in the Asylums in Hamilton and Orillia was increased by 2 patients in the former, and 6 in the latter. All the beds in both Asylums were occupied at the close of the year. The two new wings, now nearly completed, at the Hamilton Asylum will, however, add 280 beds to the Asylum accommodation of the Province.

The transfer, last year, of the convict lunatics from the Kingston Asylum to quarters provided for them within the Penitentiary, shifted that class of insane from the supervision and control of the Province of Ontario. From a return received from the Inspector of Dominion Penitentiaries, it has already been shewn that the number of this class has been reduced from 22 in 1877 to 21 in 1878.

The increase in the number of persons of unsound mind in Common Gaols is chiefly due to the fact that the accommodation for idiots in the Orillia Asylum was entirely filled up in the early part of the year, and admissions could only be awarded on deaths occurring. Of the 44 who were in the Gaols at the close of the year, 13 were certified to be idiotic. These, and any others of a similar class who may now be committed, will have to remain in Gaol custody until additions are made to the Orillia Asylum, or until beds become vacant in the ordinary course. Of the remainder, 19, who were proper cases for treatment in Asylums, have been removed to such establishments since the close of the year. The rest of the persons in confinement were unfit subjects for either an Asylum for the Insane or the Idiotic—the largest proportion being cases of harmless senile dementia, for whom provision should be made by County or Township Councils.

While I am strongly opposed to the system, which pertains in some countries, of returning to their former residences or to poor-houses, the large and ever increasing residuum of insane persons, who, after passing through a period of treatment, have been pronounced to be incurable chronics; still it is clear that the time has come when steps must be taken to prevent our Asylums from being filled with harmless imbeciles. Many of this class who are certified by medical examiners to be proper subjects for a curative asylum, have years before passed into the chronic stage of imbecility or dementia, and who, when once admitted to an Asylum, become life-charges upon the Province, as there is not the remotest possibility of their being mentally improved, let alone cured. Not a few of this class could very well be cared for by relations, who are well able, and whose duty it is, to provide for their unfortunate kin, but who, sometimes in the most heartless manner, are continually seeking to have their burdens removed and placed upon the Province. Others are friendless and homeless poor, for whom it is difficult to make provision, unless the erection of Houses of Refuge, with wards set apart for cases of harmless dementia, is made compulsory upon Counties or groups of Counties. It is quite clear that, unless the Province is prepared to go on adding to asylum accommodation from year to year to meet all demands made upon it, a stricter scrutiny and more intelligent discrimination must be exercised in awarding admissions to our Asylums, in the future.

Movements of Asylum Populations.

The following summary exhibits in a condensed form the number of patients remaining in residence in the respective Asylums on the 30th September, 1877, the admissions of the past official year, and the total number under treatment during that period:—

	No. remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1877.			No. admitted during year ending 30th September, 1878.			Total number under treatment during year.			Average daily No. of patients.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto...	343	328	671	108	81	189	451	409	860	665·66
Asylum for the Insane, London...	310	299	609	106	108	214	416	407	823	651·55
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston..	194	186	380	52	55	107	246	241	487	407·30
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton..	79	120	199	8	3	11	87	123	210	200·00
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	76	64	140	13	13	26	89	77	166	141·93
	1002	997	1999	287	260	547	1289	1257	2546	2066·44

Admissions.

The figures in the above table shew that 287 males and 260 females were admitted to Asylums during the year, which number added to the 1,999 patients who remained in residence at the close of the previous year, makes a total of 2,546 who were under treatment during the twelve months, as compared with 2,390 in the previous year. It should be stated, however, that in the 547 admissions, there are included 42 patients, who should properly be classed as transfers, 30 of the chronic class having been transferred from the Toronto to the London Asylum, and 8 to the Hamilton Asylum, and in addition, 4 patients were, on the application of their relatives, transferred from the Kingston Institution to London and Toronto, in order that they might be more conveniently visited. These changes reduce the absolutely new admissions of the year to 505 as against 544 in 1877.

Table No. 2, attached to this part of the Report, gives the Counties of the Province from which these 547 insane persons were received into the various Asylums and the method of commitment, and from which the following particulars are gleaned, viz.: that 221 were transferred from the Common Gaols to the Asylums under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the remainder, 326, were admitted under the usual certificates, signed by three medical practitioners. I have suggested in previous reports that it is very desirable that as few insane persons, as possible, should be committed to Gaols, with a view to their subsequent transfer to Asylums. This method of obtaining admission has been largely availed of in the past, owing to the want of sufficient Asylum accommodation, as well, doubtless, as to the extreme urgency of some cases. It is beyond doubt, however, that many insane persons have been committed to Gaol custody by their relatives in order to avoid the cost of the medical certificates and transfer expenses, which under the warrant system, are thrown upon the municipalities. The expenses incurred by some Counties for the examination and removal of lunatics have been very large during the past and preceding years, much of which would have been avoided by timely application to the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums. These expenses in the cases of the poor should very properly be assumed by the Counties, but as there will be abundant accommodation in the asylums for all the insane during the coming year, it is to be hoped that the ordinary method of admission, by medical certificates,

will be more largely resorted to, particularly as the custody of insane persons in the Common Gaols very seriously embarrasses the administration of affairs in these local establishments.

In this connection I would suggest the desirableness of fixing a tariff of fees to be paid to the medical examiners for certificates of insanity in the cases of persons committed to Gaols as lunatics, and to Sheriffs for the expenses of receiving and transferring the same. In some Counties the Gaol Surgeon is paid nothing for such service, other than the ordinary salary attached to his office, while in others the fee ranges from $1 to $10.

The number of patients under treatment in the various Asylums during the past twelve months, namely 2,546, is largely in excess of that in any previous year. The following summary exhibits the admissions of, the total number under treatment, and the number that remained in the Asylums at the close of each year since Confederation:

———	Admissions during each year.	Total number under treatment during each year.	Number remaining in Asylums on 30th September in each year.
1867 } 1868 }	210	1020	992
1869	292	1284	1148
1870	280	1428	1200
1871	353	1553	1366
1872	351	1717	1461
1873	319	1780	1505
1874	323	1828	1599
1875	326	1925	1650
1876	468	2118	1812
1877	578	2390	1999
1878	547	2546	2149
	4047	——	——

The above figures shew that 4,047 admissions have been awarded to the Asylums of the Province since the 1st July, 1869. It must be borne in mind, however, that these 4,047 admissions do not represent the same number of individuals, as a good-many have been discharged and re-admitted several times during the period stated. Of the 547 admissions of the past year, 480 were admitted for the first time during that period; 44 for the second; 15 for the third, and 8 for oftener than three times.

A further analysis of the figures in the foregoing summary, shews that the total number of patients under treatment has increased from 1,020 in 1867–68 to 2,546 during the past year, while the number of patients remaining in Asylums at the close of each year has increased from 992 on the 30th September, 1868, to 2,149 on the 30th September, 1878.

The total admissions to the Asylums of the Province since the first opening of an Asylum in Toronto in 1841, including those of the past year, number 7,613, of whom 3,510 were discharged, cured, improved and unimproved; 1,848 died in the Asylums, and 106 escaped, leaving 2,149 patients under treatment at the close of last year.

The following summaries afford information respecting the nationalities, religious denominations, and social state of the patients admitted during the past year, including the 42 transfers, and of the aggregate admissions of all preceding years:—

Nationalities.

	Of those admitted during past year.	Of Total admissions.
Canadian	292	2693
Irish	101	2286
English	61	1141
Scotch	48	977
United States	20	170
Other countries and unknown	25	346
	547	7613

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	127	2068
Roman Catholic	118	1725
Presbyterian	116	1653
Methodist	102	1291
Other denominations	84	876
	547	7613

Social State.

Married	258	3889
Unmarried	289	3724
	547	7613

The Counties of the Province and other places from which these patients were received, are exhibited in Table No. 3, attached to this part of the Report.

The fact that the location of an Asylum numerically affects, to a large extent, the admissions from the immediate locality, is prominently brought out in the statistics of the past year. The Counties of York, Middlesex, and Frontenac, in which are situated the three receiving Asylums, sent no less than 166 patients to these Institutions. This number represents 33 per cent., or nearly one-third, of the entire admissions of the year, whereas the relative proportion these counties are entitled to send, according to population, is only about $14\frac{3}{7}$ per cent. of the admissions. These remarks apply with equal, if not greater, force to the total Asylum admissions since 1841, of which a summary is given on a preceding page, for it would appear that, of the 7,613 persons who were admitted to the Asylums since 1841, no less than 1,556 or nearly 20 per cent. were admitted from the County of York and the City of Toronto.

From returns made to me by the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums, it would appear that 810 applications for admission were received and registered during the year, and were disposed of in the following way:—

Total number of applications received		810
Vacancies awarded and patients admitted	505	
Vacancies awarded, but patients not sent to Asylums up to 30th September, 1878	26	
Applications remaining on Asylum Registers on 30th September, 1878	279	
		810

Without doubt, a considerable number of the applications remaining on the Asylum Registers at the close of the year, are for persons who have since died, or who have recovered their sanity, rendering Asylum treatment unnecessary, while not a few are for imbeciles, whose admission had to be rejected. It should be stated that 69 of these registered applications are for admission to the Orillia Asylum, and which must remain unawarded until additions are made to that Institution.

Discharges.

The following summary shews the discharges which took place from the various Asylums during the year :—

	M.	F.	Total.	Cured.			Improved.			Unimproved.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	50	47	97	38	31	69	8	13	21	4	3	7
Asylum for the Insane, London	41	29	70	27	20	47	10	7	17	4	2	6
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	27	20	47	25	14	39	2	4	6	..	2	2
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton....	2	0	2	2	0	2						
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
	123	97	220	92	65	157	20	24	44	11	8	19

Of the 220 patients who left the Asylums during the year as above recorded, 157 were discharged cured, 44 in an improved condition, and 19 unimproved. Leaving out of the calculation the discharges from the Hamilton and Orillia Asylums, where only cases of chronic insanity and idiocy are respectively confined, and deducting the thirty transfers of chronic cases from the Toronto to the London Asylum, and which are included in the admissions of the last named place, it will be shown that the rate of cures in the three receiving Asylums in Toronto, London, and Kingston was 7·25 per cent. of the total number under treatment, and 32·50 per cent. of the admissions of the year. If, however, the number of patients who were discharged in an improved condition is added to those sent away cured, the percentage of recoveries will be equal to 9·33 of the entire number under treatment, and 41·62 of the admissions of the year.

Reference to Table No. 4 shews that of the 220 patients discharged from all the Asylums during the year, 153 had only been under treatment from one to twelve months, 25 from twelve to eighteen months, 15 from eighteen to twenty-four months, 11 from two to three years, 10 from three to four years, and 6 for periods over that time.

The patients to whom probational leave was extended during the year numbered 157, of whom 69 were subsequently discharged as cured, 28 were discharged improved, 4 unimproved, 2 were returned to asylums in an improved condition, 31 unimproved, 1 died, and 22 are still absent on probation.

Deaths.

The number of deaths, as well as the rate of mortality, have been exceptionally low during the past year, as the following summary will shew:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	33	14	47
Asylum for the Insane, London	20	22	42
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	8	10	18
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	3	4	7
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	11	5	16
	75	55	130

These figures shew that the percentage of deaths on the total number of inmates, was only 5·10 as compared with 5·72 in 1877; 5·36 in 1876, and 6 per cent in 1875. Taking into consideration that 505 new patients, exclusive of transfers were admitted into the Asylums during the twelve months, many of whom were suffering from both mental and physical exhaustion, the rate of mortality above recorded is exceedingly low, and speaks well for the great care that is taken of the patients.

The fact that, out of a population of 2,546 insane persons who have been under care in the Asylums during the year, many of whom having suicidal tendencies, not a single suicide occurred, affords additional evidence of the careful supervision exercised over the patients, by both officers and attendants. This record, as a whole, not only compares favourably with, but is not surpassed by that of any other country which has furnished statistics on this subject.

The proximate causes of death in the 130 cases are enumerated in Table No. 6. The four chief causes are reported to be phthisis, 17; general paresis, 17; epilepsy, 10, and senile decay, 10.

That the ratio of Asylum mortality is largely governed by the number of new admissions is clearly shewn in the statistics of the present year. Of the 130 patients who died, no less than 57 had been admitted during the year, and 39 more had been residents of Asylums for less than two years.

The following summaries exhibit in a condensed form the movements of patients in each Asylum as regards admissions, discharges, deaths, transfers, &c.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

The number of patients remaining in residence at the close of the previous year was 343 men and 328 women—671; there were admitted during the year 108 men and 81 women, making the total number under treatment, 860. Of these 69 were discharged cured; 21 in an improved, and 7 in an unimproved condition; 47 died; 38 were transferred to other Asylums; 1 escaped, leaving 673 patients in residence and 4 absent on probational leave, at the close of the official year. The greatest number of patients in the Asylum was 677 on the 8th February, and the lowest number was 641; the daily average of the year being 665. The collective stay in the Asylum of all the patients during the year was equal to 242,966 days.

The number of patients discharged cured was equal to 8·12 per cent. of the entire population, or 37½ per cent. of the admissions of the year and if the number discharged in an improved state be added to those cured, the percentage would be equal to 10½ per cent. of the number under treatment, or 47½ per cent. of the admissions of twelve months. The rate of mortality was 5·50 per cent. of the entire number in the Asylum during the year.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

There remained, on the 30th September, 1877, in this Asylum 609 patients, and 106 men and 108 women were admitted during the year (of whom 31 were transferred from other asylums), making the entire number under treatment 823. Of this number 47 were discharged recovered; 17 as improved, and 6 unimproved; 42 died; 4 escaped, and the names of 707 patients were on the register at the close of the official year, of whom 13 were absent on probational leave. The maximum number in residence was attained on the 30th September, viz.: 707 patients, and the minimum number, 605, on the 5th November, 1877; the average daily population being 651. The collective stay of all the patients during the year aggregated 237,817 days.

The rate of recovery was 5·75 per cent. of the entire number under treatment and deducting the 31 patients received from other Asylums, all of whom were chronic cases, the ratio of recoveries to the new admissions of the year was 25·75 per cent. If the patients discharged in an improved condition, be added to those cured, the rate would be equal to 8·12 of the entire number under treatment, and 35 per cent. of the year's admissions. The death rate was equal to 5·38 of the year's population.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

At the close of the preceding year there remained in this Asylum 380 patients, and during the twelve months just ended, 52 men and 55 women were admitted, thus making the entire number in residence during the year, 487, of whom 39 were discharged as cured; 6 as improved, and 2 as unimproved; 18 died; 4 were transferred to other asylums, and 418 remained in residence at the end of the year. The greatest number of patients under treatment at one time during the year was 429 on the 21st May, and the lowest number was 377 on the 30th October, 1877, the daily average population being 407. The aggregate stay of all the patients during the year was equal to 148,771 days.

The number of patients discharged cured was 8·06 per cent. of the entire number under treatment, and 36·50 per cent. of the admissions of the year, and the percentage of both cured and improved was 9·25 of the entire number under treatment, and 42·25 of the admissions of the year. The rate of mortality was lower than in any other receiving Asylum, being only 3·75 per cent. of the total population.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

There remained in this Asylum on the 1st October, 1877, 199 patients, and during the past year 8 men and 3 women were received into it, (8 being by transfer from the Toronto Asylum, and 3 being direct admissions), making the total number within the Asylum during the year, 210. Of this number, 2 were discharged as improved, 7 died, and 201 remained in residence at the close of the year. The greatest number of patients in the Asylum on a given day was 203, on the 16th May; and the lowest number was 198, on the 28th November; the daily average of the year being 200. The entire stay of the patients in the Asylum was equal to 73,060 days.

As this is not yet constituted a receiving Asylum, but only for the reception of chronic patients transferred to it from other Asylums, recoveries are not looked for, but two were sent out in an improved condition. The deaths numbered 7 being equal to 3·33 per cent of the entire population of the year.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

140 inmates remained in this Asylum on the 1st October, 1877, and during the past year 13 males and 13 females were admitted, making the total number in residence in the twelve months 166, of whom 4 were taken home by their relatives, and 16 died, leaving 146 in residence at the end of the year.

The greatest number in the Asylum on a given day was 147, and the lowest 138, the daily average of the year being 141. The aggregate stay in the Asylum of the inmates was equal to 51,808 days. The death rate equalled 9·75 per cent. of the year's population.

Causes of Insanity.

I again submit in Table No. 8 a recapitulation of the returns received from the Medical Superintendents, of the assigned causes of insanity in the cases of patients admitted to the three receiving Asylums at Toronto, London and Kingston during the past year. The information in the table referred to is classified in respect of Asylums, and distinguishes between what is stated to be the predisposing and the exciting causes of insanity, or both conjointly, when they could not be separately identified. In presenting this information I would again draw attention to the difficulties of obtaining accurate and trustworty information in regard to the causes of insanity, which not only seriously affect the completeness of the returns, but also their reliableness. The Form of History, which in the case of lunatics committed to gaol is required by the Act relating to lunatics and is contained in Schedule No. 2 attached thereto, must be amended, so as to give more specific information upon many points of vital importance, in the acquisition of more accurate data in respect to the causes of insanity. Recommendations have been made to amend the law with a view to the correction of these and other defects in the method of obtaining information upon this important matter.

The following summary gives in a condensed form, the assigned causes which are more fully detailed in Table No. 8, attached to this portion of the Report:—

Moral Causes.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Domestic trouble	9	33	42
Religious excitement	12	10	22
Adverse circumstances, business troubles, &c.	28	6	34
Love affairs, including seduction	5	9	14
Mental anxiety, worry, &c.	7	14	21
Fright and nervous shock	4	5	9

Physical Causes.

Intemperance, in drink	14	3	17
Intemperance, sexual	1	0	1
Venereal diseases	4	0	4
Masturbation	33	2	35
Overwork	11	4	15
Sunstroke	10	2	12
Accident or injury	10	7	17
Puerperal	0	14	14

Change of life	0	5	5
Uterine disorders	0	7	7
Brain disease, with general paresis	10	1	11
Brain disease with epilepsy	10	13	23
Other forms of brain disease	6	1	7
Other bodily diseases, including old age	5	12	17
Fevers	6	9	15
Hereditary.			
With other ascertained causes in combination	37	32	69
With other combined causes not ascertained	20	31	51
Congenital.			
With other ascertained causes in combination	2	1	3
With other combined causes not ascertained	1	1	2
Unknown	122	130	252

In explanation of the excess of "causes assigned" over the number of admissions, it should be stated that in many cases the predisposing and exciting causes are combined in the same individual, but are separately set forth in the statement, and also that many others tabulated as "hereditary or congenital, with other ascertained causes in combination" are also given under the various sub-headings of the moral and physical causes. For these reasons the assigned causes of insanity cannot numerically agree with the number of admissions during the year.

It will be observed that the physical causes tending to the development of insanity preponderate in a very marked degree over the moral and mental; and again that debasing and vicious habits predominate largely in the assigned physical causes of insanity. It is to this lamentable feature of the subject that the attention of physicians and social science reformers must be earnestly directed, in order to stem the flood of profligacy and vice that is overturning the reason of so many, and filling our Asylums with mental and physical wrecks. It may be, and no doubt is quite true that, in many instances when physical causes are charged with being the *exciting* factors of insanity, predisposing cause and hereditary taint may have existed, but it is equally true that these conditions might have remained latent and undeveloped had they not been excited into existence by vicious habits. It is to this great field of *preventable* insanity that attention must be turned, for while Asylums and asylum treatment may do a great deal in restoring dethroned reason or in mitigating its terrible effects, whether the assigned causes be of mental or moral character, it is to be feared that little or nothing can be done with these wretched victims of vicious or depraved passions.

Amusement, Recreation and Employment of Patients.

To shut up persons of unsound mind within the walls of an Asylum, even if they have access to airing grounds and lawns, without providing for their amusement, recreation and employment, is in the large majority of cases, unjust and cruel, and to do so, with a view to restoring them to mental sanity, is utter folly. The more prison-like an Asylum is made, in its discipline and surroundings, the more likely are the dangerous tendencies of the patients to be developed and, in consequence, greater necessity will exist for mechanical restraint and seclusion, resulting it is to be feared in the frequent exercise of harshness by attendants. On the

other hand, the granting of much liberty, of making abundant provision for the amusement of some, for the employment of others, and recreation and exercise for as many as possible, cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon the insane and will, perhaps, conduce more than anything else, to restoration of mental health.

Marked progress has been made in all the Asylums of the Province in these respects. The wards have been rendered more cheerful by painting, papering and proper furnishing and by inexpensive ornamentation of the walls. In all the new asylums, amusement halls of spacious dimensions have been provided, and fitted up with appliances for amusing and entertaining patients; and readings, concerts and dances are now almost weekly occurrences; besides, the number of patients employed in the Asylum farms, gardens, grounds, workshops, and in various domestic services has greatly increased. But still more must be done in this direction in order to follow the enlightened modern principles in the treatment of the insane, and to derive the greatest possible amount of benefit from the Asylums, which have to be supported and maintained at so much cost to the public.

Attendants

The value of intelligent and faithful performance of duty on the part of Asylum nurses and attendents, cannot well be overrated. It is to be feared, however, that too little weight is attached to these qualities, and perhaps too much to others of minor importance. To have kind and intelligent men and women, possessing at the same time the necessary physical requisites, in constant attendance upon insane people, closely observing their habits and practices, looking carefully after their wants, and keeping them employed, interested and amused, cannot fail to produce most beneficial results. For it must be borne in mind that while medical officers may enter the Asylum wards from once to twice daily, attendants have the patients continually under supervision, which, if intelligently exercised and carefully reported to the medical officers, should prove of incalculable benefit to the insane persons under their care.

It cannot be expected, however, that intelligent and thoughtful attendants can be either obtained or retained, without being adequately recompensed for their services, which, if properly and faithfully rendered, are most arduous and wearying. Moreover, the duties are of such a character that persons performing them for any length of time are quite unfitted for any other kind of work. The wages paid to Asylum attendants have within the past few years been slightly increased, but they are still below a rate calculated to command the services of the class of persons, whom it is so desirable to obtain. Besides which it is most important that when attendants have gained experience, they should be retained in the Institutions until they are incapacitated by old age or other causes. This can only be done by the establishment of a superannuation fund, so that these public servants would be induced to remain in the Asylum employ as long as possible, by the assurance that provision will be made for them in their old age. I would most respectfully but urgently recommend, that such a superannuation scheme be authorized by law.

Apportionment of Counties and Districts to Asylums.

A reallocation of the Counties and Districts of the Province, apportioned to the respective Asylums and from which they receive insane persons, has been rendered necessary by the enlargement of the Asylums in Hamilton and London, through which nearly 600 beds have been added to the Asylum accommodation of the Province, and by the gradual curtailment of the vacancies in the Toronto

and Kingston Asylums, where the space has only been increased to a very small extent during the past six years. The opening of new railways, over which patients can now be transferred to Asylums without change, which could not be done before, furnishes another strong reason for a new apportionment of Counties and Districts to the respective Asylums of the Province. In such a distribution, regard must not only be had to the population of Counties and their geographical proximity to the Asylums, but also to the means afforded for the transference of patients with as much ease and despatch as possible, as well as to the receiving capacity of the Asylums.

On the 4th October last, I brought under the consideration of the Government a scheme (detailed hereunder) of reallocation, based upon these conditions, which was approved of by Order in Council, viz:—

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, CENTRE DIVISION.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Distance of County Town from Asylum.	Population of Counties in 1871.
Hastings and City of Belleville	112 Miles.	48,364
Northumberland and Durham	70 "	76,466
Ontario	26 "	45,890
Peterborough	90 "	30,473
Victoria	76 "	30,200
York and City of Toronto	— "	115,974
Peel	25 "	32,869
Grey	122 "	59,395
Muskoka District	114 "	5,400
Parry Sound District	160 "	1,519
Total		446,550

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, WESTERN DIVISION.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Distance of County Town from Asylum.	Population of Counties in 1871.
Essex	112 Miles.	32,697
Elgin	16 "	33,664
Kent	65 "	40,634
Lambton	61 "	38,897
Middlesex and City of London	— "	82,589
Oxford	28 "	48,237
Huron	68 "	66,165
Perth	29 "	46,536
Bruce	125 "	48,515
Algoma District	— "	5,007
Manitoulin Island	— "	2,011
Total		444,952

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, EASTERN DIVISION.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Distance of County Town from Asylum.	Population of Counties in 1871.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	105 Miles.	58,288
Prescott and Russell	137 "	35,987
Leeds and Grenville	47 "	57,918
Renfrew	172 "	27,977
Lanark	87 "	33,020
Carleton and City of Ottawa	104 "	43,284
Frontenac and City of Kingston	— "	28,717
Lennox and Addington	26 "	37,608
Prince Edward	40 "	20,336
Nipissing District	— "	1,791
Total		344,926

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON, SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Distance of County Town from Asylum.	Population of Counties in 1871.
Wentworth and City of Hamilton	— "	57,558
Lincoln and City of St. Catharines	32 "	29,547
Welland	49 "	25,913
Haldimand	46 "	24,851
Norfolk	44 "	30,760
Brant and City of Brantford	21 "	32,259
Halton	50 "	22,606
Wellington	46 "	63,289
Waterloo	49 "	40,251
Simcoe	96 "	57,389
Total		384,423

The foregoing allocation of Districts for Asylum purposes, will take effect upon the 1st of January, 1879. Inasmuch, however, as a better class of accommodation has been set apart and properly fitted up and furnished in the Toronto Asylum for the reception of patients, whose friends are able and willing to pay for the same, if the habits of the patients will admit of their occupying these wards, it is provided that the Toronto Asylum shall continue to receive such patients from the Province at large, as well as from the District specially attached to it. The Orillia Asylum will, of course, continue to receive idiotic persons from all parts of the Province.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

Reference has been made, in the preface to this Report, to the complications caused by presenting in my Annual Reports, statements of Public Institution expenditure made up to the 30th of September in each year, while Parliamentary criticism is almost entirely based upon statements appearing in the Public Accounts, which are made up to the 31st of December of each year. It would be much simpler and would save a great deal of extra labour in this office, if the financial statements of the preceding fiscal year were accepted, and if the necessary explanations were confined to them, but as this Report has to be printed and placed

before the Legislature five days after its opening, it is obvious that the accounts of the current fiscal year cannot be incorporated in it, and were the system of presenting the accounts made up to the 30th of September done away with, remarks and comments would necessarily have to be confined to financial statements, at least one year old. This anomaly and the complications arising from it can only be corrected by closing the annual accounts of the Province on some day prior to the 1st of October. As a matter of fact, however, the financial statements of Public Institutions made up to the close of the official year—30th of September —are as accurate, for the purpose of official or Parliamentary criticism, as those presented in the Public Accounts, and if taken for a series for years, are just as valuable for the purposes of comparison. For these reasons, I will continue to present the accounts for the official year in the Annual Report, trusting that before long a change may be made by the Legislature, in the date of closing the fiscal year of the Province.

Attached to this Report will be found a statement (Table No. 9), exhibiting in detail the Asylum expenditures for the official year, ending the 30th of September, 1878, of which the following is a summary, viz.:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$ 81,679 96
Asylum for the Insane, London	87,394 84
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	49,205 33
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	32,560 27
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	19,322 55
	$270,162 95

It is thus shewn that the total cost of maintaining the five Public Asylums of the Province for the past year, amounted to $270,162.95, as compared with $281,843.75, for the preceding twelve months. The receipts from paying patients and other sources, amounted to $36,713.27, which, if deducted from the total expenditure, would shew that the net cost to the Province of maintaining these five Asylums during the official year just ended was $233,449.68.

An analysis of the total expenditures, exhibiting the annual cost of maintaining each patient in the various Asylums, both in respect to each particular item of expenditure and in the aggregate, will also be found appended (Table No. 10), and from which it would appear that the annual cost of providing Asylum maintenance and treatment, varied from $120.90 per patient in the Kingston Asylum, to $162.80 in the Hamilton Asylum. A summary shewing the annual and weekly cost per patient is given hereunder, viz.:

	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	$122 71	$2 36
Asylum for the Insane, London	134 14	2 57½
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	120 90	2 32½
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	162 80	3 13
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	136 07	2 61½

The very great difference in the yearly cost of a patient in the Hamilton Asylum, which is the highest as compared with the Kingston, which is the lowest, is, of course due to the very few patients who can be accommodated in the Asylum, while the staff of officers, attendants, etc., which has to be kept up, is quite sufficient, with the exception of a few additional attendants, for an Asylum of three times the size. When the new additions, now being erected, are occupied, this

anomaly will disappear, and the annual cost of maintaining will be about the same as in the other Asylums for the Insane. The same remarks will, of course, apply to the Orillia Asylum, with the exception that the cost of maintaining idiotic persons should not be as great, either in respect to the staff of officers and attendants, or the ordinary maintenance, as the insane in a curative hospital.

An examination of Table No. 10 shews that there are differences in the expenditures of the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston and Hamilton, which require explanation. First, in regard to "beer, wine and spirits," it is shewn that they cost $1.43 during the year for each patient in Toronto; $2.54 in London; nothing in Kingston, and 36 cents in Hamilton. The cost of medicines in the same institutions was respectively: 93, 53, 70 and 90 cents per patient per annum. The expenditures for all these articles have been exclusively under the control of the Medical Superintendents, inasmuch as they have been looked upon as medicines and medical comforts. It has been the practice, however, to serve out beer to the working patients, the cost of which comprised the largest proportion of the expenditure under the heading of "beer, wine and spirits." Respecting the general consumption of liquors, the following instruction was recorded during the year in the minute book of each Asylum, viz.: "Having "regard to the strong expression of opinion which emanated from the Legislative "Assembly last session, relative to the use of beer, wine and spirits in Asylums, "it is most desirable that the use of these articles should be confined within the "narrowest limits. In fact the supply of malt and spirituous liquors must "be accepted and looked upon entirely as medicines, and only to be given upon "the prescription of the Medical Superintendent. The practice of giving beer to "some of the working patients must be discontinued the moment the Medical "Superintendent sees his way to do so. Still keeping in view the expression of "the Legislature, it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to record the instruction that "neither wine, beer, nor spirits shall be served to any of the officers or attendants "of the Asylum at the institution expense, unless prescribed by the Medical "Superintendent as medicine in the case of sickness."

As the result of this action, the appropriation of $4,000 made last year for beer, wine and spirits, will be reduced next year to $1,600, viz.: for the Toronto Asylum, $900; for the London Asylum, $600; and for the Hamilton Asylum, $100. The present Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Asylum does not permit the use of alcoholic liquors of any description, either as medicine or as a beverage.

The slight differences in the cost of butchers meat per patient in the various Asylums are chiefly owing to the conditions of the several local markets, and in a slight degree to the various dietaries followed. The same remarks apply to the cost of flour, butter and general groceries, with this difference, that in the London Asylum a greater quantity of butter is made than in any other Asylum.

The cost per patient in the Hamilton Asylum of all these articles of food, as well as for general groceries, is so much greater than in other Asylums and than the difference in contract rates or other conditions warrant, that a careful enquiry will be made during the ensuing year in order to discover the causes. It will be observed that milk only forms a charge upon maintenance in the Asylums in Kingston, Hamilton and Orillia, as a sufficient number of cows are kept in Toronto and London to supply their wants in that respect. As soon as the adjoining farm is taken over as proposed, and attached to the Kingston Asylum, cows will be purchased for that establishment, and arrangements have already been made to do the same thing in Hamilton.

With regard to expenditures for "fruit and vegetables," it should be explained that so far as the Asylums in Toronto and London are concerned, the cost under this head is governed a good deal by the season. If it be a favourable one, very

few purchases of fruit or roots and vegetables are required, as nearly a sufficient quantity can be raised on the Asylum farms and gardens. Owing to the partial failure of the potato crop this year, the chief expenditure will be for that article. In consequence of there being but a small area of land attached to the Asylums in Kingston and Orillia, both farm and garden produce have had to be purchased there to a greater extent than elsewhere, but it is expected that this will be overcome by the acquisition of a larger quantity of land, and that in a very short time, the necessity now existing for asking for an appropriation for fruit and vegetables will cease.

The differences in the annual cost per patient for bedding and clothing is chiefly due to the fact that in the Toronto Asylum there is a large number of patients whose maintenance is paid for, and for whom, in addition, personal clothing is provided by relatives, thus saving a very considerable sum to the Asylum. There are very few paying patients in all the other Asylums, and consequently the cost of clothing is increased.

The charge for fuel in the London Asylum, it will be noticed, is $16.65 per patient, as against $9.60 per patient in Toronto, owing to the inclusion in this year's accounts of a considerable portion of the amount of the fuel contract of the preceding year, and which if deducted would about equalize the expenditures in both these Asylums. The consumption of fuel per capita is somewhat greater in the Kingston Asylum than in Toronto and London, owing to defective boilers in use in the first named institution, to remedy which new ones will have to be provided as soon as an appropriation is obtained. When the additions to the Hamilton Asylum are fully occupied, it is expected that the excessive cost calculated upon a per capita basis will be materially reduced.

Great differences exist in the cost of lighting Asylums, varying from an annual charge of 74 cents per head, in the Kingston Asylum, where coal oil is used, to $4.78 per head, in the Hamilton Asylum where the city gas is consumed. In the Orillia Asylum, where the gas is made on the premises, the cost per head, with a smaller population, is less than one-half than for the Hamilton city gas. Gas-works are now being erected in connection with the Kingston Asylum, which, it is expected, will admit of that Institution being lighted at a cost not exceeding $2 per capita annually. Should this expectation be realized, the advisableness of erecting similar gas works at all the Public Institutions will be considered and reported on, unless in the interim the cost of gas, as provided at present, is reduced to about the same rate.

Now that special laundry machinery and appliances of a uniform kind are placed in all Public Institutions, it is anticipated that the marked variances in the cost of carrying on the laundry and cleaning services of the Asylums will disappear.

The expenditure under the head of "farm, garden, feed and fodder," are subject to so many conditions and variations, that a comparison of one Asylum with another is of little value. The want of sufficient land in one Asylum, the area of land under cultivation in another, together with the variableness of the seasons, all more or less affect the expenditure under this heading.

The expenditures for furniture and of furnishings and repairs vary *per capita* from year to year according to the requirements of each Asylum, so that a comparison of cost is of little or no practical value.

Asylum Receipts and Paying Patients.

I have again to report a large increase in the amounts received by the various Asylums from paying patients. The receipts from this source during the twelve

months, amounted to $36,103.75, as compared with $28,093.58 in the preceding year.

The following summary shews the number of patients reported as paying in each Asylum, as well as the total amount received, viz;—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	210 patients	$25,312 70
Asylum for the Insane, London	72 "	7,317 37
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	30 "	2,281 68
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	2 "	125 50
Asylum for the Idiots, Orillia.....	20 "	1,066 50
	334	$36,103 75

The weekly rates of payment for maintenance, from which the above sums were received, are as follows, viz :—

153	patients paid	from	$1 to $2 per week.
96	"	"	2 to 3 "
60	"	"	3 to 4 "
2	"	"	4 to 5 "
20	"	"	5 to 6 "
3	"	"	6 to 7 "

The rates for the ordinary accommodation and treatment in any of the Asylums varies from $1 to $2.75 per week, but when from $4 to $7 are paid, the patients are awarded admission to the superior wards of the Toronto Asylum, where the accommodation and surroundings are suited to the social condition of the patients. It should be explained that a considerable portion of the aggregate amount received during the past, as well as in the present year, represents the collection of arrears for preceding year's maintenance. The sum received from year to year from the collection of old claims depends largely upon the working up of estates, the falling in of insurance policies, etc.

I have again to complain of the not infrequent attempts made by relatives to defraud lunatics of the share of property and effects they are entitled to receive, and to place them in Asylums as free patients, and often as life charges upon the Province. When only a strong moral obligation exists for relatives to support their unfortunate kin in an Asylum, where good reasons are given for an evasion of the obligation, they frequently have to be accepted. In the cases, however, of lunatics, who have been willed, or have otherwise become possessed of property and who have no families dependent upon them, it will not be denied that the Province has the first claim upon such property for the maintenance of the lunatics, and that the claim should be enforced.

The following summary shows the increase which has taken place from year to year in the receipts from paying patients :—

Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1869....	$5,866 75
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1870....	8,764 32
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1871....	14,045 30
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1872....	19,255 80
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1873....	16,660 61
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1874....	20,035 77
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1875....	21,875 92
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1876....	21,175 93
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1877....	28,093 58
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1878....	36,103 75

Supplies.

Table No. 11, attached to this Report, furnishes information in respect to the prices paid under contract for Asylum supplies. It will be noticed that the obtaining of goods under the contract system is confined to butcher's meat, flour, meal, butter, coal and wood. All other supplies continue to be bought from dealers in the cities or towns wherein the Asylums are located, at the lowest wholesale market rates. The following summary shews the extent of Asylum purchases and expenditures under each heading —

1. Goods and supplies bought under tne contract system.	$105,379 81	
2. Services for which tenders could not be asked, such as Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, &c., &c...	18,168 65	
3. Dry Goods, Groceries and Supplies purchased in open market	64,429 31	
4. Salaries and Wages	82,185 18	
		$270,162 95

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto:

Minutes of Inspection Recorded During Year

I made my first statutory inspection of this Asylum, during the official year, on the 18th and 19th March, 1878, when I found that the movement of, and changes in the population since the preceding 30th September, had been as follows :—

Number of patients in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1877		667
On probation on the 30th September, 1877		4
Admitted from that time to 19th March		63
Total under treatment		734
Discharged since 30th September, 1878	32	
Transferred " " " "	8	
Died " " " "	26	
On probation " " " "	2	
	—	68
Remaining in residence on 19th March, 1878		666

These 666 patients comprised 341 men and 325 women. A considerable falling off was shewn in the admissions since the close of the official year on the 30th September, 1877, as compared with a similar period in the preceding twelve months, owing, of course, to the fact that there had not been so many vacancies upon which to award admissions. Of the 63 patients admitted between the 30th September, 1877, and the 19th March, 1878, 13 had previously been residents of the Asylum, at one time or another. The number of discharges during the period under remark was also reduced as compared with the previous year, occasioned largely it is to be presumed by the decrease in the admissions. Regarding the deaths, the only occurrence requiring comment was the case of a patient whose decease was primarily caused by a severe fracture of the ribs. The Medical Superintendent reported that after making careful enquiry he came to the conclusion that none of the attendants were to blame in the matter, and that the patient was exceedingly violent and unmanageable. No escapes had been effected during the six months preceding my

I examined the register of probational cases and found that since the close of the

previous official year, 15 patients had been sent home under the regulations, of whom 8 were reported to have completely recovered their sanity (one, however, afterwards relapsed), 5 were returned to the Asylum, and in the cases of 2, decision had not been arrived at.

The condition and appearance of the patients was generally satisfactory. The clothing of some confined in ward No. 8 was a little ragged, but with this exception they were all decently and comfortably dressed. The Asylum was, as usual, found to be in excellent order, with most scrupulous cleanliness everywhere existing. The wood-work and walls of every ward in the Asylum, with the exception of those in ward No. 8, had been painted. The improved condition of the wards and the increased cheerfulness thus effected cannot be over estimated. The Medical Superintendent was authorized to employ the hired painter for one month longer, in order that ward No. 8, might be painted, and the Bursar was authorized to purchase the necessary quantity of material.

An appropriation of $4,387 having been voted by the Legislature for the purchase of new and improved machinery for the Laundry, and for furniture and furnishings for the Medical Superintendent's house, and of other requisites for the main Asylum, sundry expenditures out of this appropriation were ordered as follows:—

For the laundry, an eight tub washing machine, a mangle, a centrifugal wringer, a new boiler and materials for connections to the extent of $1,490. For additional furniture for ward No. 11, in order to carry out the decision arrived at during the preceding year, to establish another second superior ward for paying patients, $310.00. For additional furniture for the first superior ward, $107.00. For slat benches for the verandahs where required, $55.00. For furniture for the Medical Superintendent's new house, $1,259.43. For the erection of a stairway from the hall to first landing, with bannisters, newels, &c., in walnut, $155. For the relaying of the floor of the first flat landing with alternate strips of light and dark hard-wood, $100. For the purchase of 4000 feet of hard-wood to complete the flooring of the basement hall and kitchen, $120. For the purchase of such musical instruments as the Medical Superintendent might think best suited for the requirements of a band to be formed from among the Asylum attendants, $100. The last expenditure was authorised with a view to economy, as previously instruments and musicians required for the amusement of the patients, had to be hired, and also in order that music might be obtained on all suitable occasions without inconvenience.

The expenditure thus authorized amounted to $3,706.43, and instructions were given that no more disbursements were to be made out of capital appropriation for the present. The Bursar was directed to take an inventory of the furniture and furnishings, both old and new, placed by the Government in the Medical Superintendent's house, and to which no additions were to be made without a requisition therefor being first submitted for approval.

It was decided that, as soon as the Medical Superintendent moved into his new residence, a reallocation of the official quarters should be made in the following manner: *First.*—The Bursar's office to be moved into the room occupied by the clinical assistants, and the vault extended thereto. *Second.*—The room opposite the Bursar's new office to be used for the Medical Superintendent's private office. *Third.*—The surgery to be removed from the present general office into the room adjoining it, and a door to be opened between the two rooms. *Fourth.*—The quarters of the assistant Physician to consist of the two rooms facing the north, and the room facing the south, then occupied by the Medical Superintendent. *Fifth.*—The room facing south, then used as a parlour, to be allocated to the second assistant Physician and the clinical. *Sixth.*—The room then used by the Superintendent, as a dining-room to be the general dining-room for the officers. *Seventh.*—The room attached to the Medical Superintendent's quarters as a spare room, to be kept for the accommodation of friends of patients who may be delayed through unforseen causes.

I gave it to be understood that the furniture then in the officers' quarters was to be considered sufficient with what was left by the Medical Superintendent, except for the Assistant Physician's sitting room, where a few additional articles of furniture were absolutely required.

At this visit the Bursar was authorized to make a few minor alterations in the pay-list, which were to date back from the 1st January, as provided for in the Estimates.

As the city water had been recently brought into the Asylum premises and hose and other necessary attachments provided for use in the case of fire, I requested the Medical Superintendent to make the most suitable arrangements possible for the utilization of the whole of the Asylum staff in the event of an outbreak of a fire, and to this end to frame and submit to me proper rules and regulations to be followed, should such occur, and which, when approved, could be printed and posted throughout the Asylum in conspicuous places.

Being of opinion that it is extremely desirable all Asylum attendants should be dressed in uniform, not only for the promotion of better discipline, but so that they may be more readily distinguished from patients, which is sometimes exceedingly difficult, I instructed the Bursar to prepare and submit to me an estimate of the cost of providing each male attendant with two suits of uniform, one of blue cloth and the other of blue serge, on the understanding that the clothing should be made up in the tailor's shop of the Central Prison, and that such suits should last two years.

The butchers meat delivered on the morning of the day previous to my visit was examined and found to be not at all good. Not only was it badly cut and scraggy, but the forequarters were delivered separately from the hind and in greater weight than the size of the latter would warrant, both of which practices were in contravention to the terms of the contract. Upon enquiry it was found that deliveries of this kind had been going on for a considerable time, and consequently a larger proportion of forequarters had been supplied than ought to have been. The Medical Superintendent was requested to give his personal attention to this matter, and to see that any future infraction of the contract was immediately reported to the Bursar, who was directed, on receiving such a notification, to at once stop the supply of meat from the contractor and purchase in the open market, notifying me at the same time of such action with all particulars, so that the contract might be cancelled. The Bursar was also instructed to make minute inquiry into the over delivery of forequarters, so that damages might be collected from the contractor.

My second inspection of the Asylum was made on the 12th June, 1878. There were then in residence 652 patients, namely, 322 males and 320 females, in addition to which 2 males and 1 female are absent on probation, making the number of names on the register 655. There were vacancies for 16 males and 6 females, to which 10 awards had been made, although the patients had not then been received. It was decided to fill the remaining vacancies by transferring the most urgent cases confined in the Gaols within the district allotted to the Asylum.

The changes in the population of the Asylum since the previous visit on the 19th March were as follows, viz.: Admissions, 54; discharges, 27; deaths, 5; probational discharges, 12; transfers, 30. In this connection the only matter worthy of comment was the death of a patient who was confined in the Hospital at the time of decease. He was choked by a piece of meat, and a *post mortem* examination showed that a lump of beef weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces had lodged in the wind-pipe. It further appeared that the attendant in charge had been warned that he should see this patient's meat properly cut up, which he omitted to do. For this neglect his services were at once dispensed with. It should be stated, however, that the deceased was very far gone in general paresis.

The transfers mentioned above were all made to the London Asylum with the object of placing the patients so removed in the cottages for the chronic insane, and in order that room might be made for the acute cases waiting admission.

The bodily health of the inmates was reported to be good, and their appearance generally confirmed the report.

The cases of restraint and seclusion were apparently confined to 4 seclusions in single rooms; three restrained by leather muffs; one by wristlet; one by camisole, and one in a crib bed. The last named form of restraint is the first of its class noticed in this Asylum, and I hold the opinion that it is of a kind which should be very rarely resorted to, and only when the Medical Superintendent himself considers it imperatively necessary.

With the exception of those confined in the refractory ward on the female side, the patients were generally very quiet and free from excitement, and their appearance, so far as health and cleanliness were concerned, was satisfactory. I again noticed that the clothing of the male non-paying patients was made in a very slovenly way, and without

any apparent attempt at fit, indicating that the tailor did not possess the qualities of a good cutter He was warned that an improvement must be effected.

The condition of the Asylum, in all departments, was in the highest degree commendable ; the utmost neatness, cleanliness and order being everywhere prevalent.

The placing in the laundry of some additional appliances to be worked by steam, shewed, after thorough test, that the motive power supplied by the Waterous upright boiler and engine was nothing like sufficient, if indeed it ever had been. Under these circumstances, a 40 horse power horizontal boiler and a 30 horse power engine were purchased, and preparations were being made at the time of my visit to place them in position. It was guaranteed that this new boiler would furnish motive power for driving all the machinery, as well as steam for the driers, and hot water for the laundry service, thus doing away with three furnaces and a small boiler.

The Bursar was instructed to ship the Waterous boiler and engine, with all connections, to the Kingston Asylum, as soon as the new boiler and engine were in running order.

The attention of the Medical Superintendent was again called to the desirableness of framing effective rules for the guidance of officers and *employés* in the case of fire. (These rules were shortly afterwards prepared, and are now posted up in the Asylum.)

The Asylum farm and garden were both in good condition. The Steward reported that about 50 acres were under root crop. The ornamental portions of the grounds were also in excellent order. Attention was called to the desirableness of cutting down some of the pine trees in the plantation by the front fence, as they were hindering the growth of the maples and chestnuts.

The Medical Superintendent was authorized to proceed with the work of reducing the height of the wall immediately in front of his new house for a space of 50 feet, and of making an opening therein. Authority was also given for the placing of an iron gate in the opening, and an ornamental iron railing on that portion of the wall to be lowered.

Certain instructions were given to the Bursar and the Storekeeper, with a view to a better check being had upon the reception of goods and the certification of the accounts for the same. It was reported that the quality of the meat supplied had much improved since my previous visit.

As the authorities of the City of Toronto had decided to remove the old exhibition buildings from the property immediately south of the Asylum grounds, I strongly urged upon the Government the desirability of acquiring such land, about 21 acres in all, for attachment to the Asylum, and recommended that negociations be entered into for the same on the basis of an exchange of a plot of land on the western limit, south of the Asylum farm buildings.

My third inspection was commenced on the 30th September, and lasted three days, during which time the roll of the patients was checked, necessitating my seeing every inmate of the establishment, and also affording me an excellent opportunity of making a personal examination of each individual patient and of obtaining general information regarding their state, as well as other things which it is desirable should be in the possession of my department. The condition of the patients, of whom there were 673 (345 men and 328 women), as indicated by their dress and physical state was most satisfactory, and reflected great credit upon the Medical Superintendent, the Medical Assistants, and the staff generally. Out of the entire population, only 14 patients were confined to their beds, of whom 9 were sufferers from chronic diseases. The general absence of mechanical restraint was one of the many commendable features, which were observable in connection with the management of this institution. In eleven out of the sixteen wards not a case of restraint existed, and in some wards no cases had been reported for months. The actual number of patients found under restraint was 5, and the mode was as follows, viz : leather muffs, 1 ; wristlets, 1 ; strapped to chairs, 3. It was clear that these mild forms of restraint were necessary in order to keep the patients from either injuring themselves or others. An examination of the night and day records shewed that the percentage of wet and dirty patients was comparatively small and that everything was being done to reduce it.

The sleeping rooms, both single and associated, were found in the highest condition of order and cleanliness. Owing to good natural ventilation the air was pure and sweet.

The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable. In order to improve the appearance of the rooms in the best superior wards, I authorised the purchase of 200 german quilts to be placed upon the beds during the day time. In my opinion the weight of covering on the beds generally was too light, and as I learned there were only about 1664 single blankets in use and in stock, for a population of about 750 persons (including attendants), or only one pair for each bed, I placed an order for 500 pairs of blankets of the right dimensions and weight. Pending their delivery, the Medical Superintendent was requested to distribute all the spare blankets amongst the beds in the female wards.

I noticed that the painting of the corridor walls had brought out in a very marked way the dinginess of the walls of the sleeping rooms. To remedy this, the Medical Superintendent was authorised to have the wood and wall surface in the sleeping rooms in the superior ward for females, painted a suitable colour. The Bursar was instructed to keep an exact account of the cost of the work for my information and with a view to an appropriation being asked to enable the work to be continued. As the dining rooms in the main building had a very cheerless look, the Medical Superintendent was also authorised to have the two, he considered most important, painted some light tint, which would much improve their appearance.

Notwithstanding the great improvements and additions, which have been made in the furnishings of this Asylum during the past two years, deficiencies still exist therein, to meet which an appropriation will be asked in the next session for the purchase of the necessary articles of furniture.

The appearance of the superior wards was very satisfactory and the accommodation afforded therein was generally of an order fitted to the social condition of the patients, but some improvements required to be made in the table arrangements, which at the time of my visit were by no means neat and tidy looking. The Medical Superintendent was requested to give his personal attention to this matter and to see that in future the cutlery, linen, etc., were always in as clean and nice a condition as they would be upon the table of a man holding a fair social position. It was pretty evident, however, that such a state of things could only be arrived at by the appointment of two attendants, one for the male and the other for the female wards, possessing a proper knowledge of what is required in this way, which it was evident the attendants then in charge did not possess It was also observed, especially on the male side, that the bread was cut very thick, and thus rendered quite unpalatable to many patients. I requested the Medical Superintendent and his staff to closely observe these things for some time, and until an improvement was enforced. The bread was examined at this visit, and found to be very bad, and evidently had not been properly worked. The Medical Superintendent was directed to inform the baker that unless a very marked improvement at once took place, a more competent man would be appointed.

Shortly before the time of this visit the male attendants had been placed in uniform, and the improvement caused thereby was very apparent, and much appreciated by the attendants. As it was desirable that the female attendants should also have some distinguishing mark, the Medical Superintendent was authorised to order caps, of the same pattern as those worn by the nurses in the General Hospital, leaving the question of providing them with a complete uniform dress to be decided at a future time. Some of the water-closets were out of order, as indicated by the bad smells arising therefrom. The Medical Superintendent was requested to have the contemplated work in connection with these closets, proceeded with, so that existing defects might be remedied.

I found that the structural improvements and additions mentioned in the previous minutes had all been completed.

The Medical Superintendent had entered into the occupation of his house a few months since, and he reported that the arrangement was most satisfactory. The house itself is a substantial one possessing all modern comforts, and has been obtained at a very reasonable cost. The portion of the dead wall immediately in front of the house had been removed and the gap filled in with a neat iron railing, by which means the house and its surroundings are rendered more attractive and a source of complaint removed. The entrance to the Asylum through the basement is now a thing of the past, a fine broad stairway having been erected to the first flat, which visitors now enter at once. The floor of this entrance flat had also been laid with alternate strips of walnut and maple,

thus giving it a handsome appearance. The allocating of the rooms vacated by the Medical Superintendent in the main building, as set forth in the minutes of the 19th March last, had been carried out, much to the increased comfort of the officers and to the improvement of the discipline and management of the Asylum. The laundry and all its appliances were in full working order and giving satisfaction, as were also the new engine and boiler.

The Bursar was instructed to furnish me with specific information regarding the maintenance accounts of certain paying patients, and the chief clerk of my office was instructed to make a thorough examination and check of the amounts received for the maintenance of patients and as casual revenue. He subsequently reported that he found the Bursar's books to be correct in every particular and that they were well and neatly kept.

An examination of the financial accounts of the Asylum for the first nine months of the year shewed that the amount received from paying patients was larger than during any similar period in the preceding history of the Asylum.

It having been complained by some of the residents in the vicinity that the Asylum pig-pens were exceedingly offensive, I made an examination thereof and found them to be kept as clean as it is possible to keep such places. It was pretty evident to me, however, that the entire removal of the pens to the south west corner of the Asylum enclosure, would be the only method of avoiding further complaints. The Medical Superintendent was asked to make enquiry into the cost of constructing new pens in that part of the Asylum enclosure, and to report upon what arrangements could be made for taking the swill refuse to them.

There are still certain deficiencies in the Asylum building and arrangements, the remedying of which cannot be longer delayed. It will therefore be recommended that appropriations be asked to enable the following works to be done:

First.—The substitution of brick coal-sheds for the present wooden structures, which are now so dilapidated that they require to be supported by struts, and are absolutely unfit for further use.

Second.—The reconstruction of the airing verandahs, which are beyond repair.

Third.—The erection of a suitable hall, to contain an amusement room on the ground flat, and a chapel over it. It is clear that the provision of such a structure, where religious services of all descriptions can be held is absolutely necessary. The room now used, is really the sewing-room and, in addition, is the only place which can be used for amusement purposes. It is also situated so high up in the building that sick and infirm patients cannot very well reach it.

Fourth.—Owing to the small diameter of the main which conveys water from the pumping station on the lake to the Asylum, almost constant pumping is rendered necessary in order that the requisite quantity of water may be supplied—moreover, when the wind is in a certain quarter, the sewage of the Central Prison and the Asylum is liable to be sent down towards the mouth of the suction pipe by which the water is drawn. In addition when the bay is disturbed by high winds or other causes, as it frequently is, the water is so muddy as to be almost unfitted for drinking purposes. For these reasons, I have on two occasions during the past three years recommended that negociations be entered into with the City Water Commissioners, with a view to obtaining the full supply of water for the Asylum from the City Works, and to abandon the present pumping station—authority having recently been given to me to negotiate for this service; it is hoped that the new arrangement will be in operation on the 1st January next.

It will also be recommended that an appropriation be asked to enable the purchase of the additional furniture to meet the deficiencies in the wards previously referred to, and of material for the erection of new brick pig pens in the south asylum premises.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

Minutes of Inspection recorded during year.

My first inspection of the London Asylum was commenced on the 9th February, and was continued until the 10th. On the last named day, the names of 620 patients appeared

on the Register, although only 612 (312 men, 300 women) were actually in residence, the rest being absent with their friends on probationary leave. There were 10 vacancies for males, which it was decided should be immediately filled by the admission of the most urgent cases from the Gaols within the Asylum District. The accommodation for females was exhausted.

An examination was made during this visit, of every part of the Asylum. The various corridors, dormitories and single bedrooms, were found in very excellent order. On the female side, except in the refractory wards, they were scrupulously clean and free from bad smells, and the bedding was found to be particularly well and neatly kept. Altogether the Asylum was found in a very commendable state.

I saw all the patients—their condition was generally satisfactory. Some of the males were rather slovenly in dress, the buttons being off some of their garments, but with this exception they were very comfortably clad, as were also the females, who as a rule were very tidily dressed save those who were necessarily clothed in canvas—six patients had on muffs, and two were strapped to chairs—these were the only cases of restraint and no patients were secluded—there were six crib beds in the Asylum at the time of my visit, but only two were in use. Twenty patients were clothed in canvas, twelve were in bed; five for temporary disorders, the rest for chronic ailments.

As the cottages for the chronic insane were then completed by the Public Works Department, it was decided to push forward their furnishing with all speed. The bedsteads, washstands, bureaux and chairs required for the cottages had already been ordered from the Provincial Reformatory, and the Bursar was authorised to procure offers for the supply of the other requisite furniture, and to accept the lowest tender. The Medical Superintendent was authorised to make immediate arrangements for entering into the occupation of these new cottages, the old or West Cottage to be exclusively occupied by female patients; the East Cottage by male patients, and the Centre or North Cottage by an equal number of both sexes. This distribution was made with a view to simplifying the supervisory and domestic management and of doing away with the necessity of employing a man and his wife in each cottage.

The Bursar was further authorised to purchase farm and stable appliances to the extent of $530; and a sum of $400 was placed at his disposal, in order that, in conjunction with the Medical Superintendent, he might effect a profitable exchange of the worn-out and otherwise unsuitable horses for sound working animals. He was also authorised to expend $250, in increasing the number of milch cows.

The sum of $1,646 having been included in the estimates to enable certain extraordinary repairs to be continued, authority was given for the expenditure of that sum in hard wood lumber for flooring, pine sheeting and flooring, paint, oil, hardware, etc.

The expenditure of $900 was also authorised in connection with the draining, levelling, road making and general ornamentation of the grounds, surrounding the two new cottages and the refractory building.

Instructions were given for the purchase of material for the trapping of six water-closets, and the remedying of a defect in the tanks, through which leakage into the closets underneath was constantly going on.

In addition to the above indicated extraordinary repairs to be carried on by the Asylum authorities, the attention of the Public Works Department was called to the desirableness of proceeding with the following alterations, additions, viz:—The placing of a water-closet in the transept of the main hall on the ground flat; the extension of the laundry in order to make room for the large amount of additional machinery and appliances that will be required for the increased number of patients, the reconstruction and enlargement of the drying room; the conversion of one end of the proposed new coal shed into an engineer's machine shop; the enlargement of the window openings at both end of the corridors used for the refractory wards, in the main building, with a view to introducing more light therein, so that they might be used for the ordinary class of patients, when vacated by the refractory patients.

I visited the Refractory Asylum, and after an examination thereof made certain recommendations to the Public Works Department, with a view to the better structural rearrangement of the building, so as to make it more suited to the purposes for which it is designed.

The requisitions for supplies were carefully gone into with the Bursar, and instructions given to him regarding their purchase.

I made a second statutory inspection of this Asylum in June, arriving there on the 5th and leaving on the 6th. Although ordinary inspection work was attended to, the visit was made chiefly for the purpose of examining the refractory wards, then nearly completed, in order to determine what structural fixtures and furniture and furnishings were required to make them ready for occupation. An allocation of the space in the centre portion of the building for official and domestic purposes, was decided upon and recorded for the information of the Medical Superintendent As it was found that after such allocation there was no room left for sleeping accommodation for the attendants and servants, a recommendation was made to the Public Works Department for the erec tion of a mansard roof over the front portion of the main building to contain the necessary bed-rooms—inasmuch, however, as there was no appropriation for the work, no action was taken to carry out the recommendation. The Bursar was instructed to procure tenders from local manufacturers for the supply of the furniture and furnishings required, the lowest tender being subsequently accepted.

The extent of the official staff of the refractory branch of the Asylum was also decided at this visit.

The cottages, outbuildings, and external surroundings of the Asylum generally were minutely examined.

I found the root-house to be in a most dilapidated condition, so much so as to render it almost dangerous, and its constant dampness had caused a serious loss in the supply of roots. I therefore recommended that a new structure capable of storing not less than 15,000 bushels, be erected. The Public Works Department approved of the recommendation, and the work was shortly afterwards commenced.

The ice house of this Asylum was originally built upon a very imperfect plan, and as its defects had become very apparent with the decay of the structure, it was evident that some other provision was absolutely necessary for the storage of ice. To this end it was recommended that one of the disused coal sheds be suitably fitted up for the purposes of an ice house.

I gave instructions for the other disused coal shed to be straightened up and used as a waggon shed.

A plan for ornamenting the grounds in front of the refractory building was submitted to and approved by me, and authority given to the Medical Superintendent to carry it out. The appearance of the farm and garden was fairly satisfactory. Another field had just been taken into the cultivated land and planted with potatoes. I expressed regret that this and the other crops generally, had not been earlier put in the ground, as the lateness of the planting added considerable to the risk of raising a good crop.

I learned with satisfaction that a contract had just been let by the Public Works Department for the draining of the basement of the main building, recommended on a previous occasion.

Although this visit was not specially designed for the examination of patients, the wards were passed through and a great many of the inmates seen and conversed with. Their appearance was generally satisfactory. There were in residence 681 patients, of whom 341 were men and 340 women.

The Asylum in all its departments was in the highest condition of order and cleanliness.

The Bursar was instructed to include in his accounts for payment out of capital appropriation, certain charges in connection with the telephones lately put in; also to purchase some carpeting and oil cloth, absolutely required for the Medical Superintendent's house.

Enquiry was made of the Bursar regarding the circumstances of sundry paying patients, and instructions given in relation thereto.

An examination of the books kept by the Storekeeper showed that they did not give all the information they were designed to afford. The Bursar was instructed to have the necessary corrections made.

Inasmuch as the house occupied by the Bursar is not only situated at an inconvenient distance from the Asylum, but is so cold as to be almost uninhabitable in winter, and could not be reconstructed without considerable loss, it will be recommended that an appropria

tion be asked for the erection of a new one on a suitable site contiguous to the main building.

My third inspection of the London Asylum was commenced on the evening of the 4th October, and occupied three days, during which time I personally examined every patient in residence, checked the Asylum roll, and also thoroughly inspected every department of the institution.

The population was then greater than at any previous period in the history of the Asylum. The names of 708 patients appeared on the register, but of that number 12 men and 5 women were absent on probational leave, making the actual number in residence 691, of whom 340 were males and 351 females. I found that the practice existed of leaving beds vacant for all patients absent on probation. This may be a very proper precaution, but as it is attended with the serious drawback of keeping patients out of the Asylum who should be in it, the Medical Superintendent was instructed to allocate at least fifty per cent. of the beds left vacant by the granting of probational leave, to the most urgent cases waiting admission. Of the 691 patients actually under accommodation at this time, 173 were residents of the cottages and 518 of the main building. As there was accommodation in the cottages for 180 patients, and in the main building for 542, or a total of 722, as against 691 patients in residence, there were thus 31 vacant beds, and allowing that half of the 17 probational cases would not be returned to the Asylum, there remained 22 vacancies to be filled up.

The health of the inmates was excellent at the time of my visit, and was reported to have been exceptionally good during the whole year. On the day I passed through the wards 17 patients were in bed, of whom 12 were constant occupants. The general appearance of the patients, as to personal cleanliness, was very good and upon the whole their dress was satisfactory, though there were doubtless many with whom it is difficult to preserve habits of cleanliness and personal tidiness.

Considering the large population, the cases of restraint and seclusion were exceptionally few. 4 patients had on leather muffs; 1 was confined in a restraint chair with muffs; 1 had wristlets on; 1 was in seclusion; 1 although not muffed during the day is so restrained at night, and 5 restraint beds were occupied at night, making in all 12 cases of mechanical restraint and 1 of seclusion. Without expressing an opinion either for or against the habitual or temporary use of the restraint beds, it may be stated that all the other cases of restraint were of the mildest kind and seemed to be absolutely necessary even for the comfort of the patients restrained, as well as for those around them. I found that the record of restraint was confined to the daily reports and as letters only are used therein to designate the various kinds of restraint, it was somewhat difficult to trace them. The Medical Superintendent was therefore requested to open a book, to be called the "Restraint Record," and to have entered therein each evening every case of restraint and seclusion, which was in existence during the current day and previous night. A form was prepared in which such book was to be kept. I also suggested for the consideration of the Medical Superintendent, the desirableness of having a synopsis of the night watch reports entered up, so that the number of wet and dirty patients at night, during any given period, could be seen at a glance, for the purpose of comparison, and with a view to the correction of defects in supervision, etc. The Medical Superintendent was further requested to keep a record of those patients who have to be clothed in the canvas dress, owing to their dirty or destructive habits.

All the associated dormitories, and single bedrooms were found in the very highest condition of order and cleanliness, the bedding was exceptionally clean and the beds as a general thing very comfortable. In some cases, however, the bedding was rather light for the time of year, the Medical Superintendent was requested to see that a proper amount of clothing was at once issued for each bed.

The water closets and bath rooms were in a most commendable state, particularly on the female side. The alteration to the sluices of the water closets in that part of the Asylum, as authorised at my first inspection, had almost entirely done away with bad odours, when any degree of care is taken to keep them ventilated. It is most desirable that similar alterations should be made to the water closets in the other parts of the building, and therefore an appropriation will be asked for to enable the work to be done.

I was glad to hear from the Medical Superintendent that the attendants then on the

staff were doing their work in a satisfactory manner. As the placing of the attendants of the Toronto Asylum in uniform has been attended with good results, an appropriation will be asked to enable the same thing to be done in this Asylum.

I visited the hall on Sunday morning, while service was being held, and was most gratified with what I saw. The patients, of whom there were nearly 200 present, behaved with great decorum and all appeared to be pleased with the service, and doubtless some derived benefit from it. The erection of an isolated building, to be set apart entirely for religious purposes, is becoming more and more necessary, particularly since the opening of the cottages, and will be rendered even more so after the occupation of the refractory ward. The hall is also inconveniently situated, as to reach it necessitates the climbing of three flights of stairs, which is a serious drawback to the old patients.

I was present when some of the meals were served. The food supply was abundant and in good variety.

The works which had been going on during the year under the direction of the Public Works Department were nearly completed, with the exception of the root house, the foundation of which were just being dug. It was expected, however, to be ready for use on the 15th November. A suggestion was made to the architect with a view to its better ventilation.

The refractory wards were then ready for furnishing, but it was stated by the Medical Superintendent and Engineer that the boilers provided were of insufficient capacity to generate a sufficient amount of steam to properly heat the building. The Medical Superintendent was instructed to have a thorough test made of the heating arrangements, and the result reported to me, so that I might communicate it to the Public Works Department. Another difficulty in this connection was caused by the placing of the heating pipes continuously through the single rooms, which would enable the patients to speak to one another through the opening ; and in addition, the pipes being left uncovered, it was feared that a nuisance would be caused by dirt being thrown on them. These matters were brought to the attention of the Architect of the Department, and also the want of a drain round the building to carry off the surface water ; and the necessity of having the terracing of the front grounds proceeded with, as required by the contract. It was also pointed out that the levelling and fencing in of the airing yards attached to the building, should be immediately commenced, as the only means of giving exercise to such patients as are to be accommodated would be in airing courts. The necessity of providing a coal shed for the refractory ward was likewise brought to the notice of the Department.

Instructions were given to the Bursar regarding the purchase of the articles required to complete the furnishing of the wards, with a view to their occupation at the earliest possible moment.

The laundry service will be placed on an excellent footing as soon as the new room previously referred to is fitted up. The Public Works Department was requested to proceed with the work as soon as practicable.

It will be recommended that an appropriation be asked for the erection of a coal shed for the west cottage, as the want of one is attended with considerable inconvenience.

Instructions were given regarding the carrying out of certain minor alterations and repairs, which appeared to be absolutely necessary.

The Bursar reported that he could have storm sashes placed on the windows of the cottages for a sum of about $70. He was authorised to make arrangements to have this done.

The grounds of the Asylum were in capital order, but as anticipated from observations made at my previous inspection, the yield of potatoes and other roots showed a very considerable reduction as compared with previous years. This was largely due to the negligence of the farmer, who, although very hard working, does not appear to have the ability to manage a farm of the extent of the one attached to the Asylum. The Bursar was instructed to call for tenders for the supply of a sufficient quantity of potatoes to make up the deficiency. The cottage grounds were in a fair way to equal those surrounding the main building. The great defect in the external surroundings of the Asylum was the condition of the rear yard. The Medical Superintendent was requested to devote a good deal of his time and attention to the cleaning up and ornamenting of it, as there is no reason why it should not be rendered as attractive as any other part of the Asylum premises.

The garden products were reported to be in fair quantity, but it was feared that the yield would not be as good as in some other seasons, while the fruit crop was reported to be almost a total failure. It was suggested by the Medical Superintendent that, in order to render the garden more productive and ensure it against drouth, a wind mill pump should be placed over the sewage vault and the sewage pumped into wooden pipes to be laid throughout the garden and distributed by hose from hydrants at various points. The suggestion appeared to be a good one and enquiry will be made as to the cost of carrying it out.

The filtering vault connected with the main sewer was examined. Owing to improvements recently made to it, it was reported to be working well, and it was stated that instead of requiring to be emptied two or three times a-year, once will be quite sufficient.

The Bursar was authorized to make a few small purchases absolutely required, and was instructed regarding paying patients' accounts. It was reported that the revenue from such source would be larger than in any previous year.

It was evident to me that some better means of extinguishing a fire, should one unfortunately break out, must be devised as the present ones are far from satisfactory.

The following is a brief summary of the requirements of the London Asylum for the coming year, all of which have been referred to in the foregoing portions of this Report, and for which it is recommended that appropriations be asked, viz :

First.—The erection of a structure at a suitable point, to be used for religious services.

Second.—The conversion of one of the old coal sheds into an ice-house, and the strengthening of the other so that it may be used as a waggon shed.

Third.—The erection of two brick coal sheds for the refractory ward and west cottage respectively.

Fourth.—The erection of a house for the Bursar in close proximity to the main Asylum.

Fifth.—The alterations of the water-closets on the female side of the House.

Sixth.—The provision of more efficient means of extinguishing fire.

Seventh.—The building of proper porch, with balcony over it, at the front entrance to the Asylum.

Eighth.—Furniture and furnishings to complete new buildings.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

Minutes of Inspection recorded during the Year.

My first inspection of this Asylum was made during the 24th and 25th March, when the Asylum was found under the charge of the Assistant Physician, the Medical Superintendent being confined to his house though illness, and indeed had been so for over a month. An examination of the books showed that since the close of the preceding official year, when there were 380 patients (194 males, 186 females) in residence, 24 men and 33 women had been admitted, making a total of 437 under treatment up to the time of my visit, and that of these, 9 died, 12 had been discharged and 6 were on probation, leaving in residence on the 25th March 201 women and 209 men, a total population of 410.

Finding that the patients sent out on probational leave were entered as discharged, I gave instructions for a separate record of such cases to be kept, and directed that a patient on probation was not to be marked off as discharged until the statutory period had expired. The necessity of this regulation was shewn by the fact that one of the probational patients had been returned to the Asylum before the expiration of leave and had been again entered in the admission register, making it appear that two persons of the same name had been received during the year.

The total Asylum accommodation was recorded to be as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Main Building	220	189	409
Cottage		29	29
	220	218	438

and as 201 males and 209 females were in residence, there appeared to be vacancies for 19 patients of the former sex and 9 of the latter, but a close inspection of the wards proved that no more admissions ought to be awarded; but rather that the patients then confined in the basement cells and those placed at night in the garret rooms, should be removed to the ordinary wards and placed under such supervision as their cases might require.

In previous minutes, I have had on one or two occasions to refer to the number of patients found under restraint or seclusion of some kind or another, but the number of such cases observed at this inspection far exceeded any other occasion and was so exceptionally large as to call for prompt action, in order that a remedy might be provided. No less than 6 patients (3 males and 3 females) were locked up in the basement cells, and 5 females were locked up in the strong rooms in the garret; 11 women were secluded in single rooms, (5 being in one ward) and four of these had also muffs on; 8 had on leather muffs without being secluded and 8 were strapped to benches. This number of cases of mechanical restraint and seclusion represented nearly ten per cent. of the entire Asylum population.

There could be but two reasons for the existence of such state of things, namely, that the patients committed to the Asylum were unusually violent and refractory, or that the supervision of the attendants was perfunctory and bad, and the general discipline defective. My knowledge of the insane in all the Asylums of the Province led me to reject the first named reason, while my observation of the performance of duty by some of the attendants in the Kingston Asylum, warranted my believing that seclusion and restraint were resorted to, in some instances, for the furtherance of the ease and comfort of such attendants, if not, in some isolated cases, for worse motives. Dr. Metcalf, the Assistant Physician of the London Asylum, who had been instructed to assume the position of acting Medical Superintendent, during the absence of the regular incumbent of that post, was directed to make searching enquiry into this matter, full particulars of which were given him, in order that the evils referred to might be overcome, and more particularly that the cells in the basement and garret might be immediately vacated, and the use of the single rooms in the wards substituted when seclusion became absolutely necessary. As a first step towards proper supervision over all cases of the kind, Dr. Metcalf was instructed to make it most distinctly understood that no patient, under any circumstances whatever, was to be mechanically restrained, secluded, or removed from the ordinary wards, with that object in view, except with the direct consent and approval of the Medical Superintendent, or his duly authorised deputy.

At this visit there appeared to be an absolute necessity for the appointment of two additional night watches. Although no record was kept of the number of wet and dirty patients at night, it was perfectly obvious that there was a very large number of them, and that by proper care and attention on the part of the night watches, the number could be much reduced. Instructions were given for a proper record to be kept by the night watches of the condition of the patients in these and other respects.

I saw all the patients at the time of this visit, although the muster-roll was not called. As a general thing, their personal appearance was satisfactory, and with the exception of a considerable number of the males in one ward, and of the females in another, they were decently and comfortably clad. Attention was called to these cases. The number of patients in bed owing to sickness was comparatively small.

Owing to the operation of changing beds being carried on, and preparations being made for the painting of the corridors, the Asylum, so far as order was concerned, was at this visit placed at a disadvantage. The main wards, however, were clean and orderly, as was also the bedding, except that in many instances the blankets were found in a very dilapidated state—a stock of new ones was therefore ordered. The practice of leaving the sleeping-room doors open during the day was condemned. The ventilation of the corridors was good, also of the bedrooms, except in those where patients were secluded. In these, the air was generally much vitiated; this was particularly noticeable in the basement and attic rooms.

Recommendations were made to the Public Works Department, respecting the works to be carried out by that Department, which included the provision of a gas-making apparatus and necessary surroundings, the extension of the laundry and carpenters' shop, and the improvement of the water supply and mode of ventilating some parts of the Asylum.

The Bursar was instructed to enter the inventory of the chattels taken over from the Dominion Government into the stock-book, and to add to it from time to time as purchases were made. He was also instructed to enter into a separate stock book the inventory of the furnishings of the Medical Superintendent's house. It was further ordered that no new articles of furniture or furnishings were to be purchased for the Asylum or the Medical Superintendent's house, without a requisition therefor first being made upon and sanctioned by me.

The Bursar also received instructions from me regarding the purchase of supplies for the Asylum.

I learned that the meat was not being delivered according to the specification. The storekeeper was ordered to reject all meat not delivered in the proper way.

Authority was given for the painting of certain wards and for the purchase of the necessary material, also of three additional steam cooking kettles and frame, a small cooking range, and certain farm stock and appliances.

Two hundred bedsteads of an approved pattern were also ordered from the Reformatory.

A second inspection of the Kingston Asylum was made on the 16th and 17th May; when I was accompanied over the premises by the architect of the Public Works Department and Dr. Metcalf, the acting Medical Superintendent, who had entered upon his duties in the early part of April. The visit was more particularly made for the purpose of determining the additions, alterations and general improvements which it was proposed to carry out during the year and for which appropriations had been granted by Parliament. In addition to this, however, the whole of the establishment was examined and its inmates seen. The population numbered 423, comprising 211 men and 212 women, and 4 men and 1 woman were absent on probation.

The condition of the patients was very satisfactory. The prevalence of mechanical restraint and seclusion of patients, which, at my previous inspection I commented upon in strong terms and condemned, had through the personal efforts and careful supervision of the acting Superintendent, been almost completely done away with. Although an increased number of patients were in residence, only three were found to be under any restraint whatever and not a single case of seclusion existed. The cells in the basement had been entirely abandoned, disinfected and rendered perfectly sweet and clean. The number of wet and dirty patients at night had been very materially reduced, and those inmates whom it was previously deemed necessary to seclude in single rooms, in some cases with muffs on also, were at large in the general wards and, with two exceptions, were quite quiet. For these results, the acting Medical Superintendent was entitled to the highest praise. The muff restraint upon the three women above mentioned was inquired into and found to be absolutely necessary. Only 5 patients were confined to their beds. There were 11 vacancies in the wards, and 3 or 4 patients were about to be discharged, but instead of awarding admission to new patients, the acting Superintendent was instructed to remove the females, who ordinarily slept in the garrets, down to the vacant beds. The vacancies were in that way reduced to a few for men and none for women. Indeed, the whole accommodation of the Asylum was exhausted and the fact was brought to the attention of the Government, with a view to increased accommodation being provided.

The most serious defect apparent in the administration of the affairs of this Asylum, so far as relates to the comfort and well being of the inmates, was the absence of proper means of obtaining exercise for the female patients. To overcome this trouble, it was recommended that a wall, or a board fence, be erected round the rear yard, so that it might be used as an airing yard, as if that was done the female patients could be taken out several hours each day. It was further recommended that a shed be placed in the said yard to screen the patients from rain and sun. Pending this work being done, the acting Superintendent was instructed to have as many female patients as possible, taken for a daily airing in the yard attached to the cottage.

It was evident to me that there were too few female attendants to properly perform the work, and even some of those employed were too old for duty. Authority was given to the acting Medical Superintendent to engage two additional female nurses, and also an extra night watch. With regard to the two attendants, who were unable to

efficiently carry on their duties, it was recommended that their services be dispensed with and a retiring allowance made to them. This recommendation was subsequently acted upon.

The appearance, conversation and conduct of six of the inmates denoted that they were sane. The acting Superintendent was instructed to make a close examination of these cases with a view to the discharge of the patients. Instructions were also given regarding the proposed transfer to the Toronto Asylum of two patients who appeared to be more fitted for the accommodation provided in the superior wards of that Asylum.

The condition of the Asylum was excellent. The wards had just been painted and thereby much improved in appearance. The bedding with few exceptions was neat and tidy. The ventilation of the water closets was better than at the time of my previous inspection, but the one in Ward No. 9 was in such a bad condition that instructions were given for its use to be discontinued, until certain alterations could be made in it.

I was present at the various meals served during the time of this inspection. Some of the dining rooms on the male side were decidedly overcrowded. The entire absence of knives and forks from the tables of this Asylum being in my opinion entirely unnecessary for the safety of at least 90 per cent. of the patients, I gave instructions for the purchase of 25 dozen knives and forks. The acting Superintendent was directed to give the attendants in charge of the dining rooms strict instructions to count the knives and forks after each meal, and when not in use to keep them locked up. Authority was also given for the purchase of white marbled oil cloth to cover the dining tables, as the linen was in a dilapidated condition.

Respecting the structural additions to the Asylum, after careful observation on the part of the Architect of the Public Works Department and myself, it was decided to extend the building in the yard in order to provide space for a gas house and appliances, and additional coal shed accommodation. It was also determined to enlarge the building used as a laundry, so as to admit of additional machinery being placed therein, and increased drying space provided. It was further arranged that one end of such enlarged building should be used as a carpenter shop, the present accommodation being too limited. Suggestions for the improvement of the water supply were fully placed before the Public Works Department, but no action was taken.

As it appeared desirable that the water front of the Asylum property should be cribbed, the carpenter was instructed to make an estimate of the cost of the work.

The Engineer and his assistant were directed to make certain changes in the position of the cooking boilers in the kitchen, in order to add to the convenience and cleanliness of the culinary department.

The Laundry appliances were found to be exceedingly imperfect, as indicated by the appearance of the personal clothing of the patients and the bedding. To overcome this an additional washing machine, mangle and wringer of improved patterns were ordered ; and a ten-horse-power engine was transferred from the Toronto Asylum, where it was no longer required, in order to provide the increased motive power needed. The Acting Superintendent and Engineer were given full instructions regarding the setting up of the new machinery and the boiler and engine, and other directions were also given and recommendations made, relating to the laundry department with a view to increasing its efficiency.

The property contiguous to the Asylum, known as the Jackson estate, having been acquired, the Acting Superintendent was authorised to make the best arrangement he could for the removal of the old buildings therefrom.

The acquisition of the property just referred to also rendered it necessary to decide upon the best means of approaching the Asylum by carriage drive, and after a careful examination of the ground, I made a definite recommendation to the Public Works Department for the laying out of the road. When the houses in front of the Jackson property, and the Cartwright estate and lands in front of it, are taken over, it will be necessary for a proper fence to be erected to surround the whole of the Asylum premises, and a recommendation for the requisite appropriation will therefore be made.

With a view to the full occupation of the land attached to the Asylum, it appeared desirable that cows should be kept. The Acting Superintendent was, therefore, instructed to report upon the best means of obtaining stabling for twelve cows.

As an arrangement had just been made, by which the Dominion Telegraph Company

extended their wires into the Asylum, the acting Superintendent was authorised to engage a suitable operator, who should also act as porter.

My third inspection was made during the three days ending 23rd August, on which day 213 males and 206 females were in residence. There were said to be vacancies for 5 men and 10 women, but inasmuch as three male patients were still confined in the attic cells, the acting Superintendent was directed to have them removed to the ordinary wards, thus reducing the vacancies on the male side to two. This instruction was at once carried out, and the use of the attics for dormitory purposes was abandoned. The ten vacancies for females were filled by transfers from the Common Gaols in the eastern section of the Province.

During this visit I checked the roll of the Asylum, and in the performance of this duty I necessarily saw every inmate of the Institution, and conversed with many of them. As a general thing they were well and comfortably clad, their persons appeared to be clean, and as far as could be judged, every attention was paid to them. I had pleasure in again reporting the very few cases of restraint, which were confined to two women in leather muffs, one woman temporarily secluded, and one woman, a very unmanageable patient, in the cell. The bodily health of the inmates was reported to be exceptionally good. On the male side very little excitement existed, but in some of the female corridors there was a great deal, no doubt somewhat aggravated by the calling of the roll. The exceeding banefulness of the practice of allowing visitors to indiscriminately pass through the wards, was prominently brought out during this visit. A number of young people, evidently without any object in view other than the satisfying of a morbid curiosity, were constantly patrolling the ward, which tended to keep the patients, especially the females, in a state of excitement. It is of importance that a stop should be put to this hurtful practice in all the Asylums of the Province, as it cannot but have a most detrimental effect upon sensitive patients, of whom there are many, and also upon those in a convalescent state. These remarks apply equally well to the custom of allowing large bodies of jurymen to frequently visit the Provincial Asylums. I am of opinion that it would be well if the Judges would instruct grand juries to appoint a committee of three or four members to pass through the Asylums. In this manner their examinations would be more efficient, and the exciting effects produced by the visits of the entire jury would be obviated.

The Acting Superintendent was requested to make a full report to me upon the subject of night watching, in which there still seemed to be defects, although the nightly number of wet and dirty patients had been somewhat reduced.

The Asylum throughout was in good order, and as a general thing scrupulously clean. The bedding was cleaner than at the time of my previous inspection. The hanging of pictures on the corridor walls had done a great deal towards brightening up the appearance of the wards. The dining-rooms were models of neatness. The air in some of the closets was bad, caused a good deal by saturation.

I found Ward No. 9 to be very much wanting in proper surroundings in the way of furniture and furnishings, and it evidently was never intended for the daily and nightly confinement of patients. If the accommodation of the Asylum had not been so nearly exhausted, it would be questionable whether the ward should not be abandoned, more especially as a portion of it would soon have to be cut off, in order to complete the structural arrangements of the Stores Department.

The works going on under the supervision of the Public Works Department, were fairly well advanced. It was recommended that the roof of the laundry be raised, for the purposes of better ventilation, and that the work of putting in the gas-making apparatus be pushed forward with the utmost despatch, so that the gas might be used during the coming winter, instead of coal oil, which is positively dangerous.

The acting Medical Superintendent was authorised to make certain necessary repairs to the ice-house, but as it is only an improvised store-house, it will have to be abandoned, and a new one, on an improved principle, erected at a suitable point during next year.

As the roof of the cottage was constantly leaking, a contract was entered into for the laying of a completely new roof.

The Asylum walls very much require pointing, and to enable the work to be done, recommendation will be made for the necessary appropriation.

The laundry appliances purchased since my previous visit, were in full working order and were reported to give satisfaction.

The Bursar was instructed to advertize for tenders for a supply of potatoes.

Several minor matters were brought before me and instructions given regarding them.

It is respectfully recommended that appropriations be voted for works and services upon capital account for the ensuing year, as follows :—

First.—For the improvement of the water supply, including the cribbing of the water front.

Second.—For the enclosing of an airing yard for females, with a shed therein.

Third.—For the grading and levelling of the new approach road to the Asylum.

Fourth.—For the erection of an ice-house.

Fifth.—To purchase material for, and pay labour of men engaged in pointing the Asylum walls.

Sixth.—For paying for the land acquired under the award of the Provincial Valuators.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

Minutes of Inspection recorded during the Year.

I made an inspection of the above-named Asylum on the 17th January, and found all its wards and departments in good order. The beds were clean, tidy and comfortable. The air in the sleeping-rooms was pure, except at one or two places, where smells seemed to arise from some disused basins. The Medical Superintendent was directed to have these basins and their fixtures entirely removed. The heat in some parts of the Asylum was almost unbearable, indicating either absence of means of regulating the heat, or want of attention to them.

There were 203 patients in residence, of whom 82 were men and 121 women. The general health of the Asylum was reported to be good, only 4 patients were in bed, and one of these was merely resting.

All the patients, except seven, were congregated in the three associated dining-rooms for dinner, during which meal the most commendable order and decorum prevailed. The food was good and abundant, and well served.

The new residence for the Medical Superintendent being ready for occupation, authority was given for the purchase of the necessary furnishings to the extent of $1,200, as per a detailed statement recorded, setting forth the prices and styles of the various articles.

The Bursar was instructed to see that every piece of furniture and furnishing placed by the Government in the Superintendent's house was entered in a stock book, with the price paid for the same, and that no additions were made to the same except upon requisition approved by me.

The new rear extension buildings were examined and recommendations made to the Public Works Department regarding the fitting-up of the rooms, etc., contained in the same.

An instruction was recorded regarding the reallocation of the space about to be left vacant in the official quarters by the removal of the Medical Superintendent to the house provided for him.

As it was expected that the rear extension structure would be ready for occupation early in the spring, the Medical Superintendent and Bursar were instructed to conjointly prepare and submit to me a statement of all furniture and furnishings required to complete the outfit for the kitchen, scullery, bakery, laundry, amusement hall, servants' rooms, etc., contained in such extension.

The Medical Superintendent stated that two of the horses were unfit for hard work, and therefore he was authorized to make an exchange of them for proper animals on the best terms possible. Directions were also given regarding the use by the Bursar of a horse and vehicle in the transaction of his official business.

Several matters of domestic routine were enquired into and instructions given in relation thereto.

On the 19th April, I again inspected the Asylum. There were then 202 patients, 82 men, 120 women in residence. An examination of the books shewed that the movements among the inmates since the close of the preceding official year, consisted of 10 admissions (two by ordinary process and 8 by transfer from the Toronto Asylum) and 5 deaths. One patient, was, I found, absent on probationary leave, and instructions were given with a view to his discharge. As compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the number of deaths was reduced. The health of the inmates appeared to be good, and there was little or no excitement amongst them. No cases of restraint or exclusion existed at the time of this visit. From the daily records, it appeared that only from 20 to 23 of the male patients, some of them only nominally, and a few of the women, were kept employed. The average number of workers in this Asylum is exceptionally low. The condition of the patients was on the whole satisfactory, although some of the females were not as neatly clothed as might have been desired or expected, considering their quiet habits.

The Asylum was clean, well kept and orderly throughout. The carpets in one of the halls was ordered to be renewed, as it was very ragged.

Great confusion existed in all the external surroundings of the Asylum, owing to the new buildings in progress.

Instructions were given for the purchase of the quantity of sheeting and ticking required for the new wards, in order that it might be made up by the patients and be in readiness for the opening of the wings.

Orders were placed for the necessary articles of furniture and furnishings in the way of mattresses, pillows, blankets, bedsteads, chairs, washstands, etc., for the new wings.

The necessity of erecting a fence round the Asylum farm, and for repairing the boundary fence, was brought to the notice of the Public Works Department, also the desirableness of raising the chimney shaft at the pumping house.

A steward and store-keeper having been appointed, I defined the duties to be performed by that official.

The Asylum was again inspected on the 3rd June. No changes in the population had taken place since my former inspection, except that the patient then out on probation had been finally discharged. There were therefore still 202 inmates in residence, entirely exhausting the accommodation. However, as the Medical Superintendent had removed to the house erected for him, and the official quarters in the main building had been reallocated, leaving unoccupied space in the upper corridor, I considered it most desirable that such portion of the Asylum should be fitted up so as to provide dormitory and day room space for an additional 20 patients, and therefore I made a recommendation to the Public Works Department that the necessary alterations should be made, so as to admit of the mansard flat being thrown open from end to end, and accommodation furnished for the number of patients named.

The various wards and rooms in the Asylum were found to be kept in a very clean and orderly condition. One of the wards for males was found to be very much overcrowded, owing to the fact that patients had been brought up from another ward, in order that the attendants thereof might take charge of an outside working gang. The Medical Superintendent was requested to refrain from making such an arrangement in future, as it produced overcrowding and confusion.

This visit was chiefly made with a view to arranging for the furnishing of the rear extension, so that it might be occupied as early as possible. I found that before this could be done, the steam heating apparatus would require to be finished. The Public Works Department were therefore requested to have the work proceeded with at the earliest convenience.

The position of the various cooking appliances in the new kitchen was decided, and a contract entered into for the performance of the work and the supply of the articles required to complete the culinary utensils, for the sum of $910.

Instructions were given regarding the fixtures and apparatus required to fit up the

bakery. A detailed list was given to the Bursar, who was instructed to obtain tenders for the supply of such articles as could not be made by the Asylum carpenter.

Full directions were given relative to the setting up of the new laundry machinery, and of the boiler and engine required to drive the same.

Authority was given for the purchase of material to fit up a stage in the amusement hall.

Recommendations were made to the Public Works Department for the improvement of the water supply service; for the repairing of the tanks in the water closets; for the extension of the coal shed, and for the fitting up of the water closet and bath room, on the first floor of the main building, for the use of the officers.

As the grounds and gardens were being put in proper order, it became necessary to make efficient arrangements for the gate attendance and steps were taken to that end.

A fourth inspection of the Hamilton Asylum was made by me on the 25th July, for the purpose of observing the condition of works being carried on by the Public Works Department, with a view to determining the time when the furnishing of the new additions should be proceeded with.

The rear extension was in such a forward state as to warrant orders being given for the furniture at once, and the Bursar was therefore authorised to call for tenders for the supply of the same. This was done and the lowest offer was subsequently accepted. The contract for the completion of the cooking arrangements in the kitchen, was being proceeded with, and the Medical Superintendent was instructed to keep a close watch upon the manner in which the work was being done, and to see that the terms of the contract were adhered to. The laundry appliances and machinery had been received and were being placed in position.

The attention of the Public Works Department was again called to the condition of the water-closets in the rear extension which appeared to be not only defective in construction, but imperfect in ventilation. The desirableness of giving all the new hard wood floors a couple of coats of oil was also pointed out.

Asylum for Idiots Orillia.

Minutes of Inspection recorded during the Year.

On the 26th April, I made my first inspection, during the official year, of the Orillia Asylum. Every part of the establishment was found in good order. The beds were comfortable and the bedding generally clean. The air in the dormitories was sweet and the water-closets, bath rooms and lavatories were in a well kept state. The domestic departments were also in excellent order. The water supply was reported to have been abundant, since the alterations recommended by me were carried out, and the gas service was said to continue to give satisfaction. In fact the general condition of the Asylum was, with few exceptions, in the highest degree creditable. The exceptions were chiefly caused by the structural deficiencies, insufficient sitting room space, and want of proper store room accommodation. The first named defect, the more serious of the two, was apparent in the crowding of the day-rooms, the impure atmosphere in the same, and the absence of classification among the inmates, and the want of store room space was shewn by the fact that the clothes of the female patients were found hanging up in the sleeping rooms.

I examined the books to ascertain the movements of the patients since the close of the preceding official year, and found that the only thing calling for comment, was the unusually large rate of mortality, which was equal to 8·75 per cent. of the entire population for a period of a little over six months. The proximate causes of death were in 3 instances, phthsis; 2, general debility; 2, diarrhœa; 1, gastritis; 1, epilepsy; 1, congestion of the lungs; 1, cancer of the stomach; 1, hydroceptus.

I found 73 males and 67 females in residence, all of whom were seen—they were comfortably dressed and their personal cleanliness appeared to receive constant attention. Only one inmate was under restraint, and one was in bed. As sleeping space could be obtained

for a few more females, four idiot women were transferred from the Gaols in which they were confined.

A new Bursar having just been appointed, minute instructions were recorded for his guidance in the purchase, reception, and issue of stores, so that the most complete check might be exercised over them ; and directions were also given him in other matters connected with the routine work of his office.

I made the following recommendations to the Public Works Department, regarding the additional land, which had been lately acquired and attached to the Asylum property, viz :—

First—That tenders be solicited for the purchase and removal of the houses on the land, except one known as the Dunn House, and that it be moved to a suitable point and fitted up for the occupation of the gardener.

Second—That a picket fence of suitable height be erected round the Asylum property, and that a wire fence be placed along the water front, with division picket fences.

As some of the additional water lots required filling in and levelling in order to fit them for gardening operations in the spring, the Medical Superintendent was authorized to have the necessary work done at the least possible cost.

The attention of the Public Works Department was also called to a leak in the kitchen tank, which was causing some damage to ceilings.

A second inspection was made of the Asylum on the 13th July, when the number of inmates in residence was greater than at any other visit since its opening, being 75 males and 71 females, a total of 146. The movements of inmates, since my previous inspection on the 26th April, were as follows: admissions 7, and death 1. The mortality shewed a very great falling off as compared with any similar period. The Asylum was quite full and in some rooms over-crowded, so that new admissions could only be awarded when vacancies occurred through death. This state of things afforded additional proof of the necessity for adding auother wing to this Asylum, so as to increase its receiving capacity to 300.

The condition of the inmates was generally satisfactory. From the night reports it would appear that dirty habits can be largely overcome by residence in the Asylum and by watchfulness and care on the part of the attendants. The number of inmates subject to fits was reported to be equal to about 30 per cent. The proportion of workers was still said to be small.

The means of giving exercise and airing to the males was observed to be deficient ; the Medical Superintendent was authorized to fence in the grounnd in the rear so as to provide additional space for an airing yard for males.

Instructions were given for the calcomining of the halls and the white-washing of the rooms. The liberal use of a good disinfectant in some of the wards was also recommended.

The necessity for the new fence round the Asylum property being proceeded with was pointed out to the Architect of the Public Works Department; and the work was subsequently entered upon.

As my recommendation regarding the houses on the new property had not been acted upon, the Medical Superintendent was authorized to have the Dunn House removed to a suitable site, so as to provide a house for the gardener.

I again visited this Asylum on the 4th October, finding 75 males and 71 females in residence. Only two inmates, both males, were found in bed.

The over-crowded condition of the day rooms was very noticeable, and in the winter the congregating together of so many persons must have an injurious effect upon their health. It seemed to be difficult to remedy this trouble on the male side, but as regards the females, it appeared to me that if the room used for the nurses' dormitory could be taken for a day-room for the better class of female inmates, improved classification could be made and the evil effects of over-crowding done away with. As the Superintendent reported that he could make provision for the servants' bed-rooms elsewhere, he was directed to carry out the above indicated change.

Considering the class of residents and their helpless and dirty habits, little or no fault could be found with their exterior appearance. One or two slight cases of restraint existed. I found that no record was kept of the same and therefore instructed the Medical Superntendent to open a book in which to enter all cases of restraint and seclusion.

The beds, bedding and dormitories were generally in a very clean and tidy state and few bad smells prevailed.

The culinary and domestic portions of the Asylum, including the laundry, were found in excellent order.

It appeared to me that there was a larger staff of domestic servants than seemed to be absolutely necessary. The Superintendent was instructed to make close enquiry into the matter, and report to me. As a result, the services of one female servant were dispensed with, and the staff was further reduced by the positions of porter and stable-keeper being combined in one man, instead of two persons being employed to perform the duties.

The work of filling in and levelling the water lots and removing some old buildings was pretty well on towards completion.

It is recommended that appropriations be asked to enable the following much needed works to be proceeded with.

First.—The addition of a wing to the Asylum to enable the capacity to be increased to 300. The wing to contain, in addition to the necessary dormitories, a good large day room, an hospital ward, and a large school and exercise room.

Second.—The erection of a house upon the premises for the accommodation of the Medical Superintendent.

Third.—For road-making, planting, and ornamenting the newly acquired land.

The following tables connected with the operations of the various Asylums are hereto annexed, viz.

Table No. 1, shewing generally the movements of patients and inmates; the admissions of the year; the total number of insane persons under treatment; the discharges, deaths, transfers and elopements, together with the number remaining under accommodation at the close of the official year.

Table No. 2, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted to the various Asylums, whether by warrant of Lieutenant-Governor or Medical Certificates, and the Asylums to which such persons were allocated.

Table No. 3, shewing the counties from which patients were received during the past official year, and all previous years from the beginning of Asylum operations in the Province.

Table No. 4, shewing the number of patients discharged during the year from the respective Asylums and the periods such patients had been under treatment.

Table No. 5, shewing the deaths which occurred in the Asylums during the year, and the periods which such deceased patients had been in residence in the Asylums.

Table No. 6, shewing the number of deaths in each Asylum, and the proximate causes of the same.

Table No. 7, shewing the callings and occupations of the admissions of the year and of all previous admissions.

Table No. 8, shewing the assigned causes of insanity in respect of the admissions of the present year.

Table No. 9, shewing details of expenditures at the various Asylums during the year.

Table No. 10, shewing analysis of such expenditures, and cost per patient, under various headings of the Estimates of 1878.

Table No. 11, shewing the supplies obtained by public tender for the Asylums, and the cost of the same.

Table No. 12, shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the general movements of patients in respect to admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers, together with the number in residence at the beginning and ending of the year, &c.

	Toronto Asylum.		Total.	London Asylum.		Total.	Kingston Asylum.		Total.	Hamilton Asylum.		Total.	Orillia Asylum.		Total.	Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.
Number of Patients in Asylums, 1st October, 1877....	343	328	671	310	299	609	194	186	380	79	120	199	76	64	140	1002	997	1999
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1878.	108	81	* 189	106	108	† 214	52	55	107	8	3	‡ 11	13	13	26	287	260	547
Total number under treatment during the year	451	409	860	416	407	823	246	241	487	87	123	210	89	77	166	1289	1257	2546
Discharged cured	38	31	69	27	20	47	25	14	39	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	65	157
Discharged improved.....	8	13	21	10	7	17	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	24	44
Discharged unimproved, or removed by friends.....	4	3	7	4	2	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	11	8	19
Eloped	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Total number discharged during the year	51	47	98	45	29	74	27	20	47	2	.....	2	3	1	4	128	97	225
Transferred from one Asylum to another.....	21	17	38	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	20	42
Deaths during the year.....	33	14	47	20	22	42	8	10	18	3	4	7	11	5	16	75	55	130
Total discharges, elopements, transfers and deaths during the year.....	105	78	183	65	51	116	36	33	69	5	4	9	14	6	20	225	172	397
Number of Patients remaining in Asylum on the 30th September, 1878	346	331	677	351	356	707	210	208	418	82	119	201	75	71	146	1064	1085	2149

* Three patients transferred from Kingston.
† Of this number thirty were transfers from the Toronto Asylum, and one from Kingston.
‡ Eight were transfers from Toronto.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or Place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums for the year ending the 30th of September, 1878.	Number received from Gaols under Warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private families by Medical Certificates.	Total number received from the respective Counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	2	3	5	1	3	1	.....	.....
Bruce	8	7	15	1	14	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	7	5	12	3	.....	8	.....	1
Elgin	3	10	13	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Essex	4	4	8	.....	7	.....	.....	1
Frontenac	14	14	28	5	.....	23	.....	.....
Grey	7	7	14	12	.....	.....	.....	2
Haldimand	3	6	9	.....	7	.....	1	1
Halton	.....	6	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	7	2	9	2	1	6	.....	.....
Huron	7	13	20	.....	18	.....	.....	2
Kent	5	7	12	.....	11	.....	1	.....
Lambton	11	12	23	.....	22	.....	1	.....
Lanark	8	1	9	.....	.....	8	.....	1
Leeds and Grenville	6	8	14	1	2	10	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	4	6	10	.....	.....	9	.....	1
Lincoln	8	2	10	5	3	.....	.....	2
Middlesex	11	39	50	2	47	.....	1	.....
Norfolk	4	4	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	4	16	20	7	5	5	2	1
Ontario	5	11	16	9	4	1	.....	2
Oxford	1	11	12	1	11	.....	.....	.....
Peel	9	7	16	14	1	.....	.....	1
Perth	7	9	16	.....	15	1	.....	.....
Peterborough	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	4	2	6	2	.....	3	.....	1
Simcoe	9	11	20	10	3	6	.....	1
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	14	3	17	.....	2	13	1	1
Victoria	5	.....	5	3	1	1	.....	.....
Waterloo	.....	5	5	1	3	.....	.....	1
Welland	.....	6	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	5	10	15	11	.....	2	2	.....
Wentworth	8	12	20	14	3	.....	1	2
York	29	59	88	69	7	8	.....	4
District of Algoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Muskoka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	6	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	221	326	547*	189	214	107	11	26

* Included in the above admissions are 30 transfers from Toronto to London Asylum, 3 from Kingston to Toronto, 1 from Kingston to London, and 8 from Toronto to Hamilton—42 transfers in all.

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which the entire number of Patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Admissions of past year.	Total Admissions of present and anterior years.
Brant	5	147
Bruce	15	90
Carleton	11	193
Elgin	13	137
Essex	9	108
Frontenac	28	308
Grey	14	139
Haldimand	9	94
Halton	6	133
Hastings	9	154
Huron	20	196
Kent	12	119
Lambton	23	167
Lanark	9	103
Leeds and Grenville	14	149
Lennox and Addington	10	81
Lincoln	10	201
Middlesex	48	406
Norfolk	8	94
Northumberland and Durham	21	405
Ontario	16	223
Oxford	12	160
Peel	16	181
Perth	16	166
Peterborough	2	116
Prescott and Russell	2	45
Prince Edward	.....	61
Renfrew	6	73
Simcoe	20	242
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	17	187
Victoria	5	85
Waterloo	5	118
Welland	6	90
Wellington	15	249
Wentworth	19	444
York	88	1,556
District of Algoma	.....	8
Kingston Penitentiary	2	42*
Manitoba	.....	1
Quebec	.....	9
Central Prison	.....	8
Foreigners and unassignable	6	125
	547	7,613

* Since Confederation, previous to which the criminal lunatics were classified as coming from the counties in which they were convicted.

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the number of patients who were discharged during the year, cured, improved, and unimproved, and the periods they had remained in the respective Asylums.

——	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Patients discharged under 1 month	7	7	.....	.....	.....	14
do who have been in 1 and under 2 months	8	3	3	.....	.....	14
do do 2 do 3 do	9	6	4	.....	1	20
do do 3 do 4 do	10	6	2	.....	.....	18
do do 4 do 5 do	6	5	7	.....	1	19
do do 5 do 6 do	2	6	2	.....	.....	10
do do 6 do 7 do	6	5	4	.....	.....	15
do do 7 do 8 do	6	2	2	.....	1	11
do do 8 do 9 do	3	2	1	.....	.....	6
do do 9 do 10 do	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7
do do 10 do 11 do	3	3	1	.....	.....	7
do do 11 do 1 year	4	2	6	.....	.....	12
do from 1 year up to 18 months	9	8	7	1	1	25
do from 18 months to 2 years	8	4	1	1	.....	15
do from 2 to 3 years	4	4	3	.....	.....	11
do from 3 to 4 years	3	5	2	.....	.....	10
do from 4 to 5 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
do from 5 to 10 years	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
do from 10 to 15 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Over 15 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	97	70	47	2	4	220

TABLE No 5

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of the Patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

PERIODS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	6	8	1	.....	.....	15
do 3 months	4	7	3	.....	1	15
do 6 months	4	3	1	.....	.....	8
do 9 months	2	3	1	.....	1	7
do 1 year	5	4	2	.....	1	12
From 1 to 2 years	12	3	5	6	13	39
do 2 to 3 years	4	3	1	1	.....	9
do 3 to 4 years	2	1	2	.....	.....	5
do 4 to 5 years	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
do 5 to 6 years	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
do 6 to 7 years	3	3	1	.....	.....	7
do 7 to 8 years	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5
do 9 to 10 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
do 10 to 15 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
do 15 to 20 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
do 20 to 25 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	47	42	18	7	16	130

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the Causes of Death of those Patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Phthisis	3	3	5	3	3	17
General Paresis	13	1	2	.....	1	17
Exhaustion	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Exhaustion of Mania	3	2	2	.....	.....	7
Exhaustion of Epilepsy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Senile Decay	3	6	1	.....	.....	10
Chronic Cerebrites	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
Epilepsy	4	4	1	.....	1	10
Softening of Brain	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dysentery	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Paralysis	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Asphyxia	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Diarrhœa	1	3	.....	.....	2	6
Marassmus	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Apoplexy	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
General Debility	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Heart Disease	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Bilious Fever	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fracture of Rib	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Latent Phthisis	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Scrofula	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic Hepalitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral Effusion	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gastritis	2	1	.....	.....	1	4
Pyaemia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peritonitis	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Accident	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cancer	.....	1	1	1	1	4
Acute Meningitis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nervous Asthenia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Epydidimitis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cardiac Disease	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from Fistula	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diabetis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Congestion of Lungs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hydrocephalus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tetanus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	47	42	18	7	16	130

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1878, and the total admissions.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.
Agents	1	2
Book-keepers	2	16
Bakers	.....	14
Bricklayers	.....	7
Butchers	.....	17
Blacksmiths	5	63
Brewers	.....	11
Barbers	1	5
Broom-makers	1	1
Barristers	.....	3
Book-binders	.....	2
Brick-makers	2	2
Bridge-tenders	1	1
Brakesmen	1	1
Commercial travellers	1	5
Cabinet-makers	1	5
Confectioners	.....	3
Coopers	1	22
Carpenters	10	180
Clerks	14	137
Clergymen	1	21
Carriage-makers	.....	4
Cooks	1	8
Carders	.....	5
Captains of steamboats	1	2
Cigar makers	.....	5
Custom House Officers	1	1
Coppersmiths	1	1
Dyers	.....	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	100	1641
Dress-makers	5	19
Detectives	.....	1
Druggists	1	9
Engineers	4	22
Editors	.....	1
Farmers	100	1321
Fishermen	.....	4
Founders	.....	1
Ferrymen	2	2
Furriers	1	1
Gardeners	2	8
Grocers	.....	3
Gentlemen	.....	20
Glove-makers	1	1
Hucksters	.....	1
Hatters	1	2
Hostlers	.....	1
Hunters	1	2
Harness makers	1	14
House-keepers	2	302
Hack drivers	1	1
Ironmongers	1	1
Jewellers	1	8
Janitors	1	1
Labourers	72	1192
Laundresses	2	3
Ladies	4	12
Lawyers	.....	15
Milliners	1	25
Masons	.....	58
Carried forward	350	5237

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums, &c.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.
Brought forward	350	5237
Machinists		23
Match-makers		1
Millers		31
Moulders		20
Merchants	12	97
Mechanics	2	36
Music teachers	1	1
Nurses		4
Officers		1
Organ builders		1
Pensioners		4
Prostitutes	1	4
Photographers	2	6
Painters	6	41
Printers	1	34
Peddlers	2	12
Physicians	1	19
Pump-makers		1
Professors of Music	1	10
Railway foremen		1
Railway conductors		1
Sailors	1	40
Students	4	21
Spinners		2
Sisters of Charity		1
Soda-water manufacturers		1
Stone-cutters	1	3
Showmen		2
Saddlers		1
Shoemakers	5	124
Seamstresses	7	117
Slaters		1
Station masters		3
Soldiers	1	15
Surveyors		1
Sail and tent makers	1	1
Shop-keepers	1	1
Ship-builders	1	1
Teachers	3	123
Tinsmiths		15
Tavern keepers	1	11
Tailors	4	83
Tanners	1	5
Teamsters		4
Toll-gate keepers	1	1
Watchmakers	4	6
Wood-workers		2
Weavers		8
Wheelwrights		1
Waggon-makers		1
Unknown or no employment	132	33
	547	7613

TABLE No. 8.

NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	AS PREDISPOSING CAUSE.									AS EXCITING CAUSE.										AS PREDISPOSING OR EXCITING CAUSE, WHERE THESE COULD NOT BE DISTINGUISHED.								
	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.																											
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	4	5	4	10	14	4	6	10	..	..	....	0	1	1	0	2	2
Religious excitement	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	5	4	9	7	5	12	..	..	....	..	..	....	0	1	1	..	..	....
Adverse circumstances (including business troubles	..	..	....	1	0	1	..	..	....	9	2	11	13	3	16	4	1	5	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	0	1
Love affairs (including seduction)	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	2	4	3	3	6	0	3	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	0	1	1
Mental anxiety—"worry"	..	..	.....	0	1	1	..	..	....	3	0	3	4	12	16	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	0	1	1
Fright and nervous shock	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	3	4	3	2	5	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Physical.																											
Intemperance in drink	..	..	....	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	5	3	8	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	0	1
do sexual	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	0	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Venereal diseases	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	3	0	3	..	..	....	1	0	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Self abuse (sexual)	..	..	....	1	0	1	..	..	....	21	2	23	6	0	6	5	0	5	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Overwork	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	5	1	6	5	3	8	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	0	1
Sunstroke	..	..	....	1	0	1	..	..	....	6	1	7	1	1	2	2	0	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Accident or injury	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	0	2	1	3	4	5	3	8	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	1	3
Pregnancy	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	0	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Puerperal	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	0	11	11	0	2	2	0	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Puberty and change of life	..	..	....	0	1	1	..	..	....	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Uterine disorders	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	0	7	7	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	10	0	10	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	0	1
do with epilepsy	6	5	11	1	1	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	2	2	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	5	6
Other forms of brain disease	1	0	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	5	1	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

| | | |

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing detailed Expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicines	472 52	240 00	232 57	167 81	60 43
Medical comforts and appliances	148 50	110 57	54 10	13 41	3 80
Beer, spirits, and wine	955 03	1,655 54	.....	73 67	20 90
Butcher's meat	10,765 73	12,246 41	5,190 89	3,871 48	2,151 09
Fowls, fish, game, &c.	1,102 84	623 87	601 70	358 20	112 53
Milk	.....	.....	997 25	950 30	94 24
Flour, bread, &c.	7,493 05	7,461 09	4,450 67	2,445 23	1,548 42
Butter	4,108 27	3,335 34	2,021 78	1,440 90	801 48
Barley, rice, peas, and meal	972 02	568 32	323 72	356 62	249 17
Tea	1,255 62	1,715 05	842 67	598 62	119 99
Coffee	590 21	1,004 83	744 51	133 75	47 35
Cheese	269 43	127 57	155 14	229 46	34 79
Eggs	303 79	232 30	49 05	74 25	76 23
Fruit (dried)	451 98	416 78	46 21	355 60	63 57
Tobacco and pipes	551 49	538 45	.....	116 25	.....
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, and pickles	231 45	227 59	84 32	97 57	18 05
Syrup and sugar	2,596 89	2,815 93	1,499 10	910 37	472 57
Unenumerated groceries	246 64	118 57	44 34	.....	35 52
Fruit and vegetables	1,048 54	528 27	1,639 33	836 19	670 01
Bedding	523 87	121 88	904 86	3 55	94 23
Straw for bedding	217 76	335 12	197 95	51 90	36 22
Clothing	3,605 54	4,878 32	1,894 20	676 95	381 77
Shoes	757 83	1,657 60	253 93	328 54	557 86
Coal	6,333 26	8,264 06	5,414 93	3,256 62	.....
Wood	60 00	2,584 88	75	107 00	792 50
Gas	2,056 23	2,017 45	.....	919 96	273 52
Oil and candles	143 87	154 10	298 25	33 35	55 36
Matches	7 40	17 67	2 50	4 00	5 00
Brushes, brooms, and mops	309 55	298 15	191 55	144 13	27 98
Bathbricks, blacklead, and blacking	9 60	21 50	6 45	1 75	2 80
Soap and laundry expenses	793 64	1,224 17	355 11	479 56	255 15
Water supply	131 69	.....	.....	500 00	.....
Advertising and printing	386 96	499 53	171 85	184 10	56 94
Postage, telegraphing, and express	202 41	312 39	87 38	55 07	48 51
Stationery and library	278 24	353 08	313 76	92 71	74 30
Furniture, renewal, and repairs	2,114 48	530 17	426 07	165 39	158 38
Iron and tin-ware	741 49	468 30	59 01	259 73	89 30
Crockery and glass ware	256 61	267 09	141 20	146 54	11 80
Feed and fodder	.....	396 49	650 82	750 82	281 42
Farm, labour, stock, and implements, including repairs to same	1,045 14	1,315 25	424 97	311 82	162 00
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.	2,708 27	1,451 62	521 88	146 77	396 81
Hardware, &c.	517 74	556 23	230 75	129 40	49 04
Paints and oils	620 38	171 94	133 69	104 47	85 24
Law expenses	15 66	69 75	.....	.....	.....
Ice	77 00	111 77	30 25	114 40	21 25
Officers' travelling expenses	208 70	511 19	174 45	40 50	81 50
Elopers, recovering	19 90	108 69	15 73	2 00	3 65
Freight and duties	91 38	49 11	21 83	.....	32 49
Amusements	212 85	308 01	7 88	51 51	14 00
Religious instruction	.....	98 50	.....	.....	.....
Interments	155 00	231 00	54 30	48 00	108 00
Rent	.....	24 00	.....	181 80	495 00
Incidentals	145 74	259 79	391 97	16 25	104 25
Salaries and wages	23,367 77	23,759 56	16,849 71	10,222 00	7,986 14
	$81,679 96	87,394 84	49,205 33	32,560 27	19,322 55

TABLE No. 10.

STATEMENT, shewing in detail the amount Expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per Patient for Maintenance, for the year commencing October 1st, 1877, to September 30th, 1878.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medicines and Medical comforts	621 02	93	350 57	53	286 67	70	181 22	90	64 23	45
Beer, Wine and Spirits	955 03	1 43	1,655 54	2 54	.....	.....	73 67	36	20 90	15
Butchers' Meat, Fowls, Fish, &c	11,868 57	17 82	12,870 28	19 75	5,792 59	14 23	4,229 68	21 14	2,263 62	15 94
Flour, Bread, &c.	7,493 05	11 25	7,461 09	11 45	4,450 67	10 93	2,445 23	12 22	1,548 42	10 90
Butter	4,108 27	6 17	3,335 34	5 11	2,021 78	4 96	1,440 90	7 20	801 48	5 64
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	997 25	2 45	950 30	4 75	94 24	66
Groceries	7,469 52	11 22	7,765 39	11 91	3,789 06	9 31	2,872 49	14 36	1,117 24	7 87
Fruit and Vegetables	1,048 54	1 57	528 27	81	1,639 33	4 03	836 19	4 18	670 01	4 72
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes	5,105 00	7 66	6,992 92	10 74	3,250 94	7 99	1,060 94	5 30	1,070 08	7 54
Fuel	6,393 26	9 60	10,848 94	16 65	5,415 68	13 30	3,363 62	16 81	792 50	5 58
Gas, Oil, &c.	2,207 50	3 31	2,189 22	3 36	300 75	74	957 31	4 78	333 88	2 35
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning Appurtenances.	1,112 79	1 67	1,543 82	2 36	553 11	1 36	625 44	3 12	285 93	2 01
Furniture and Furnishings	3,112 58	4 67	1,265 56	1 94	626 28	1 53	571 66	2 85	259 48	1 83
Farm, Garden, Feed and Fodder	1,045 14	1 57	1,711 74	2 62	1,075 79	2 64	1,062 64	5 31	443 42	3 13
Repairs and Alterations	3,801 34	5 71	2,179 79	3 34	886 32	2 17	380 64	1 90	531 09	3 74
Printing, Postage and Stationery	867 61	1 30	1,165 00	1 78	572 99	1 40	331 88	1 65	179 75	1 27
Miscellaneous	1,102 97	1 65	1,771 81	2 72	696 41	1 71	454 46	2 27	860 14	6 05
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	2 50	.....	.....
Salaries and Wages	23,367 77	35 10	23,759 56	36 47	16,849 71	41 40	10,222 00	51 11	7,986 14	56 24
	81,679 96	122 71	87,394 84	134 14	49,205 33	120 90	32,560 27	162 80	19,322 55	136 07

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Supplies, for which Tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same, under Contract.

NATURE OF SUPPLY.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
FOOD.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butchers' Meat, per 100 lbs	5 15	6 00	4 87	6 90	6 75
Flour per bbl., Fall Wheat	6 00	Spring and Fall Wheat 5 94	6 00		Spring and Fall Wheat 5 20
Do Spring Wheat	5 70		5 75		10
Bread, per loaf, 4 lb					5 20
Oatmeal, per bbl	5 30	4 75	5 00		3 00
Cornmeal, do	3 92	3 25			
Split Peas, do	5 25	4 50	4 75		
Butter, Roll and Dairy, per lb	18	16*	20	18	18
Milk, per Imperial Gallon			22	22	
Prime Mess Pork, per bbl		13 50			
Hams, per lb		10			
Bacon, do		8¾			
FUEL.					
Coal, Pittston, Small Egg, 2000 lbs		5 15	4 19		
Do do Stove, do	4 90			5 25	
Do do Nut, do	4 90	4 90	3 94		
Do Straitsville, do	4 15		3 93	4 40	
Do Columbiana, do		3 94			
Hardwood per cord, green		3 86†			1 75‡

* Average of two Tenders.
† Average of three Tenders.
‡ Average of three Tenders.

TABLE No. 12.

Table shewing the number of Officers and Employees in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Bursars and Clerks	2	1	1	1	1	6
Storekeepers	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineers, Assistant Engineers, and Stokers	6	5	2	2	2	17
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Bakers and Bakers' Assistants	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners	2	2	1	.....	1	6
Farmers and Farm hands and Labourers	3	4	2	2	.....	11
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	1	1	1	7
Stable and Stock-keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Butchers and Jobbers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Messengers, Porters and Porteresses	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks	7	4	1	3	2	17
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	2	2	2	15
Housemaids	3	1	1	2	1	8
Kitchen Maids	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Dining-room Maids	.....	2	.....	.....	4	6
Dairy Maids	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Attendants.						
Chief Male Attendants	7	5	.....	1	1	14
Chief Female Attendants	6	3	.....	.....	1	10
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	18	16	5	4	60
Ordinary Female Attendants	17	22	13	9	4	65
Male Night Watchers	2	3	1	1	1	8
Female Night Watchers	3	2	1	1	1	8
	98	95	50	36	30	309

PART II.

PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

COMMON GAOLS.

No new Gaol buildings were erected during the past year, and the improvements to these local establishments were confined to additions, alterations and repairs to old structures. So extensive have been the renewals of and alterations to the Gaols of the Province during the past ten years, that very little now remains in order to bring them up to the structural standard required under the provisions of the Prison Inspection Act. The exceptions to this standard are detailed further on in this portion of the report.

Now that Gaol structures have been placed in the state referred to, official attention may now be directed, more particularly, to the perfecting of their discipline and interior economy, which in many particulars could not be entered upon until the renewals and alterations had been completed.

In some quarters the idea prevails, and is frequently expressed, that we have gone rather too far in the improvement of Gaols; that they are now too comfortable and too inviting. Some even go so far as to say that they are luxurious. These expressions are not confined to men who know little or nothing about what they are speaking, but they are now and then made by men of marked general intelligence. If these insinuations, for they have no foundation in fact, had reference to the almost entire absence of the means of enforcing hard labour in the Common Gaols, and to the associated demoralizing idleness resulting therefrom, exception could not well be taken to them, for that these evils do exist is well known and regretted by all. But to say that the structural and disciplinary improvements which have taken place in the Prisons and Common Gaols since Confederation, have been in the direction of making them in any sense inviting and comfortable, is a statement I emphatically deny. On the contrary, the great object aimed at and kept constantly in view in the development of our Prison system has been the provision of hard labour, in order to overcome the evil effects of prison idleness, and so far as the intermediate Prisons founded and entirely controlled by the Government are concerned, that object has been very successfully accomplished.

That there are doctrinaires in penal science in the world, and perhaps in Ontario, who hold advanced, and, perhaps, utopian views in respect to Prisons and Prison administration is not denied, and it is well for society that there are such men to lead the way, not only in Prison, but in social reforms of every kind. But most assuredly all the reforms inaugurated in and the improvements made to the Gaols of Ontario have been of the most practical kind. Surely the alterations in our Common Gaols so as to provide dry and reasonably well aired and lighted cells, instead of the dark and damp under-ground holes which formerly existed in this and other countries, cannot be construed into a desire to render them either inviting or comfortable. Nor can the adoption of rules for the enforcement of scrupulous cleanliness in every part of a Prison, as well as in respect of the prisoners themselves, in order to do away with the filth, vile stenches and

vermin that formerly prevailed, be looked upon as an attempt to introduce comforts and luxuries into these establishments. And, above all, surely the laudable attempt to make an entire separation in the Gaols of the sexes; of the sane from the insane, of the suspected from the convicted, of the young offenders from the hardened criminals, cannot be characterized as a sentimental or superfluous reform.

These and nothing more are the improvements, which the Province of Ontario has been, with so much success, introducing into her Common Gaol and Prison system, during the past ten years and which I do not think can be fairly construed as an attempt to furnish warm and comfortable quarters to criminals and vagabonds. Moreover, when it is considered that 3,420 out of the entire number of persons who were sent to our Common Gaols during the past year were subsequently found innocent of the charges preferred against them, perhaps more should have been done in the structural improvement of Gaols.

Before discountenancing the progression and reforms which have taken place in Prison architecture and administration in Ontario during the preceding decade, it would be well for such critics to read the following extracts from the Reports of the Commissioners upon Prisons and Charities in some of the States of the neighbouring Union, at the same time bearing in mind that these reports are dealing with a state of things now in actual existence in the States referred to.

The Commissioners for the State of Michigan in their Biennial Report, issued in 1876, say that the Gaols of that State "as if by some inexplicable neglect, " and as if invisible and unknown, have escaped reform and are in Michigan to-day " as wretched as they have been in England or America at any time of their exis- " tence. The Michigan Gaols congregate all their promiscuous companies in one " corridor to each prison; and that generally but an anteroom to the water closets, " in an imposed idleness, and in a moral atmosphere made shocking beyond des- " cription and amid stenches that cannot be intensified; the various counties herd " together old villains and young boys, prisoners undergoing short sentences, " prisoners awaiting trial, prisoners awaiting removal to Jackson, prisoners held " as witnesses, and sometimes for debt, with here and there a howling or wailing " lunatic. Some have female quarters, where the state of things is in no respect " better, and in some respects worse."

The Secretary of the Board of State Charities for the State of Illinois, in his report for 1871 says of the Gaols of that State:—

"The sane are not separated from the insane"

"The guilty are not separated from the innocent."

"The suspected are not separated from the convicted."

"Hardened criminals and children are thrown together."

"*The sexes are not always separated from each other.*"

" The effect of this promiscuous herding together of old and young, innocent " and guilty, convicts, suspected persons, and witnesses, male and female, is to " make the county prison a school of vice. In such an atmosphere purity itself " could not escape contamination."

And two years later the same officer again condemns these Gaols in language equally strong.

The Board of Charities for the State of Ohio, in a late report adressed to Governor Hayes, now President of the United States, speak of the Gaols of that State in the following language:—

" It is a startling and terrible supposition, sustained by the Secretary's re- " port, that Ohio is to-day supporting at public expense as base seminaries of " crime as are to be found in any civilized community. Children, youths, the young " men, the middle aged, the old, all at the first simply accused of crime, and more " or less wrongfully accused, many for their first offence, some old offenders, some

" debauched, cunning corrupters of men—representatives of each of these classes " are congregated in our Gaols, and to perfect the wrong they are crowded often " into an ill-ventilated dirty dark prison, where the whole being, physical moral " and mental is soon fitted to receive all 'uncleanness with greediness.' With bad " air, vile quarters and depraved associates little can be added to hasten the per- " fection of the student in crime; and these schools of vice are to-day found in " every county in the States, sustained under form of law and at the expense of " the public."

The Board of Commissioners for Michigan, in the report of 1876, speaking of the structural defects in the Gaols in that State, as follows:—

" Sixty-three counties have reported thirty-three gaols without sewerage, " and without facilities for the separation of men, women and boys, insane and " idiotic persons. Fourteen have very inadequate means for separation, and one " reports special accommodation for insane and idiotic persons."

" There are not five bath tubs connected with county prisons in the State, ' and as to prisoners' clothes, unless they wash them themselves, the only change ' they have is such as *animals* have when they change their coats."

The Secretary of the Board above referred to, thus describes a visit to one of these Michigan Gaols, which he states " is not nearly so bad as the worst," viz:—

" The lower wards in which nearly all the prisoners were received and held, " were exceedingly offensive, both as to rooms and occupants. The prisoners were " mostly young men and nearly all waiting trial. There were several black men " among them, and there were two boys apparently about fourteen years old. The " corridors from which the rows of cells opened looked damp and were dirty. The " walls were blackened with soil and smoke, and did not appear to have been " whitewashed within the year. The water-closets and privies were in the ends " of the corridors, opposite the entrance, but partially screened and very offensive. " The cells were much worse than the holes of animals in the ground, because the " latter have no worse smells about them than those of the fresh earth in which " they are excavated, while these holes for men in the prisons were without ex- " ception filthy in the extreme."

" They were all furnished with decayed-looking mattresses, that but imper- " fectly held the straw, which in turn looked as if it too might be a portion of a " compost heap. There was in each cell a loathsome blanket or two, and no sheets. " When the Sheriff was asked if these cells were not all badly infested with ver- " min, he replied: 'They probably are.' A prisoner who is committed to one of " these cells, however clean he may be at the time, and though his incarceration " be for a single night, finds vermin of more than one kind in waiting for his " appearance, and goes into Court the next morning with pollution furnished by " the County, thick upon him."

The Board of Charities, for Pennsylvania, report:—" That while there are " gaols, creditable in construction and administration, there is also in many of " them an entire absence of employment; in which cases we have observed a " promiscuous intercourse of the sexes during the day, and of the untried with " the convicted, no keeper remaining within the precincts of the gaol. We " believe that the cultivation of industrious habits, the certainty of steady, con- " tinous, self-supporting labour, are essential to true reform. It is craved by the " prisoner who desires amendment, and should be a boon to all, as it would surely " prove a blessing. We need hardly suggest that it is a gross abuse to subject " the untried prisoner with intercourse with a felon, or to regard him or treat " him as a convict until he is pronounced guilty by a Court of Justice."

To sum up the opinions of men best qualified to judge and speak of the Gaol system of the United States, Dr. Wines, the Honorary President of the Interna-

tional Prison Congress, which was last year convened in Stockholm, Sweden, says:—

"I have no hesitation in declaring the County Gaol system of the United "States a disgrace to our civilization; and there is no part of our repressive "agencies where the hand of reform is more imperatively needed. The great "evil is the promiscuous intercourse of the prisoners, with enforced idleness, "there being, in general, no classification, except that which results from an im- "perfect separation of the sexes, and no labour at all."

"From this unchecked association and want of employment, it results that "our gaols are but schools maintained at public cost, for instruction in vice, and "for providing an unbroken succession of thieves, burglars, and profligates."

"The stripling who has been committed for vagrancy or some trifling offence, "locked up, without employment, in company with accomplished villains, as idle "as himself, listens to their narrative of crime till he pants for the hour of liber- "ty, that he may commence the same bold and, to his childish imagination, bril- "liant career."

Additions, Alterations and Repairs.

Reverting again to the improvements made in the Gaol structures of Ontario during the year, I will now particularize them as briefly as possible.

The improvements to the Gaol of the *County of Middlesex*, in London, referred to in my last report, have now been completed. They comprise the removal of all the wooden partitions and ceilings which provided a harbour for vermin, and the substitution of brick walls and lath and plaster ceilings, with cut stone jambs at all cell-door openings. I inspected the works at various times during their progress, and made suggestions for their improvements, and on completion I accepted the reconstructed building as the Common Gaol of the County.

The cost of the alterations and repairs amounted to $8,419.85. Inasmuch as statutory aid has already been granted to the County of Middlesex on two occasions to the total extent of $3,663.53, it is now only entitled to receive $2,336.47, the balance of the sum of $6000, the maximum aid which can be granted to any one County on account of Gaol repairs. It will be recommended that the sum be paid to the County.

Alterations and additions have been made to the Gaol of the *County of Waterloo*, in Berlin, through which an hospital, wards for lunatics, stores, bath-rooms, and offices, with a separate house for the Gaoler, have been provided. The contract was let for the sum of $5,250. The works were to be completed by the 15th October, and the County is now entitled to receive $2,612.42 from Government.

A house for the Gaoler has been erected in connection with the *County of Lambton* Gaol in Sarnia.

Four new brick and stone lock-ups were erected by the Public Works Department during the year. They are situated respectively in Parry Sound, District of Parry Sound; Bracebridge, District of Muskoka; and in Manitowaning and Little Current, Grand Manitoulin Island.

The Gaol for the *United Counties of Northumberland and Durham* in Cobourg is still in the defective condition it was reported to be in last year. The county authorities have frequently been urged to improve and increase the Gaol accommodation.

Plans were prepared and submitted to me, and sanctioned by Order in Council for the construction of additional cells and domestic offices required at the Guelph Gaol, in the *County of Wellington;* but the work of carrying them out has not been commenced. I trust that it will be proceeded with as soon as possible next year, as the improvements are much required.

The necessity for enlarging the Gaol for the *County of Huron*, in Goderich, and the best method of so doing, were brought before the County Council early in the year, but consideration of the subject was postponed until the December session.

As regards the Gaol for the *County of Perth*, in Stratford, the folly of expending close upon $2,000, in the endeavour to overcome structural defects in an utterly worthless building, has now became very apparent. The day-rooms and cells in the lower wards of this Gaol are wretched in all respects; the yards are unsafe; the sanitary arrangements are most defective; and prison kitchen, stores and bath-rooms are lacking. It is quite clear that this Gaol will shortly have to be condemned and an entirely new structure erected.

The much needed additions to the St. Thomas Gaol, *County of Elgin*, have not yet been proceeded with. The necessity for the proposed laundry, kitchen, and stores, and other accommodation has frequently been pointed out to the Council.

Movements of Gaol Population.

For the first time in ten years, I am able to report a diminution in the number of commitments to the Common Gaols of the Province, as compared with the year immediately preceding. During the past twelve months 12,030 prisoners were committed as against 13,481 in the previous year, or a decrease of 1,451. This very satisfactory decrease is, however, I regret to state, confined to male prisoners, as the following summary indicates:—

Total number of males committed for the year ending 30th September, 1877	11,595
Total number for the year ending 30th September, 1878	10,029
Decrease in male prisoners	1,566
Total number of females committed during the year ending 30th September, 1877	1,866
Total number during the year ending 30th September, 1878	2,001
Increase in female prisoners	135

Reference to Table No. 1 at the end of this portion of the Report shews that while the decrease in the numbers committed has been pretty general throughout the Province, it has been more marked, with few exceptions, in the city Gaols than in those in the rural districts. The commitments to the Gaol in the City of Toronto last year, numbered 2,660, as compared with 3,117 in the preceding twelve months, or a decrease of 457; to Hamilton Gaol, 1,036 as against 1,186, or a decrease of 150; to Ottawa Gaol, 775, as compared with 842, or a reduction of 67; to the Brantford Gaol, 290, as against 618, or a decrease of 328; to the Belleville Gaol, 204 against 219, or a reduction of 15, and to the Gaol in the City of St. Catharines, 181 against 238 or a decrease of 57. The total decrease in the commitments to these six city Gaols during the past, as compared with the preceding, year is 1,074. The number of prisoners committed to the remaining city Gaols at Kingston and London, were increased respectively 5 and 144, which numbers, if taken from the decrease in the other cities, would shew a net reduction in the commitments to city Gaols of 925, or 64 per cent. of the aggregate decrease in commitments throughout the entire Province. The chief reduction in the commitments in the rural districts, was 203 to the Brampton Gaol; 426 to

the Milton Gaol, and 185 to the Sarnia; while the more marked increases were 146 to the Barrie Gaol and 269 to the Welland Gaol.

Coming at a period of great commercial depression, with a considerable portion of the working community unemployed or only partially employed; conditions which are generally supposed to increase crime and vagrancy, this unlooked for reduction in the commitments to City Gaols is peculiarly gratifying, as, in the absence of reliable evidence to the contrary, it would be unfair to assume that the police of these cities have been less vigilant in the discharge of their duty than in former years, and if anything the laws authorizing apprehensions, both statutory and municipal, are more rigid than before.

With respect to the large decrease in the number of prisoners in the Brampton and Milton Gaols, it would appear that during the preceding year, an unusually large number of tramps and vagrants were committed to both of these Gaols, some of this class being only committed for a night and sent away in the morning. Owing, however, to the exceedingly mild winter, commitment to Gaol was not so much sought after as a means of shelter and, besides, since the completion of the works on the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, the influx of tramps into the County of Halton has somewhat decreased.

The large increase in the number of commitments to the Welland Gaol, viz., from 287 to 556, is doubtless due to the extensive Public Works, which are being carried on in the vicinity, and which must attract a large abnormal population of the class from which prisoners are largely drawn.

It is satisfactory to note that the decrease in the number of commitments also extends to the youths of both sexes under sixteen years of age. During the past year 480 boys and 54 girls were sent to the various Gaols as compared with 542 and 62, respectively, during the previous year. Of the boys, 69 were sentenced and transferred to the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.

Of the 12,030 persons who passed through the Common Gaols of the Province, during the past twelve months, 8,387 were committed to Gaol custody for the first time, 1,685 for the second, 740 for the third, and 1,218 were of the class designated "habitual" offenders and criminals, having been commited from four to, in some instances, over fifty times during their lives.

I furnish herewith the usual summaries affording information, in regard to the crimes, offences and other causes for which commitments were made, and which are classified under five headings. For the purpose of comparison, similar information is given respecting the commitments of the three preceding years and also of 1869.

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Assault, common	485	666	743	641	724
Assault, felonious	46	68	124	134	98
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	31	73	127	92	71
Rape, and assault with intent	27	57	48	39	37
Murder	38	37	30	39	24
Manslaughter	16	12	12	7	6
Attempt at suicide	0	5	1	7	11
Miscellaneous	42	50	43	31	38
	685	968	1,128	990	1,009

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Arson and incendiarism	34	65	45	35	47
Burglary	26	54	63	58	89
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	16	6	21	23	10
Destroying and injuring property	29	96	104	115	138
Embezzlement	10	14	21	24	29
Forgery	22	33	46	31	48
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	52	99	140	137	151
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	44	85	75	84	89
Housebreaking and robbery	68	36	62	43	57
Larceny	1,019	1,602	1,764	2,070	1,818
Receiving stolen goods	19	33	54	38	64
Trespass	25	72	49	73	103
Miscellaneous	43	58	50	42	43
	1,407	2,253	2,494	2,773	2,686

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	9	9	12	12	9
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	29	123	129	137	197
Keeping houses of ill-fame	56	49	81	89	117
Perjury	6	19	12	32	25
Seduction	11	2	3	2	2
Indecent assault and exposure	8	36	45	27	40
Miscellaneous	3	77	49	116	129
	122	315	331	415	519

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	34	76	71	73	10
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes and obstructing constables	79	99	116	90	143
Carrying unlawful weapons	4	8	13	25	37
Deserting employment	74	82	45	21	27
Drunk and disorderly	1,793	3,663	3,868	4,032	3,785
Selling liquor without license and selling to Indians	24	33	53	160	153
Threatening and seditious language	75	35	83	48	36
Vagrancy	783	1,641	2,128	3,888	2,524
Miscellaneous	20	239	156	217	260
	2,886	5,876	6,533	8,554	7,066

5. *Detained as Prisoners.*

Contempt of Court	50	77	90	136	133
Debtors	78	66	72	60	67
Detained as witnesses	22	17	29	17	31
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	271	323	348	336	307

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Non-payment of fines and costs.....	30	41	42	41	39
Want of sureties to keep the peace...	104	137	169	159	173
	555	661	750	749	750
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.....	5,655	10,073	11,236	13,481	12,030

The only feature, in the foregoing statistics, calling for comment is the increase in the ratio of commitments for the more serious indictable crimes, and the falling off in the offences against public order and peace. The number of persons committed during the year for "crimes against the person" was 1,009, as compared with 990, in the preceding year, being an increase in the ratio of such offences, to the entire number of commitments, from 7½ to 8½ per cent.

The "crimes against property" shew a decrease numerically, as compared with the previous year, but the ratio of the aggregate committals for such offences has increased from 20½ per cent. in 1877 to 22½ per cent. in 1878.

The "offences against public morals and decency" have increased from 415 in 1877 to 519 in 1878. The commitments for "offences against public order and peace" numbered last year 7,066, or a ratio of 59 per cent. of the gross commitments, while in the preceding year they numbered 8,554, representing a proportion of 63 per cent. of the aggregate commitments. The prisoners committed for "detention" numbered 750 as compared with 749 in the previous year.

The following statement exhibits in a a condensed form, the movements of the Gaol population during the year in respect of commitments and the manner in which they were disposed of by the operations of the law, viz. :

Total number of committals.....		12,030
Acquitted of the offences, for which committed, on being brought to trial, and discharged	3,415	
Found guilty and sentenced	7,824	
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace.....	176	
Detained as fraudulent debtors	65	
Detained as witnesses	36	
Committed for contempt of Court	122	
Detained as lunatics, idiots, or persons unsafe or dangerous to be at large	301	
Waiting trial or otherwise detained at the close of the year...	91	
		12,030

It will be observed that the acquittals were equal to about 28 per cent. of the entire commitments, which is about the relative proportion as compared with previous years. There were included in the acquitals, however, about 350 tramps and vagrants, who were only sent to Gaols for a night and discharged in the morning. If these are deducted from the aggregate of the acquittals, the number of persons, who were presumably innocent of the charges preferred against them, would be equal to about 25 per cent. of the entire number committed.

The number of prisoners convicted of, and sentenced for the offences for which they were committed to Gaol, was 7,824, or 65 per cent. of the Gaol population for the year. The sentences passed upon these convicted persons are detailed in a summary given below.

The number of persons committed to Gaols for want of sureties to keep the peace was 176, as compared with 159 the preceding year. An examination of the warrants of commitment in these cases shews that the largest proportion of this

class of prisoners were guilty of wife-beating, and of causing family disturbances. As a rule they retain their quarrelsome proclivities even in Gaol life, frequently to the detriment of Gaol discipline, and as civil prisoners they claim to be exempt from hard labour. The faces of many of this class of prisoners are well-known in the Gaols. With some, quarrelsomeness seems to have become chronic, necessitating frequent committals to Gaols, where, until the law was amended at the last session of Parliament, they would remain in idleness until discharged at the Assizes or General Sessions The law now provides that the Sheriff shall, within two weeks of commitment, bring all such prisoners before the County Judge, who, in his discretion, may discharge them. I am of the opinion that the law would be still further improved, if it made it compulsory that upon the commission of a second offence, instead of committing for default of sureties, the person should be tried for the offence, and, if convicted, sentenced in the usual way to imprisonment for a given term with hard labour.

The number of prisoners committed last year as fraudulent debtors was 65, as compared with 54 in the preceding year, and the commitments for contempt of court, numbered 122 as against 141. This class of prisoners were, with few exceptions, committed for contempt under the provisions of the Division Court Act, Cap. 47, Revised Statutes of Ontario.

The number of persons of unsound mind committed during the twelve months now reported upon, was 301, as against 333 in the previous year. Of this number, 212 were transferred to the Asylums for the Insane, under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and 44 remained in custody at the close of the year. The remainder, with the exception of those who died, were discharged.

The number in Gaols waiting trial on the 30th September, 1878, was only 91, as compared with 198 on the corresponding day of the previous year.

It has been shewn in the preceding summary, that of the 12,030 persons committed during the year, 7,824 were convicted of the charges preferred against them, and sentence was passed upon them. The nature and extent of these sentences are shewn in the following summary, and are more fully detailed in Table No. 3.

Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary	219
Sentenced to the Central Prison direct	477
Sentenced to Common Gaols but subsequently removed to the Central Prison, under the Provisions of the Act	149
Sentenced to the Provincial Reformatory	67
Sentenced to Common Gaols and kept in custody until expiration of sentence, or payment of fine, if latter condition was attached to sentence	6,912
	7,824

A comparison of the figures given in the above summary, with those giving similar information in respect to the sentences of the previous year, shews that the number of prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary was increased from 159 to 219, that the number sentenced direct to the Central Prison was increased from 334 to 477, while the number of prisoners sentenced to confinement in Common Gaols, and subsequently removed to the Central Prison, was reduced from 318 to 149. The number of boys sentenced to the Provincial Reformatory was reduced from 72 to 67, and the number of prisoners sentenced to the various Common Gaols, and who there expiated their sentences was reduced from 7,589 to 6,912.

The following statement exhibits the periods of imprisonment awarded to the 7,824 convicted prisoners:

For periods under thirty days	3,421
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,241
For sixty days, or two months	591
Over two months to three months	417
Over three months to four months	195
Over four months to five months	46
Over five months to six months	374
Over six months to nine months	90
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive	82
Over one year and up to two years	77
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	128
Over three years in the Penitentiary	86
For periods of any length in the Reformatory	67
Sentenced to death and executed	2
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary	5
Sentenced to gaol imprisonment with corporal punishment	2
	7,824

The prison population of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1878—the close of the official year—and a comparison of the figures, shewing the same on the corresponding day in the preceding year, are exhibited in the following summary, viz :—

	1877.	1878.
In Common Gaols	830	594
In the Central Prison, Toronto	361	359
In the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	195	196
In Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	671	705
	2,057	1,854

The above figures shew a decrease of 236 in the number of prisoners in custody in the Common Gaols on the 30th September last, as compared with 1877—a decrease of 2 in the Central Prison, an increase of 1 in the Reformatory, and of 34 in the Kingston Penitentiary. Of the total prison population of 1,854 persons, 1,649 were males and 205 females, and of the common Gaol occupants 395 were men, and 172 women, 24 boys under sixteen, and 3 girls under sixteen. Of the 594 prisoners in Common Gaols, 91 were waiting trial, 248 had been convicted and sentenced for periods under two months, 196 for periods over two months, 10 were in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace, 44 were insane and idiotic persons (19 of whom were transferred to Asylums within a few days after the close of the year), and 5 were detained as civil prisoners.

The greatest number of prisoners confined in the Gaols at one given time during the year was 1,343, and the lowest number, 389.

The distinct cells in all the Gaols of the Province numbered this year 1,237, as against 1,198 in the previous year—the additions being caused by the alterations to the Gaols in London, Milton, and Welland. An examination of Table No. 8 shows that when the maximum number of prisoners were under confinement, there was not a sufficient number of cells for their separate custody, rendering it necessary to place two and sometimes three in a cell. The greatest over-crowding on such occasions occurred in the Gaols in London, Hamilton, Barrie, Brampton, Belleville and Guelph.

The usual statistical information in respect to the nationalities, religious deno-

minations, civil state, habits and educational status of the prisoners committed during the past and preceding year, are given hereunder:—

Nationalities.

	1877.	1878.
Born in Canada	5,413	5,008
Born in England	2,317	1,966
Born in Ireland	3,738	3,109
Born in Scotland	781	689
Born in the United States	871	971
Born in other Countries	361	287
	13,481	12,030

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	5,142	4,720
Church of England	4,491	3,789
Presbyterian	1,637	1,503
Methodist	1,602	1,454
Other denominations	609	564
	13,481	12,030

Social Condition.

Married	4,036	3,860
Unmarried	9,445	8,170
	13,481	12,030

Habits.

Temperate	5,213	4,135
Intemperate	8,268	7,895
	13,481	12,030

Educational Status.

Could read and write	10,480	8,968
Could neither read nor write	3,001	3,062
	13,481	12,030

ESCAPES.

During the past twelve months only 9 prisoners succeeded in making their escape from Gaol custody, as compared with 24 during the previous year. Six of these nine escaped prisoners were captured and again recommitted, while only eight of the twenty-four were recaptured in the previous year.

The law provides that any person escaping from imprisonment shall, on being retaken, undergo in the prison he escaped from, the remainder of his term unexpired at the time of his escape, in addition to the punishment which may be awarded for such escape (32-33 Vic., cap. 29, section 87). In all flagrant cases, Sheriffs have been instructed to prosecute and bring to punishment the recaptured prisoners.

The following are the particulars connected with these escapes and the action taken after enquiry.

From the *Kingston Gaol* a man named John Henderson, who had been sen-

tenced to six months' imprisonment for vagrancy, escaped on the 19th April, having at the time of escape, his full term to serve, with the exception of six days. From the evidence taken at the investigation held by me, it appeared that a number of short date prisoners were in the yard at the time of the escape, who should have been, according to the regulations, under the watch of the first Turnkey. A little before noon, the prisoner, Henderson, was sent into the yard by the second Turnkey to bring in some window sashes that were being cleaned there, he (the second Turnkey) thinking, when he gave the order, that the first Turnkey was on duty in the yard. It appeared from the evidence that the last named official was reading in the Gaol quarters, where he had been for nearly an hour. As soon as Henderson got into the yard in which the short date prisoners were unguarded, he obtained two pieces of scantling nailed them together, and by their aid scaled the wall. The conclusions I arrived at were, that the second Turnkey was remiss in allowing a long date prisoner to go into the yard at all without accompanying him; but, as he was of opinion that the first Turnkey was on guard (which he should have been), no positive blame could be attached to him. As it was clear that the prisoner succeeded in making his escape owing to the neglect and carelessness of the first Turnkey, the Sheriff was requested to dispense with his services. The prisoner, Henderson, subsequently gave himself up, and received, in addition to the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment at the time of escape, a further sentence of six months.

A prisoner named Akers escaped from the *St. Thomas Gaol* on the 5th September. He had been sent to Gaol for two months for an assault. As he was looked upon as insane (and afterwards found to be so), he was allowed by the Gaoler to go out into the front grounds to work, and on one occasion he availed himself of the liberty granted to him, and walked away. He was subsequently recaptured and removed to an Asylum. Owing to the mental condition of Akers, the Gaoler was perhaps justified in granting him more liberty than ordinary prisoners, who are only sent into the front grounds under the supervision of the Gaoler or Turnkey, neither of whom were present when Akers escaped. As other evidences of looseness and carelessness in the supervision of the prisoners in this Gaol are not wanting, I purpose holding an investigation into the matter at an early day.

From the *Guelph Gaol*, a prisoner escaped on the morning of the 21st March, but was almost immediately recaptured. Respecting this occurrence I wrote to the Sheriff as follows: "The escape was without doubt attributable to the want of proper watching on the part of the Gaoler and Turnkey. Undoubtedly the yard wall is not safe, as no Gaol wall is without proper watching. Should an escape again occur under similar circumstances, it will become my duty to ask you to dispense with the services of the officials to blame."

Enquiry was made into the escape of Elijah Patterson from the *Brantford Gaol*, on the evening of the 21st July. It was found that the prisoner had been remanded to Gaol for further examination, and on being delivered over by the constable to the Turnkey of the Gaol, that official locked the prisoner in the yard for a few minutes, along with another man, with whose help he succeeded in scaling the wall—he was recaptured the next day. The Turnkey was censured for putting the prisoner in the yard instead of locking him up in the Gaol when received from the constable.

On the 20th November, 1877, a prisoner named McMain escaped from the *Picton Gaol* under the following circumstances: He had just been convicted upon four indictments and was awaiting sentence, and was taken by the Turnkey with six other prisoners into the yard for the purpose of cutting wood. While the attention of the Turnkey was taken up by some of the prisoner's relatives, who had

called to see him, McMain, probably aided by some of the other prisoners, fitted four pieces of cordwood together and formed a ladder by which he reached the top of the yard wall, 16 feet high, and from there dropped to the ground. In doing this, he sprained his foot and was recaptured within a few hours. I came to the conclusion that the escape was not in any way due to carelessness on the part of the Gaol officials, but rather to the extreme ingenuity exercised by the prisoner.

Two prisoners, one of whom evaded recapture, escaped from the *Woodstock Gaol*, but as yet I have received no official report from the Sheriff detailing the circumstances connected with such escapes. Enquiry has not therefore yet been made into the matter,—details will, however, be given in my next report.

Prison Labour.

If the amount of money derived from the work of the prisoners sentenced to hard labour in the Common Gaols, is to be taken as an index of the extent of that work, it has been of the most paltry description. As matter of fact, however, there is a good deal of work done about Gaols, chiefly in cutting wood and breaking stone, from which no money is derived. Making every allowance for this, however, it is a matter of great regret that the means of employing prisoners are almost entirely wanting.

In order to meet the requirements of the Dominion Act (40 Vic. cap. 36), I prepared the following regulations defining the conditions upon which prisoners were to be employed beyond the Gaol walls.

1st. No prisoner sentenced to confinement in any Common Gaol of the Province shall be assigned for the performance of extra mural labour, unless he is then under sentence to hard labour, and shall have undergone a prior sentence of imprisonment in the Gaol in which he was then confined, nor until he shall be certified by the Gaol Surgeon, or some duly qualified Medical Practitioner acting on behalf of such Goal Surgeon—to be physically fit to perform the class of hard labour at which it is proposed to employ him.

2nd. All prisoners who are to be employed at extra mural labour, shall receive every day in which they are so employed, the following dietary:

Breakfast.

1 pint oat meal or Indian meal gruel; 8 ozs. of bread, and one pint of pea coffee, sweetened with molasses.

Dinner.

6 ozs. cooked meat, without bone; 8 ozs. of bread; ½lb. potatoes (or the same weight of other vegetable in lieu of potatoes).

Supper.

1 pint of oat meal gruel and 8 ozs of bread.

3rd. All prisoners engaged upon extra mural labour shall be clothed in a prison garb, to be approved of by the Inspector of Prisons, and to be made up in the Central Prison, or otherwise under his direction.

4th. The works upon which prisoners may be employed shall (except as provided for in clause 5th) be exclusively confined to those to be carried on under the direct control of the Government of Ontario, or of the Council of a

County or United Counties, or of a City, Town or Township, of the said County or United Counties in which the Gaol is situated.

5th. When Government or Municipal Work cannot be conveniently had, the Prison labour may be employed on private work; but in no case shall the Prison labour be so used without the express sanction of the Inspector of Prisons, who shall first receive a report from the Sheriff setting forth the nature of the work to be performed, and the amount of remuneration to be received therefor.

6th. The works upon which prisoners may be employed, shall be: breaking stone, cutting wood, digging drains and sewers, cleaning public streets, cultivating and improving public grounds, or such other work as may be approved of by the County Judge and the Sheriff, and of such a nature as to admit of the prisoners being massed together or kept in line while at work.

7th. During the winter months, viz.: November, December, January, February and March, the length of the working day shall be eight hours, during daylight, with an allowance of one hour for dinner; and in the remaining months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, nine hours shall be the length of a working day, with an allowance of one hour for dinner. In no case shall prisoners be employed after day-light, and no Jew shall be compelled to labour on his Sabbath day, neither shall extra mural labour be exacted from prisoners on any holiday, Provincial or Municipal.

8th. When six prisoners, or any less number, sentenced for felony, or who are under the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery, or the General Sessions, or County Judge's Criminal Court, are employed beyond the Gaol walls, they shall be constantly under the supervision of two efficient Guards, and for every additional six prisoners, similarly convicted, another Guard shall be employed, but in the cases where prisoners have been otherwise sentenced, two Guards shall be considered sufficient for any number not more than twelve of such prisoners, and one extra Guard for every additional twelve prisoners, or less. In cases where it is found expedient, the ordinary Turnkeys of the Gaols shall be employed for the duty above referred to, but where the disciplinary arrangements of a Gaol will not admit of this, the Sheriff shall hire the extra Guards required, and fix the amount of their remuneration; such Guards shall continuously watch and supervise the prisoners while at work beyond the Gaol walls, and shall enforce any rules which the Sheriff may, having regard to the special exigencies of the work and its surroundings, consider it necessary to make for the safe custody of the prisoners so employed.

9th. If in the discretion of the Sheriff it is considered absolutely necessary for the safe custody of the prisoners employed at works beyonds the Gaol walls, he shall cause the Guards to be furnished with fire-arms, and in the event of a prisoner having attempted to escape, the Sheriff may direct that the ball and chain be attached to the ankle of such prisoner, or that two or more prisoners who may have attempted to escape, shall be chained together while going to and from work, if its character will permit of it. In the event of an attempt at escape or rescue, the Guards, under the provisions of the said Act, possess the same powers to prevent escape and rescue as if the prisoners under their charge were within the Gaol walls.

10th. The Sheriff shall cause to be kept by the Gaol officials, a proper record, shewing the names of the prisoners employed under the foregoing regulations, the time worked daily by such prisoners, the nature of the work, the money received for the labour, the Government or Municipality for whom the work was done; and shall send copies of such record to the County Clerk, and the Government at the end of each quarter.

These regulations were approved of by Order in Council, dated 30th April, 1878, and copies forwarded to the Sheriffs and Judges.

So far the provisions of the Statute, (as defined and regulated by the foregoing by-laws), authorizing the employment of prisoners beyond the Gaol precincts, have been little availed of. The requirement of the Act that a prisoner must have received a prior sentence before he can be taken out to work on the streets, is found to exclude so many prisoners in the rural districts, as to render it almost impracticable to there take advantage of the powers conferred by the Statute. But a worse obstacle to the working of the bill, is the difficulty of getting Councils to use extra-mural labour in any shape. The by-laws point out that there are various ways in which, in cities and county towns, this labour could be used, such as digging drains, mending and cleaning streets and roads, improving public grounds, etc., or in other work of such a kind as to admit of the men being massed together. Doubtless, however, the fact that the prisoners' labour would conflict with that of free men, has an influence upon the elections for the members of Municipal Councils, and is another serious difficulty in the way of enforcing the Act. The fact of the labour not being remunerative and no cash returns being received therefrom, are also obstacles to the provisions of the Act being more generally availed of. These troubles furnish a further reason why the Common Gaols should be taken over by the Government.

Cost of Maintaining Gaols.

Reference to Table No. 9, shews that of the 12,030 prisoners committed during the past year, 2,613 were charged with indictable offences, and therefore had to be supported by the Province, while the maintenance of the remaining 9,417, who had been committed for unindictable offences, had to be defrayed by the Municipalities. In the preceding year, the former class of prisoners numbered 2,615, and the latter 10,866.

The collective period for which these prisoners were in custody, during the twelve months was equal to 288,225 days, as against 281,528 days in the preceding year, as follows :

2,613	Provincial prisoners	78,439 days.
9,417	Municipal prisoners	209,786 "
12,030		288,225 days.

It would thus appear that, notwithstanding the number of commitments was materially reduced, the collective stay in the Gaols was increased. The average period of custody of Government prisoners was equal to 30 days per head as compared with $29\frac{1}{10}$ days in the former year, while that of Municipal prisoners was $22\frac{1}{4}$ days as against $19\frac{1}{6}$. The average period of all the prisoners committed during the year was $23\frac{19}{20}$ days.

The entire cost of maintaining prisoners in the Common Gaols for the twelve months was as follows :

For prison rations, clothing, fuel, &c	$60,217 83
For salaries of Gaol officials	63,591 11
For ordinary repairs to Gaols	7,307 66
	$131,116 60

as compared with $129,441.60 in the previous year. The increased cost is due to the long collective stay as above stated. The average cost of maintaining each prisoner in Gaol was equal to $10.89, as compared with $9.60 in the previous year. It will be apparent that the cost per capita is only affected in respect to prison rations and clothing, for whether a greater or less number of prisoners pass through the Gaols, the salaries of permanent officials remain the same, as does also the cost of heating the Gaols and keeping them in repair.

A glance at Table No. 9, under the heading of salaries, shews the utter want of system in fixing the amounts paid for the services of Gaol officials. Take for example the eight city and two of the town Gaols of the Province by way of comparison, viz :—

Name of Gaol.	No. of Prisoners committed	Salary of Gaoler.	Salary of Surgeon.	Salary of Turnkey.	Salary of Matron.
		$	$	$	$
Toronto	2,660	1,600	1,000	438*	560
Hamilton	1,036	1,000	250	443*	350
London	862	700	250	505*	456
Ottawa	775	900	200	500	300
Kingston	315	800	150	250	200
St. Catharines	181	720	300	360	200
Brantford	290	700	200	500	150
Belleville	204	400	100	400	200
Whitby	97	850	300	250	125
Peterboro'	97	650	150	375	100

The following tables of Gaol Statistics will be found at the end of this part of the Report, viz. :

Table No. 1, shewing the number of prisoners committed during the year, males and females, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year, giving increases or decreases of each sex at the respective Gaols.

Table No. 2, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age ; the number of recommitals, and the number of persons acquitted on being arraigned for the crimes with which charged, and the number of civil prisoners.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, and the nature and periods of such sentences.

Table No. 4, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several Gaols of the Province on the 30th September, 1878, and the nature of the imprisonment.

Table No. 5, shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, educational status, and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the offences for which the prisoners were committed.

Table No. 7, shewing the occupation, trades, and callings of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 8, showing the number of escapes and deaths ; the revenue derived from the prison labour ; the cost of dieting the prisoners ; the accommodation of the respective Gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year.

Table No. 9, shewing the number of prisoners committed as criminals and for municipal offences respectively ; the collective days' custody of each of these classes of prisoners ; the cost of maintaining the Gaols ; the average of such cost per prisoner, and the salaries paid to the respective Gaol officials.

* Average salary of each Turnkey

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

Toronto.

The operations of the Central Prison, in respect to the commitment and discharge of prisoners, as well as the general movements of the Prison population, during the official year ending 30th September, were as follows:—

Number of prisoners remaining in custody on 30th September 1877		361
Committed during year ending 30th September, 1878	636	
Recaptured prisoner (escaped in 1875)	1	
Received from Toronto Asylum on probation	1	638
Total number of prisoners in custody during year		999

Discharges.

Discharged on expiration of sentences	594	
Discharged on payment of fines	5	
Discharged by order Judges for new trials, &c	3	
Discharged by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, (probational prisoner)	1	
Discharged by order of Secretary of State for Canada	25	
Re-transferred to Gaols as unfit to work	3	
Removed to Penitentiary for attempting to fire the Prison	2	
Escaped	1	
Died	6	640
Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1878		359

A comparison of the above figures, with those giving similar information in respect to the operations of the preceding year, shews that the commitments were decreased by 17, the discharges by expiration of sentences were increased by 13, the discharges by payment of fine were only 5 as compared with 38, and the sentences of 25 were remitted by the Dominion Government, as against 11 in the previous year. In addition, one prisoner was discharged on his conviction being quashed, 2 were by the Judge's order returned to the Gaols from which they were received, for new trial; and 3 were returned as being physically unfit for hard labour. A patient in the Toronto Asylum, who had become unmanageable in that institution was transferred to the Central Prison, and subsequently discharged, and two prisoners, who had attempted to set fire to the Prison, were convicted of arson and transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary.

Six prisoners died during the year. In every case a coroner's inquest was held, and the following verdicts were rendered viz.:—

Josiah Fletcher,	25th Oct. 1877.	"Natural causes."
Joseph Farr,	5th Nov. "	"Pleurisy and effusion of matter into "the bag containing the heart."
John Murphy,	21st Feb. 1878.	"Typhoid fever."
Pierre Triquier,	7th March. "	"Typhoid fever."
Hiram Williams,	17th " "	"Typhoid fever."
Jasper Hewitt,	29th May "	"Inflammation of the lungs, coupled with "other diseases."

For the first time in two years, a prisoner succeeded in making his escape. He had been placed at work, along with the other prisoners, upon the grounds of the new Reformatory for females. The nature of the work prevented the massing of the prisoners together, while the presence of a large number of free labourers enabled the prisoner to make his escape without discovery for some little time.

The entire operations of the Central Prison, since its opening on the 1st June, 1874, up to the close of the past year were as follows :—

Number of prisoners committed during the 4 months ending 30th September, 1874	370	
Number of prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1875	426	
Number of prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1876	643	
Number of prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1877	655	
Number of prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1878.	638	
Total number of prisoners committed to the Central Prison.		2,732

DISCHARGES.

By expiration of sentences from 4th June, 1874 to 30th September 1878	2,155	
By payment of fines	109	
By remission of sentences by order of the Dominion Government	50	
By retransfer to Gaols as unfit for hard labour	22	
By transfer to Asylums	8	
By transfer to the Penitentiary	2	
By Judges' orders	3	
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	1	
Died	12	
Escaped	11	
		2,373
Number in custody 30th September, 1878		359

The proportion of prisoners sentenced direct to the Central Prison by the Judiciary of the Province had increased to such an extent during the past year, that very few prisoners, who were only sentenced to the Common Gaols, had to be transferred. Indeed it is very likely that, in the course of the ensuing year, the Central Prison will be entirely occupied by prisoner's sentenced direct to it.

The following summaries give, in a condensed form, the statistical information respecting the prisoners committed during the past year, and also those committed since the opening of the Prison in June, 1874, including the periods of sentence, the nationalities, religious denominations, etc., etc.:

Sentences of Prisoners.

	Year ending 30th Sept., 1878.	Total Commitments.
For 1 month and under	7	33
For periods over 1 month and up to two months	35	284
For periods over 2 months and up to 3 months inclusive	100	404
For periods over 3 months and up to 4 " "	65	339
For 5 months	11	53
" 6 "	216	890

	Year ending 30th Sept., 1878.	Total Commitments.
For 7 months	6	10
" 8 "	7	26
" 9 "	22	55
" 10 "	4	15
" 11 "	1	4
" 12 "	94	359
" 13 "	0	1
" 14 "	0	2
" 15 "	5	16
" 16 "	2	2
" 17 "	1	1
" 18 "	30	96
" 19 "	1	2
" 20 "	2	4
" 21 "	1	2
" 22 "	5	9
" 23 "	8	43
" 2 years	8	58
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	0	1
" 3 "	2	6
" $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	0	1
" 4 "	1	6
" $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	0	1
" 5 "	4	9
	638	2,732

Nationalities.

Canadian	290	1,220
English	109	494
Irish	107	510
Scotch	32	132
United States	81	291
Other countries and unknown	19	84
	638	2,732

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	220	1,142
Roman Catholic	250	881
Presbyterian	70	250
Methodist	66	306
Other religions	32	153
	638	2,732

Civil Condition.

Married	148	760
Single	490	1,972
	638	2,732

Social Habits.

Temperate	267	824
Intemperate	371	1,908
	638	2,732

Educational Status.

	Year ending 30th Sept. 1878.	Total Commitments.
Could read and write	455	2,017
Could read only	99	326
Could neither read nor write	84	389
	638	2,732

Central Prison Objects.

The ends, which the Central Prison were designed to meet, are plainly specified in the preamble of the bill calling the establishment into existence, as follows:

"Whereas from defective construction, insufficient accommodation, both as regards internal arrangements and exterior surroundings, the entire absence of the "means of enforcing hard labour, the want of an adequate staff of officers and "other causes, it is found that the Common Gaols of this Province, and the present "system of prison administration, has little, if any, deterrent or reformatory influence on criminals; and whereas it is expedient to remedy these and other defects, "and at the same time make provision for more effective discipline, a better classification of prisoners, as well as for their religious and secular instruction, by the "establishment of a prison of a character intermediate between the Common Gaols "and the Dominion Penitentiary: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice "and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as "follows:" etc.

The objects above indicated may be summarized as follows:

First. The establishment of a Prison intermediate between the Common Gaols and the Provincial Penitentiary, where prisoners can be sent, whose offences are, in the opinion of the Judiciary, not of a sufficiently flagrant character to warrant committal to the Penetentiary, or if of such a serious nature, are attended with extenuating circumstances, but whom, in any case, it is most desirable to remove from the Common Gaols.

Second. To permit of a better classification being made of the prisoners in the Common Gaols by the removal of the worst class of sentenced prisoners to a separate establishment specially designed for them, thereby reducing the risk of contaminating the younger and more inexperienced, and, at the same time, enabling the discipline and management of the Common Gaols to be simplified and improved.

Third. That, having secured these means of obtaining a better classification of prisoners, more effective reformatory measures may be taken to reclaim such as have not lapsed into a chronic condition of criminality, and to adopt with regard to the latter class such a strict and rigid course of discipline as to make prison custody act as a deterrent upon the commission of crime.

Fourth. In order that the sentence of imprisonment with hard labour might be rigidly enforced, as until the establishment of the Central Prison such sentence was a dead letter.

With respect to the first object above specified, I stated in my Fourth Annual Report, in advocating the establishment of the Central Prison that in order that as many as possible of the evils of our Prison system may be avoided and the counter results accomplished, it is of vital importance that the Central Prison should be looked upon and accepted more as an Industrial Reformatory for adults, than as a Penitentiary for incorrigible criminals. Though in many instances it may be a very difficult matter to draw a line between criminals and the offence which should consign one man to the Penitentiary and another to the Central Prison, it will not be denied that the establishment of an institution intermediate

between the Common Gaols and the Dominion Penitentiary will greatly assist in the solution of one of the most difficult problems in criminal jurisprudence which the Bench has had to deal with in the past, and which more than anything else has added to the responsibility of Judges in passing sentence upon criminals. While in most cases the offence committed determines the punishment and the period of its duration, it cannot be denied that there are extenuating circumstances in the commission of crime, which render the grading and classification of prisoners in a series of penal institutions an absolute necessity, but which in this Province between incarceration in the Common Gaols and the Penitentiary has unavoidably been disregarded in the past.

A visit to our Common Gaols will reveal the fact that many prisoners occupy cells in those local institutions who barely escaped the Penitentiary, although perhaps they richly deserved it; while on the other hand, many have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, with all the odium and disgrace which attach to such custody —and none the less so because sentenced for short periods—who would have been proper subjects for a Prison of a character between the two extremes, both in discipline and administration, but more particularly in the results of the imprisonment in respect to the future relations of the prisoner with the world.

The fact that of the 2,732 prisoners who have passed through the Central Prison since the above statements were made, no less than 1,428 were sentenced direct to it, shews very conclusively the estimation in which it is held by the Judiciary of the Province, as an intermediate establishment between Common Gaols and the Penitentiary. It may be assumed, therefore, that such a Prison was much needed, and that its objects in this respect have been successfully accomplished, and that the Central Prison is now one of the most important works in the Prison system of the Province.

With regard to the second reason advanced for establishing the Central Prison, it will be apparent to all who are in any way concerned in the management of our Gaols, that their discipline and government have vastly improved, chiefly through the removal of the worst class of sentenced prisoners to the Central Prison. Unless the rules are wilfully deviated from by Gaol officials, there is now ample room in our Common Gaols for the complete separation of the sexes; of the tried from the untried prisoner; of the young from the old, and of the sane from the insane.

That the improved classification of prisoners has resulted most beneficially I have abundant evidence of at all my visits to the Common Gaols, as I also have of the improvement in the discipline and interior economy of these local establishments. It will be admitted by all that the proper classification of some prisoners in distinct wards in our Common Gaols, and the entire separation of others in different establishments, are the first and most important steps in the introduction of reforming influences, and without which any further attempts in that direction would be in vain. But in the Central Prison these influences are of a far more active character than mere separation and supervision, and every means are taken by instruction and teaching, which are to be still further extended, to reclaim prisoners, and failing that, to deter them by the exercise of rigid discipline from lapsing into criminal and vicious courses.

All these important and beneficial results have been very successfully accomplished in the workings of the Central Prison organization, and if no other good be obtained from it than that, the Province would be well repaid for the outlay incurred in its establishment.

Coming, however, to the fourth specified reason for the establishment of the Central Prison, viz., the provision of

not only as a reforming element, but as furnishing a means for the rigid enforcement of the hard labour sentence, it must be admitted at the outset, that this is not only the most important, but at the same time the most difficult problem which has to be dealt with in administering the affairs of the Central Prison. That the employment must be *suitable* and, if possible *remunerative*, only renders the task of providing it more difficult. Consider first the class of the men who have to do the work, and the conditions under which it has to be done. Prisoners, congregated together from all parts of the Province, the lives of the greatest proportion of whom have been one-continued war against society and its laws; who have been in constant revolt against the edict of Eden, that "in the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread," and have shunned work in every form and by every device, and whose vicious habits and associations have physically unfitted them, until rehabilitated, for laborious employment. Place such men in any industrial prison, where compulsory hard work takes the place of idleness; enforced moral restraint, of criminal resource, and the complete subjugation of the will, of former lawlessness, and you have the physical material, commonly called "prison labour." Consider further that, under the provisions of the law, such men can only be committed to or retained in the Central Prison for periods of from two months up to, but not to exceed two years, and the difficult problem of even *utilizing* such labour is rendered four-fold more difficult; but when it is expected to become *remunerative,* the task, it will readily be admitted, is little short of herculean.

Then again, Trades' Unions and manufacturing polemics demand, and sometimes Governments have to concede, that such labour shall not enter into competition with free labour, thus greatly curtailing its scope and vastly increasing the difficulties attending its utilization.

From the inception of the Central Prison scheme up to the present time, I have sought neither to magnify nor to make light of these difficulties, but have always endeavoured to place them fairly before the Government and the Legislature. Undoubtedly if a lower industrial standard had been adopted in the Central Prison by the selection of some kind of employment for prisoners requiring hard labour only and little or no mechanical skill, many of the difficulties which have now to be contended with, would not have arisen. In founding the Prison, however, the aim was to make it, as the preamble of the Bill above referred to indicates, a Reformatory, the corner-stone of which must be the introduction of industries of an educating and elevating character. In furtherance of this aim, the Government entered into a contract with the Canada Car Company, under the provisions of which the labour of 260 prisoners was leased for the purpose of carrying on the industry of railway-car building. This work is eminently suited for prison-labour, being nearly all of a heavy nature, thereby greatly reducing the liability to damage or spoil material, besides being of so varied a character as to furnish employment to meet the capacity of every prisoner.

Although the strongest guarantees were given by the Company to the Government of their ability to carry out their contract, unfortunately, owing to stagnation in business and other causes, they had to suspend their car-building operations and turn their attention to the manufacture of hollow wooden ware and brooms. The operations of the Company in this new industry were very short-lived, owing not so much to its unsuitableness for prison-labour, as to the financial complications and embarrassments bequeathed to the Company as the residuum of the former industry. As the Company, at the time they suspended operations, were indebted to the Government for the hire of prison-labour in a

sum exceeding $45,000, for the payment of which the Province held a lien upon the machinery placed in the prison shops, the Government had either to take over this machinery or lose the debt.

Having become possessed of this plant and machinery, contrary to their plans and wishes, the Government had to make the best possible use of it, in order to provide employment for a certain number of the prisoners. To this end an understanding was arrived at with Messrs. McMurray & Fuller, who had been acting as the agents of the Canada Car Company, for the sale of the wares manufactured in the prison, whereby they were to furnish a sufficient amount of raw material for the manufacture of wooden ware and brooms, to keep 260 prisoners constantly employed, and to pay for the labour expended in such manufacture in the way of piece-work rates to be subsequently determined, but not later than the 1st April last. The understanding was then to be embodied in a contract to extend over five years. Prior. however, to the time named and after four months' experience of its proposed provisions, Messrs. McMurray & Fuller declined to enter into the contract, objecting to that portion of it requiring them to continuously keep at work 260 prisoners and to supply the requisite amount of raw material required to keep that number employed. They suggested, however, that they were prepared to purchase a certain quantity of the manufactured wares at rates to be determined upon. Under these circumstances, the Government had, if they desired to continue that branch of manufactures, to adopt one of three courses, viz.: 1st. To manufacture the goods and place them upon the market without the intervention of agents; 2nd. To endeavour to obtain other contractors who would furnish the raw material and take the products, paying for the manufacturing of the same at piece-rate prices; or 3rd, to accept the offer of Messrs McMurray & Fuller, or a similar one from some other firm to purchase annually a given quantity of the manufactured wares.

Having regard to the difficulties likely to arise if the Government became manufacturers and direct traders, as indicated in the first proposition, and to the fact that in the then depressed condition of the markets, no contractor could be found to employ the prison labour at piece-work prices, the Government decided to accept the offer of Messrs. McMurray & Fuller, having first, without success, invited offers from other dealers. Accordingly a contract was entered into with that firm, by which they were bound to take annually $65,000 worth of manufactured wooden ware and brooms at fixed rates, the Government agreeing to sell to no other dealers. Messrs. McMurray & Fuller failing, however, to comply with the terms of the contract, both in respect to the quantity of goods to be taken over, as well as in the payments to be made for the same, the Government was relunctantly compelled to cancel the contract, out of which, owing to the ruinous competition and over production in that branch of manufactures, little or nothing was received for the labour of the prisoners.

As, after an unsuccessful trial, of over two years, first by the Canada Car Company, and latterly by the Government, there was little likelihood of an improvement taking place, and as it was found that there was a very considerable waste of raw material by unskilled prisoners, the Government decided to discontinue the manufacture of wooden ware, and therefore the stock on hand of that class of goods, together with the machinery required for its manufacture which had been taken over from the Canada Car Company, were disposed of to Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull.

The manufacture of brooms, owing to its simplicity, proving to be a very good industry for the utilization of prison labour, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Nelson & Son, for the making of sixty dozen a day for that firm, they furnishing the raw material and paying a certain rate per dozen.

As there are very good clay beds in the fields adjacent to the Prison, which

belonged to the Province, and as from observation of the work in other yards, the manufacture of brick seemed to be suited to prison labour, I recommended that a portion of the prisoners be used for that purpose. The Legislature having voted a sum to provide the plant and machinery required, the work was entered upon in the early part of the year. So far it has proved to be the most successful of any branch of industry entered upon, and has furnished employment to about fifty prisoners during the past summer and fall.

It having been decided to adopt an uniform prison garb for all the sentenced prisoners in the Common Gaols of the Province, the work of making up the uniforms was undertaken at the Central Prison Tailor's Shop, which has also proved successful, and, along with the clothing required for the Prison and other tailoring, has given employment to about twenty prisoners daily during the year.

The boots and shoes required in all the Public Institutions of the Province continue to be manufactured in the shoe-shop of the Prison.

The following is a summary of the various industrial works carried on during the year, and the number of prisoners employed in each department, viz :—

First.—The manufacture of pails, tubs, churns and hollow wooden ware, in which department an average of 120 prisoners were engaged during the year.

Second.—The manufacture of corn-brooms and whisks, and hair and fibre brushes, giving employment to about an average of 50 prisoners.

Third.—The making of brick in the fields attached to the Central Prison premises for the purpose, which gave employment since the 1st of April to about fifty prisoners a day.

Fourth.—The manufacture of boots and shoes for the Public Institutions of the Province, and for the inmates of the Prison,—about 15 prisoners.

Fifth.—The making-up of prison suits for use in the Common Gaols of the Province, as well as in the Central Prison ; also the general repairing work of a tailor's shop,—about 20 prisoners.

Sixth.—The manufacture of iron gates for the Female Reformatory.

Seventh.—Outside gang for excavating the basement for Female Reformatory, and grading and levelling the grounds—in addition to the prisoners usually employed in the Prison garden and grounds.

Eighth.—The mechanical gang for ordinary Prison work, such as carpenter, blacksmith, and jobber, usually employed.

Ninth.—The various domestic services of the Prison.

Such is a short history of the industrial and other works carried on in the Central Prison during the past year. If judged from the standpoint of having provided constant employment to every prisoner committed to the Prison, it has been thoroughly successful. If, however, it is criticised from a financially remunerative and self-sustaining basis, I regret to say that it falls very far short of what I had hoped it would have attained by this time. But even in the face of all the difficulties that have had to be contended with in organizing and carrying on the Central Prison industries, the actual receipts from the labour of the prisoners will compare favourably with those of older and far more favourably conditioned prisons, both in the United States and Canada, and are considerably in excess of the average revenue of English prisons of a similar kind.

The actual receipts from the Central Prison labour for the time it has been in active operation, covering a period of about four years, are $60,926.64. As the average number of prisoners in daily custody during that time was 293, these labour receipts were equal to $208 per prisoner for the four years, or $52 per annum. Applying the same test to the industrial operations of the Kingston Penitentiary, I find that the actual receipts, as shewn in the Public Accounts of the Dominion for the four years ending 1st June, 1877, were $76,284, with an average prison population of 489, shewing that the labour receipts of that estab-

lishment, which only received prisoners sentenced from two years to life periods, was only equal to $156 per prisoner for the four years, as compared with $208 per prisoner at the Central Prison.

The experience of the past, however, has proved very conclusively that it is a mistake to attempt to concentrate the industrial operations of the Prison, in one line of work or under one Contractor, as in the event of failure or misfortune, the entire work comes to a stand-still and the prisoners are left idle. On the other hand, if the industrial operations are of a varied character, whether they are under the control of the Government or of Contractors, the liability to interruption from one cause or another is greatly reduced.

For these reasons, I am of opinion that it would be well to divide the work into as many departments, and among as many contractors as is consistent, with the efficient carrying on of the same. I have therefore recommended to the Government that so soon as the wooden-ware industry is closed up, tenders be invited for leasing the labour of the prisoners (from 100 to 150), thus rendered available, with the use of the North Shop Building and machinery therein, for some wood-working industry, and the Foundry, with plant and fixtures, for some iron working operations. In making this recommendation, I stated that while it was doubtless advisable to keep the Industries within the scope already sanctioned by Parliament, I saw no objection to receiving, in the first place, offers from all parties desirous of carrying on manufactures in wood and iron; as the most suitable for the utilization of the prison labour could be accepted.

Inspection.

The inspections of and visits to the Prison during the year were very numerous. A final inspection was made on the 20th and 21st September, when the whole establishment was gone over, and a minute examination made into the general management of its affairs.

On the second day of my visit there were in custody 346 prisoners, who were engaged at work in the manner indicated in the following statement, viz:—

Pail Shop	43
Washboard and Handle Shop	25
Broom Shop	22
Saw Mill and Planing Mill	31
Box Shop	7
Painting and Packing Shop	12
Blacksmith and Machine Shop	13
Brush Shop	10
Storage, Shipping Department, and Bursar's Office	3
Outside Gang	9
Tailor's Shop	15
Shoemaker's Shop	7
Tinsmith's Shop	1
Brickyard	46
On ground of Female Reformatory	10
Permanent improvement (Bursar's house)	1
Garden and Farm Gang	4
	259

Mechanical Employment in Prison Service.

Carpenter	1
Engineer, Machinist, Plumber, &c.	1

Painter and Glazier	1
Fireman	1
	263

Prison Domestic Work.

Clerk	1
Barbers	2
Corridor Cleaners	16
Work on Sewers	1
Gate Keepers	2
White Washing	1
Wash-house and Laundry	6
Buckets	2
Stores	2
Butcher's Shop	1
Cooks	7
Bakery	3
Runners	10
Guard Room	3
Groom	1
Sick in Hospital including orderly	11
Under Punishment	2
Unemployed, at drill	12
Total	346

I visited the various shops while the prisoners were at work therein, and conversed with the instructors, and guards who, with a few exceptions, testified that the prisoners worked exceedingly well, and that they had no complaints to make respecting them.

The discipline and management of the Broom Shop were most commendable, chiefly owing to the superiority of that industry over the others for the utilization of prison labour. The massing of the men together in a limited space while at work, enables the instructor to supervise and direct their actions very efficiently; whereas in the pail shop, the scattered positions of the machines and the prisoners, render such supervision and control rather difficult. There is little doubt, however, that if a large demand sprang up for hollow wooden ware, the sale of which is now very slow, with stock accumulating, pressure could be brought to bear, and a system adopted whereby the output of the pail shop could be doubled. It would be unadvisable, however, to attempt this at present, in the face of the large stock on hand.

Since the taking over of the industries by the Government, the character and quality of all the wares manufactured have vastly improved; complaints of defective goods, being now the exception, whereas formerly they were the rule.

The amalgamation of the erecting and washboard shops has been attended with good results, as the work carried on during the limited output, can be quite well supervised by one instructor.

The Tailor's Shop was working very satisfactorily and from 15 to 20 men had been employed during the whole of the summer.

The number of prisoners employed in the shoemaker's shop had been much reduced, owing to the falling off in the demand for boots and shoes from the Public Institutions of the Province, as their wants had now been pretty well supplied.

As it was most desirable that some permanent work should be obtained for a larger number of men in this shop, the foreman being just as well able to look after 30 men as 7 or 8, the Bursar was instructed to make enquiry of wholesale boot and shoe firms, with a view of obtaining either orders for the supply of some particular line of coarse goods, or for the employment of the prisoners by day labour.

The Brush Shop was almost at a standstill owing to there being a large stock of manufactured goods on hand, and which were not being removed by the contractors The Bursar was informed that he would shortly be advised as to the course to be adopted, with a view to compelling the contractors to take away and pay for all the goods they were under contract to purchase.

The prisoners in the Box Shop were entirely engaged in making boxes for the contractors.

The only work going on in the Blacksmith's Shop was the making of gates for the Reformatory for Females.

The operations of the brick yard had been retarded by the recent heavy rain falls as well as by the want of drying space, but even under these adverse circumstances the quantity, it was hoped, would reach one and three-quarter million. The Bursar was directed to see that the brick yard at the close of the season was left in as advanced state as possible, so as to admit of work being resumed at the earliest moment practicable in the spring.

The stock of raw material in the various shops as well as the lumber in the yard, with the exception of bolts and a few other goods, was very low. The Bursar was requested to prepare and send to me a statement shewing the probable requirements for the ensuing six months.

The books of the Industrial Department were examined. They had been so devised by the Bursar as to afford all the information required. They were also very neatly kept.

The cells, dormitories and other portions of the Prison proper were all minutely examined. While the corridors were in the highest condition of cleanliness, the cells in some instances were not so tidy and well kept as they should have been. This was particularly noticeable as regards the bedding, as there was a lack of uniformity in the manner in which it was made up and placed on the bedstead during the day. The official in charge accounted for this, by stating that it is difficult to instruct the new men, and to see that they follow instructions. In order that perfect uniformity and neatness might be obtained, the Warden was requested to put in orders that the corridor guard would be held responsible for the manner in which this work is done.

The quality of the ticking obtained in the past has not been good. The Bursar was instructed to buy a few pieces of English military canvas and have it made into ticks, and if it gave satisfaction to see that it be used entirely in the future. He was also directed to send a requisition for some blankets as an addition to the stock was required.

The ventilation of the dormitories at the time of my visit was all that could be desired, but the Physician stated that during the last winter, the air was sometimes foul, owing to the want of natural window ventilation. No doubt this will be obviated to some extent by having the bull's-eye windows hinged so as to admit of the upper half being opened, but should this not entirely overcome the trouble some means of throwing in slightly heated air will have to be devised. It was evident that the ventilation of the dark cells could not be very good and it was equally clear that were any openings to be made into the corridor this means of punishing and reducing refractory prisoners to submission would be materially reduced. The defective ventilation pointed to the necessity for removing the punishment cells from their present position to a more secluded spot on the Prison

premises, and an appropriation will be asked next session to enable this to be done.

I noticed that in some cells spare coats and trowsers were hanging up. The corridor guard stated that this practice was allowed, in consequence of the necessity which exists on rainy days for the prisoners to have dry clothing at hand. Admitting the necessity, it is evident that spare clothing should not be kept in the cells. The Warden was therefore requested to have a press made and placed in the disused dining room for the purpose.

In a few instances bread was found in the cells. As a bread ration is served at each meal, the corridor guard was directed to see that the bread not eaten was removed after each meal.

The cement floor in the north corridor required attention, as it was very unsightly in appearance, caused by the settling of the made earth. The Bursar received instructions to place himself in communication with the patentee, regarding the cost of relaying the whole corridor, with a view to an appropriation being asked therefor in the estimates of 1879.

The kitchen management appeared to be fair, but it was evident to me that greater cleanliness and neatness might be observed, the walls were very much in need of whitewashing and the cooking utensils did not seem to be very nicely kept. The coats of the prison cooks were hanging about the kitchen, giving it an unsightly appearance. The Warden was desired to have a press made and put up in a proper place for the clothing of these prisoners.

The Hospital was visited and the books of record minutely examined. Nine prisoners occupied beds in the Hospital at the time of inspection, and they were being treated for the following diseases, viz., necrosis of thigh bone, 1; ulcerated leg, 1; fractured fingers, 1; pleurisy, 1; typhoid fever (very mild), 2; inflamed skin, 1; slightly feverish symptoms, 1; unsound mind, 1. Three of the patients appeared to be convalescent, although they still remained in the Hospital. It is desirable that such cases should be removed to another ward as soon as convalescence sets in, and away as much as possible from the surroundings of sickness. It was recommended that the Surgeon should place this in orders and that the hospital guard should carry out the instruction. It would appear from the Physician's record, that a large number of prisoners generally parade for examination on plea of sickness, but that a very considerable portion are rejected. On the morning of my inspection, no less than 17 paraded, of whom only 3 were admitted to the Hospital, 1 was relieved from work and 13 were sent back to their shops or elsewhere, after receiving, in a few instances, a little medicine. Evidence of the malingering tendencies of the prisoners is shewn by the fact that not one fourth of the usual number parade for examination on Saturdays and Sundays, showing pretty clearly that avoidance of labour is the object aimed at. I looked through the Physician's memorandum book and carefully noted the suggestions it contained. The complaints recorded at various times regarding the state of the drains, have been fully met by a system of trapping.

The suggestion respecting the closing of the ventilators in the basement of the Hospital was ordered to be acted upon, and the guard instructed to nail boards over the openings in question. The insufficiency of the Hospital tank to supply water over Sundays and often during the week is referred to by the Surgeon, and an examination proved that the complaint is properly founded. The defect was brought to the attention of the Public Works Department, and was subsequently remedied. The Surgeon also complained that he was quite ignorant regarding the positions of the drains in the prison premises. As it was most important that he should have full knowledge of the drainage system of the institution, it had already been recommended that a plan of the drains be made

and hung up in his office, and a request was again made to the Department just named, to supply the required plan.

As storm sashes were needed for all the windows of the hospital, the Warden was desired to make a requisition for them to be supplied. Owing to the storeroom having been given to the hospital guard, there was no place for the supplies. In order to remedy this, I gave orders for a proper press, about four feet deep, to be made underneath the stairs.

In visiting the guards' quarters in the main building, the defective ventilation was very marked, I desired the Warden to make a requisition for an iron ventilating pipe (of a similar description of the one now in the Deputy Warden's room) to be extended from the main guard room into the flue in the dining room.

In order to have the washing properly done, it will be necessary to use the machine, purchased some time ago, but not set in motion owing to the want of motive power. The matter will receive attention at the time the next estimates are prepared.

The yard enclosure, particularly the quadrangle, was in very good order. It is clear that the brick wall will have to be extended, so as to take in the prison lumber yard. The condition of the lumber yard was exceedingly untidy, owing to the lumber belonging to the Canada Car Company not having been removed. The Bursar was instructed to inform the Company that it must be taken away at once.

The various disciplinary and statistical books were examined and found to be very neatly kept, and to give all the necessary information. In addition to the usual statements furnished by the Warden at the close of the official year, he was requested to forward a detailed list of all the punishments awarded during the past twelve months.

On the second day of my inspection I caused the roll of the prison to be called, and in doing this I saw and conversed with every prisoner in custody, giving each man an opportunity, when filing by, to speak to me privately. Complaints were received from 31 prisoners. Eight of these men complained that the dietary was insufficient, and six, that the quality of the food was bad, the meat being tainted and the cooking not properly done. Regarding this last matter, the complaints were singularly confined to men hailing from the United States and who had evidently experienced prison fare in that country. However, it was pretty clear that on some occasions the potatoes had not been properly boiled, and that there had been reasonably good grounds for complaint. The Warden was requested to use his best endeavours to have the trouble remedied. Regarding the insufficiency of the diet, I again made minute inquiry and found it to be ample for prisoners employed at ordinary labour, although it is just possible that some of the men working in the brickfield should obtain something more substantial on soup days. As to the tainted meat, I found, upon close investigation, that on some occasions during the very hot weather and after a thunder storm, the meat was tainted, but to no greater extent than might happen in a private house. This trouble, however, pointed to the necessity of erecting a proper ice-house, where meat could be stored. The Bursar was requested to make an estimate of the cost of such a building, and the Warden was desired to report upon the best site for it. Adverting again to the complaints, one was that the tins were dirty. Examination proved this to be without foundation, as ever since I called the attention of the Warden to the matter the tins have been well and cleanly kept.

Eight prisoners complained of ill health, and some of them appeared to think that favouritism was shewn by the Physician and the Hospital guard, both in the admissions to the Hospital, and the treatment therein. Inasmuch, however, as none of the prisoners then in the Hospital had anything to say against the

treatment and as four of the complainants had more reference to being maimed while performing prison duty, I arrived at the conclusion that they were not well founded. I informed the maimed prisoners that they were invited to call at my office on being discharged, and lay their cases before me, when I would make full enquiry regarding them. Three prisoners complained of excessive hard work. I considered it quite unnecessary to enquire into this matter, as the work at which they had been put was simply the performance of ordinary duty. Two men complained of the want of under drawers. As these articles of clothing were about to be served out, the cause of complaint would then be removed. One prisoner complained that he was bathed in water in which from 15 to 20 men had been, previous to himself. This complaint was worthy of notice, but it was difficult to see how a remedy could be found, except by providing a greater number of tubs, or what would be better still, a running plunge bath. The two remaining complaints were of such a trivial character as to need no comment.

Very strong complaints were received from all the guards, who assembled for that purpose, of the quality of the food furnished to their mess, and also of the cooking, but not of the insufficiency of the dietary. The opinion of the other officers, who had perhaps not the same means of judging, conflicted somewhat with that of the guards. It was apparent, however, that on occasions some of the articles of food furnished had been inferior in quality, and that the cooking was sometimes very slovenly. As this was a matter which could only be judged by close examination at irregular periods, I requested the Warden to give it his special attention, and to report to me, with a view to arriving at the exact truth or falsity of the complaint. He was also requested to prepare a mess dietary for the guards, in order that the requisite amount of variety might be obtained.

Maintenance Expenditures.

The entire cost of maintaining the Central Prison for the past twelve months amounted to $50,720.72, as compared with $51,268.02 during the preceding year. The following statement exhibits the expenditures for the various services, and the cost per day under each heading.

	Total Expenditure. $ cts.	Average Cost per Day per Prisoner. cts. mills.
Medicines, &c	429 23	3¼
Butcher's meat and fish	6813 10	4 8½
Flour, bread and meal	6225 24	4 4½
Groceries, &c.	4345 96	3 1
Bedding and Clothing	3675 77	2 6¼
Fuel	6396 58	4 5½
Gas, oil, candles and matches	1400 81	1 0
Laundry, soap and cleaning	825 30	6
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	319 44	2¼
Library, schools, &c.	707 77	5
Furniture and Furnishing	467 33	3¼
Stable forage	150 69	1
Repairs	190 83	1½
Unenumerated	792 34	5¾
Farm and grounds	1083 59	7¾
Salaries	16896 83	12 0
	$50720 72	36 1½

A comparison of the above figures with those giving similar information in respect to the expenditures of the previous year, shews that the cost of maintenance per prisoner was reduced from 42 to 36 cents per day. This sum includes prison rations, clothing, bedding, fuel, salaries of officials and all expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Prison. The daily cost of rations during the past year was $12\frac{2}{5}$ cents as against $15\frac{1}{3}$ cents the previous year.

Transfer and Discharge of Prisoners.

The following statements shew the cost of transferring prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison, and also the number of discharged prisoners returned to the places from whence they were committed and the cost of so doing. The charges incurred in transferring prisoners to the Central Prison shew a slight increase as compared with the disbursements for a similar purpose during the preceding year:—

When transferred.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fares to Toronto.	Travelling Expenses of Prison Bailiff.	Cab Hire, Food for Prisoners, Telegrams, &c.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
October, 1877	57	143 01	133 47	61 70	338 18
November, "	34	127 82	101 07	46 45	275 34
December, "	61	121 35	74 58	51 86	247 79
January, 1878	84	204 64	125 78	55 79	386 21
February, "	25	75 06	104 58	32 25	211 89
March, "	53	121 60	118 98	39 32	279 90
April, "	53	128 80	131 47	48 68	308 95
May, "	58	156 82	125 78	56 50	339 10
June, "	46	111 65	100 42	40 40	252 47
July, "	54	127 05	128 33	45 32	300 70
August, "	51	124 60	109 83	47 25	281 68
September, "	60	141 35	119 82	56 50	317 67
Total	636	1,583 75	1,374 11	582 02	3,539 88
Average expenses incurred per prisoner		2 49	2 16	0 91½	5 56½

Discharged Prisoners returned to places from whence committed—313.

Where sent.	Number of Prisoners.	Costs.
		$ cts.
Acton	2	3 00
Barrie	5	10 00
Brockville	12	59 95
Berlin	4	8 85
Belleville	5	14 06
Bowmanville	1	0 70
Brantford	3	6 25
Chatham	4	21 90
Cornwall	10	57 60
Cayuga	4	10 65
Clifton	3	8 55
Cobourg	4	8 55
Carried forward	57	210 06

DISCHARGED PRISONERS returned to places from whence committed.—*Continued.*

Where sent.	Number of Prisoners.	Costs.
		$ cts.
Brought forward	57	210 06
Collingwood	2	5 70
Colborne	3	8 95
Detroit	5	21 00
Dunville	1	3 25
Guelph	12	18 25
Goderich	3	12 00
Gananoque	1	1 20
Grafton	1	1 80
Halifax	1	10 00
Hagersville	2	4 25
Hamilton	51	67 00
Ingersoll	4	11 85
Kingston	12	46 97
Kincardine	1	4 80
Longwood	1	4 30
London	24	80 05
Lindsay	5	13 51
Miscellaneous	17	82 38
Merriton	1	2 35
Markham	1	0 75
Napanee	3	9 80
Oshawa	1	0 85
Ottawa	12	80 50
Owen Sound	2	8 00
Pembroke	2	16 00
Port Hope	6	10 15
Picton	2	8 75
Petrolia	1	4 00
Peterborough	7	22 34
Parkhill	1	3 50
Renfrew	3	26 45
Stratford	5	13 85
St. Catherines	12	26 00
Sarnia	4	21 50
Sandwich	3	15 50
Simcoe	5	12 50
St. Thomas	10	43 85
Suspension Bridge	3	8 30
Whitby	2	1 75
Windsor	4	20 50
Walkerton	5	16 25
Woodstock	3	8 70
Welland	12	33 10
	313	1,022 56
Material and making Prison Clothing for discharged Prisoners		51 02
Total		1,073 58

Since writing the foregoing report of the operations of the Central Prison for the past year, a fire occurred in the premises, totally destroying the buildings known as the Foundry (then used as a store-house), the saw-mill and the paint shop, together with their entire contents. The Foundry was a very substantial brick building, but the paint shop and saw-mill were ordinary frame structures.

The fire occurred on the morning of the 13th November, and on the 21st, at the request of the Insurance Companies, I made an investigation into the circumstances connected with it, obtaining evidence from all the officers and officials who were likely to know anything about the matter, but failed completely to discover the origin of the conflagration. It was proven pretty clearly, however, that all precautions had been observed to guard against such an occurrence

The buildings destroyed by the fire were insured for $9,000, the plant, fixtures, and machinery in the building for $7,200, and the manufactured goods, raw material, and goods in process of manufacture, for $19,057. At the time of writing this report, it is impossible to state the exact loss the Province will sustain, and until settlements are effected with the various Insurance Companies holding risks. As the entire property was covered by insurance to about the usual two-thirds of cost, it is not likely that the loss upon the property destroyed will exceed one-third of its value. It is sufficient, however, to wipe out all profit that would have accrued to the Province from the labour of the prisoners, besides leaving a number of the prisoners in idleness until the buildings are reconstructed, and other labour provided.

The occurrence of the fire does not lead me to alter the recommendations that I had previously made for inviting tenders for leasing the labour of from 100 to 150 of the prisoners, but rather renders such a course more necessary. It is important that such offers should be received before the shops that were destroyed are reconstructed, in order that the new building may be fitted up to suit the new industries that may be entered upon—as I take it for granted that the money received from the Insurance Companies, for the loss sustained in buildings, plant, and machinery, will be expended in renewing the same.

It is impossible at the present time to furnish statements of the industrial operations for the past year, and until settlements have been made with the Insurance Companies, and the value of the remaining stock of manufactured goods, raw material, and goods in process of manufacture, is ascertained. It is expected that this will be done in time to exhibit the result of the industrial operations in the Public Accounts of the fiscal year.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

Penetanguishene.

The movements of inmates in this Institution are seen in the following tabular statements, viz :—

Remaining at close of previous year	195	
Admitted during past year	69	
Total number in custody during year		264
Discharged on expiration of sentence	50	
Discharged by remission of sentence	11	
Transferred to Central Prison	6	
Died	1	68
Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1878		196

As compared with the Returns of the preceding year, there is a reduction of six in the number of commitments, an increase of five in the discharges by lapse of sentence, and of one in the reprieves. No escapes occurred during the past twelve months as against six in the previous year.

Reference to Gaol Statistics, Table No. 2, shews that 480 boys, under sixteen years of age were committed to the Common Gaols of the Province during the year. How many of these were, upon trial, acquitted of the offences with which they were charged, and discharged from custody, I have no means of knowing, but it would appear that only 69 or about 15 per cent. were sentenced to the Reformatory.

The following summaries give the movements of the total number of boys committed, and the usual statistical information regarding those committed during the past and previous years :—

Movement of Inmates.

Inmates received since establishment of Provincial Reformatory, Ontario, up to 30th September, 1878		994
Discharged by expiration of Sentence	658	
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible	22	
" to Central Prison	22	
Convicted and sent to Provincial Penitentiary	1	
Pardoned	69	
Removed to Asylum as Insane	1	
Died	8	
Eloped	17	
		798
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1878		196

Nationalities.

	Committed in 1878.	Total Commitments.
Canadian	56	727
English	2	94
Irish	2	36
Scotch	1	21
United States	7	99
Other Countries	1	17
	69	994

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	22	359
Roman Catholic	21	334
Presbyterian	9	98
Methodist	12	149
Other religions	5	54
	69	994

Ages of Boys committed in 1877–78.

1 at 6	1 at 8	2 at 9	1 at 10	
8 " 11	5 " 12	14 " 13	13 " 14	
9 " 15	10 " 16	2 " 17	1 " 18	
1 " 19	1 " 20			
				69

Number of Commitments since Confederation.

Commitments during	1867	55	Number remaining at close of same year		170
" "	1868	59	" " "		173
" "	1869	47	" " "		170
" "	1870	41	" " "		163
" "	1871	48	" " "		155
" "	1872	48	" " "		158
" "	1873	31	" " "		130
" "	1874	58	" " "		139
" "	1875	71	" " "		173
" "	1876	45	" " "		182
" "	1877	75	" " "		195
" "	1878	69	" " "		196

Three visits of inspection were made of the Reformatoy during the year, the following record of which gives full information upon all the points connected with the management of the Institution in that time.

My first inspection was commenced on the 27th April, and continued until the 1st May.

There were then 210 boys in confinement, being a larger number than ever previously found in custody. As the entire cell accommodation was only sufficient for 192 inmates, it was clear that the taking of the Hospital for an associated dormitory was absolutely necessary, as by that means the sleeping capacity of the establishment had been increased to 222 beds. The increase in the number of commitments, and the great success which has attended the introduction of the associated dormitory system in the care and supervision of the younger lads, convinced me, in the first place, of the necessity of enlarging the Reformatory, and

in the second, of the desirableness of carrying out the work in the manner indicated in my last Annual Report. It will therefore be strongly urged that an appropriation be asked at the next Session of the Legislature to enable the new building to be placed under contract.

The manner in which the boys were employed at this visit was as follows:—In the Cigar Shop, 54; Cooper's Shop, 8; Carpenter's Shop, 9; Shoe Shop, 11; Tailor's Shop, 14; Turning Shop, 15; Farmer's gang, 9; or a total of 120 industrially employed. In addition 40 more were engaged in the domestic works of cooking, baking, washing, and in cleaning the interior of the building. It thus appeared that 160 boys were kept more or less employed, and that the remaining 50 were in almost absolute idleness. This latter number would be increased to over one hundred on the closing of the Cigar Shop, which was to take place very shortly. This condition of things called for prompt action with a view to providing work for every inmate of the Reformatory, even if the industrial employment did not at first prove remunerative. It was, therefore, decided to establish certain new industries and to continue the old ones (with the exception of the cigar factory) as shewn in the following summary, which also gives the number of boys to be employed in each department, viz.:

1st Match Factory in all its branches, new industry	60
2nd Turning Shop, and furniture, new industry	25
3rd Clothes-pin and bung factory, new industry	25
3rd Cooper's Shop	12
4th Tailor's Shop	10
5th Shoe Shop	10
6th Carpenter's Shop	12
7th Farming and Gardening	20
8th Domestic service of the Institution	26
	200

It was evident that before the three new industries, viz.: the Match Factory, the Furniture Factory, and the Clothes-pin and Bung Factory, could be commenced, some new buildings would require to be erected and additions made to old ones. Instructions were therefore given for certain works to be done, of which the following is a summary:

An addition to be made to the building known as the Cigar Shop, and the whole of the basement to be excavated to admit of shafting to be placed therein. This building, when completed, was to be used exclusively for the Match Factory.

A new boiler house to be erected by the side of the turning shop, and the old one converted into a drying-kiln. The Cooper's Shop to be removed from the basement of the turning shop. The chimney shaft and brick and stone partition walls to be removed, and the floor lowered. The basement of this shop when reconstructed to be used as a Clothes-pin and Bung Factory, and the upper stories for the Furniture Shop.

A new building to be erected for the Tailor's and Shoemaker's Shops, according to a plan I gave to the carpenter.

Additional means of lighting the Carpenter's Shop to be provided and for storing lumber in the roof.

A contract was at once entered into for the building of all the brick and stone walls, and authority was given for the engagement of two extra carpenters to be attached to the gang under the master carpenter, under whose direction all the carpenter work required in these additions was to be done, so that the labour of the boys might be utilized as much as possible. Full instructions were given re-

garding the purchase of the material required in carrying out the works, and also as to the dates by which the new buildings were to be ready for occupation.

Orders were given for certain machinery and appliances in order to fully equip the Industrial Department, including a 50 horse-power boiler and engine, splitting and boring saws, iron turning lathe, fittings for the drying-kiln, belting, etc.

The condition of the cell-dormitories, at this inspection, was very good, so far as order was concerned, but repairs to the floors were much needed. The basement of the main building was in a far from satisfactory state, owing mainly to structural defects—the floors, being of stone, and generally damp, a sour smell always prevails. The washing having to be done in the bath-room, it is next to impossible to keep that place neat and clean. The dining room is badly shaped and very dull looking and bare, the perishable stores have all to be huddled together in a small room—the bakery is bad smelling and the ovens out of order and the kitchen is wanting in almost everything to make it convenient and suitable. This condition of things shews the absolute necessity of erecting the wing proposed in my last annual report, as when that is done the basement of the main building can be re-arranged and improved.

Instructions were given with a view to the more effective care and distribution of the library books. I examined the record books, and found that the punishment register was not correctly kept. I pointed out the proper manner of doing this. Some minor repairs were authorized to be made to the houses of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains.

My second inspection of the Reformatory extended over the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th July, when every department of the Institution was thoroughly examined, and having regard to the fact that additions and alterations were in progress, it was found to be in a satisfactory state. The bedding, particularly the coverlets, was rather soiled. I was informed that the washing of it was about to be done. It was stated that the boys cannot do the washing of other than personal clothing in a satisfactory way, and the appearance of the bedding seemed to prove the truth of this statement. Having regard to this, a suitable hand washing machine was ordered, as it was found that steam motive power could not, well, be attached.

I found the condition of the cell floors in wing A to be worse than ever, and as oak had been purchased for the renewing of the floors, I directed that the work should be proceeded with, the moment the press of carpenter work then in hand was over, and recorded minute instructions as to the manner in which the work was to be done. An appropriation will be asked next year to purchase material for relaying the floors in wing B, and for painting the wood work in both wings. In the meantime, the Bursar was instructed to have the plaster repaired throughout the main building, and also the roof of the same.

In order to improve the appearance of the Chapels, orders were given for the walls thereof to be calcomined with a light wash, the ceilings lime whited, and the wood work painted. The work to be done by the instructors and inmates.

The additions and alterations to buildings ordered in my previous minutes of inspection were pretty well advanced towards completion, and it was expected that the new Industrial Departments would be in full working order by the 1st of August. Certain instructions were given regarding matters of detail in connection with these additions, etc.

The Match Factory building had been completed, and the new industry was in full working operation. As the fumes of sulphur in the main building were rather strong, the contractor was directed to raise the chimneys, and to make all the doors opening from the dipping room to the main building, very close-fitting and self-closing. In passing through this shop, I noticed that although

very liable to be destroyed by fire, no provision was made for an emergency of that kind. The Warden was instructed to see that barrels were placed at the end of each flat, which were always to be kept full of water.

The turning and cabinet shop was in a very unfinished condition. The machinery having been ordered for the Clothes-pin factory, the Bursar was authorized to arrange for the shafting, hangers, fittings, etc., required for it; and also to prepare, as soon as possible, a statement of the belting needed.

It was evident that an abundant and unfailing supply of water must be obtained, as the quantity consumed per diem in both domestic and industrial departments, would be about 7,000 gallons, as soon as the latter was in full running order. As no dependence can be placed on surface water wells, one of two methods of procuring water had to be adopted—the sinking of an artesian well, or the pumping of the water from the bay.

The latter plan is the easier of the two, and the water obtained from the bay would be better for steam and domestic purposes, other than drinking, but the expense of procuring and laying down a three-inch pipe, and making all necessary connections, and building a pumping house on the bay, would be too large to be undertaken without a special appropriation, and until after other means are exhausted. It was therefore decided to try the first-named method, and the Bursar was instructed to enter into an arrangement with a borer from Barrie to sink an artesian well to a depth of 100 feet. For fear, however, that water should not be met with, the engineer was instructed to take measurements from the buildings to the most convenient points on the bay, for the purpose of finding out the exact length of pipe which would be required, the extent of excavation; and to make an estimate of the cost of the work which would have to be done in order to bring water from the bay, if found absolutely necessary, and the carpenter was instructed to estimate the cost of the tanks which would be needed for storage.

A reallocation of the boys in the industrial department would, when all the shop structures were completed, require to be made, based upon their fitness for various employments. In the meantime, the Bursar was directed to keep an account of the time of each boy furnished to the Match Factory. He was also desired to see that the furniture, ordered to be made for the public institutions, was pushed forward without delay.

At this visit there were 208 inmates in the Reformatory, of whom 133 were Protestants, and 75 Roman Catholics. There were only 15 vacant cells and beds, and there was every probability of these vacancies being speedily filled. I saw all the boys—their appearance was generally satisfactory—only two were in hospital. It appeared that a few of the lads had maimed their hands with the match factory machinery. I gave orders for great care to be taken in teaching the boys the use of the machines, so as to avoid these accidents in future.

I was present at the various meals served during my visit, and the order on all occasions was very commendable. I thought that a change might be made in the breakfast dietary, but this matter will receive further consideration.

The general conduct of the boys was reported by the Warden to be good. Two lads had conducted themselves so well that a recommendation for their discharge was made to the Dominion Government and acted upon. It is much to be regretted that the power of pardon is not vested in the Provincial Government, so that the terms and conditions upon which such clemency might be granted, could be well defined, and intelligently understood by all the inmates.

The Bursar was requested to send me a detailed description of all the buildings upon the Reformatory premises, in order that insurances might be effected upon them, which was subsequently done to the extent of $67,000.

The engagement of a man, having a knowledge of cooking, to supervise the lads in the domestic departments was authorized. As it was found inconvenient

to place one of the day guards (in rotation) on night duty in wing B, it was decided to appoint a man for the special performance of that duty.

My third inspection was begun on the 12th October and ended on the 14th. During this visit, in addition to the ordinary inspectorial work, the general affairs of the institution were closely enquired into. The names of 199 inmates were then on the roll, a slight decrease from the average number. All the boys were seen, their general appearance was commendable, and their good health was indicated by the fact that only two were in the hospital.

As the mornings and evenings were then cold and chilly, I enquired why the winter clothing had not been served out, and found that for-reasons hereafter referred to, it was not ready. The Warden was therefore directed to see that the heavy winter shirts were at once served out, and also that an extra blanket was put on each bed.

A minute inspection of the dormitories, school-rooms and the official and domestic departments, shewed that the institution was generally in fair order. There were, however, some very serious exceptions. The cells in the rear wing dormitory were in a very untidy state; a good many of them being unswept, the bedding only huddled together without any regard to neatness or uniformity, and there were other evidences of want of supervision over the boys. The guard in charge of this wing, on being questioned, could give no satisfactory explanation for the untidiness which was aggravated by filthy smells in some of the cells. In order to overcome this trouble the Warden was directed to make a personal examination of the corridors at least twice a week, and, if he did not find a very marked improvement in their condition within a month, he was authorized to dispense with the services of the guard, filling the position with a man capable of properly discharging the duties thereof. On visiting the same dormitory at night, I found there was not sufficient light thrown into many of the cells to enable the inmates to read without trying their eyes. To overcome this, instructions were given for another tier of lamps to be placed along the wall. I again noticed the condition of the cell floors in this dormitory which had not then been relaid, nor had the galleries been repaired. I gave orders for the instructions recorded at my previous inspection to be immediately carried out.

Another defect I had to call attention to, was the dirty condition of the tins and knives and forks used at the meals, and the unsatisfactory state of the culinary department. The tins in many instances were coated with rust, and the knives were ingrained with dirt. I gave instructions for an inspection of these things to be made every day by the proper officer, under the supervision of the Warden, with a view to their being cleaned and scoured daily, and I stated that if I ever found them again in a similar condition the guard in charge would be immediately dismissed.

The Laundry which I had previously complained of, had been much improved. The stores were examined and a very great improvement was apparent in the keeping of the same in the Steward's department. It was evident that proper shelving would have to be put up in the Bursar's storeroom before it could be kept in a tidy condition. The Carpenter was instructed to supply what was required as soon as the work in the dormitory had been completed.

I was present at most of the meals served during my visit. The food as a general thing was good and wholesome, but it was found that the flour delivered was not really equal to the quality required under the contract, and the Steward stated that a similar brand had been supplied during the whole year. The Bursar was instructed to make a deduction of 40 cents per barrel on all that had been delivered, and to see that in future the terms of the contract were adhered to or if infringed, that I was at once notified so that action might be taken.

I was present at the Sabbath service in the Protestant Chapel, the Sacrament

was administered to about 40 boys. On the same day the Archbishop of Toronto conducted the service in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and made very careful enquiry into the conduct and morals of the boys belonging to that religion.

At this as on previous visits, I made a careful inspection of the associated dormitory for the smaller boys, which, as a commencement of the scheme laid down in my last Annual Report, had been provided by fitting up the former hospital. The Government were very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Lawrence Hart (ex-Sergeant Major, Royal Engineers), to supervise this dormitory, and by the energy and intelligence which he brought to bear in the performance of his duty, I was able, after nearly a year's observation of its working, to pronounce it to be a great success. This dormitory was a model of neatness and good management, and I was informed by the schoolmasters, that the instruction imparted to the inmates of it by Mr. Hart in the evenings, had very much helped the boys in their school duties. The good results attending the establishment of this associated dormitory, proves more convincingly than ever, the desirableness of fully carrying out the scheme proposed by me, and I trust that the erection of the new wing will be sanctioned, so to enable the cell system to be abandoned as much as possible, and the associated dormitory with its cleanliness, good discipline and strict supervision substituted. Since my previous visit, a brass band had been formed from among the inmates. The necessary instruments were sent from the Institution for the Blind, where they were no longer needed and a guard appointed for duty, who was also capable of giving instructions on the use of wind instruments. Very marked progress had been made by the members of the band, and its establishment adds much to the amusement of the boys, and has an elevating tendency among them, and also helps to relieve the monotony of their lives.

I visited the Schools and questioned the masters as to the progress made by the pupils—they reported it to be fairly satisfactory. 130 pupils were on the roll of the Protestant school, and 68 on that of the Roman Catholic.

I went through the various industrial shops and enquired into their operations. Owing to the Old Cooper's Shop having been taken for a Clothes pin Factory, the industry had been at a stand still during the summer. A new shop having been erected, I hope that the coopering department will be as well managed in the future as in the past. Ten boys were employed in the Shoe Shop, which appeared to be fairly well managed, as it continued to meet the demands made upon it, both for the supply of new boots and the repairs to old ones.

The Tailor's Shop was, as usual, behind in its work. Notwithstanding that the necessary material was delivered earlier than usual, so that the winter clothing could be ready by the 1st of October, and the summer by the 1st of April, the fact remained that of the former only 76 coats, and 146 pairs of trowsers had been made, instead of 200 full suits. The Warden was desired to make close enquiry into the matter, and if he found the fault was with the tailor, to warn that officer that unless greater attention was paid to the work, steps would be taken to ensure it being done in a satisfactory manner. The Warden was further requested, if the delay was caused, as the tailor alleged, by the want of the right-class of boys, to do his best to get over that difficulty, and he was desired to see that in the future the winter and summer clothing was always ready for use by the dates named.

The boys, 9 in number, in the Carpenter's Shop, were only engaged in ordinary repairs.

The match factory industry was in good order, and had been very well organized by the manager, who seemed to have the faculty of controlling the boys, and of getting them to do their work well and cheerfully. I found 102 boys engaged in the factory, but a number were making paper boxes for matches,

for which work the Government had not undertaken to furnish labour, as it was understood that it was to be done outside. The Bursar was directed to notify the manager of this, and to endeavour to reduce the number of boys employed to what was necessary to turn out about 40 cases of matches a day, viz., 60 boys. The work in some branches of the match factory is calculated to give the boys employed in it a good idea of the use of machinery and of general mechanical work. It was evident that the fumes of sulphur would remain in the shop, as my instructions regarding its ventilation had only been partially carried out. The Reformatory Surgeon was asked to report what he considered to be the best method of getting over the defect.

The wood working shops, comprising turning and furniture making, in the two upper stories, and the manufacture of clothes' pins in the lower flat, was not yet upon a satisfactory footing, as delay had occurred by the non-arrival of part of the machinery, and by the want of the drying kiln. The fitting up of the kiln was ordered to be pushed forward with all haste, and the firm from whom the machinery had been ordered were urged to make speedy delivery of it. The out-put of furniture for the Public Institutions had been fairly good, both in quantity and quality, but it is expected that a great deal more will be done when the shop is thoroughly organized. The foreman of the shop was given very minute instructions as to the size and pattern of which to make the furniture then in order. As wood for the manufacture of clothes' pins would require to be obtained when the kiln was ready, the Bursar was authorized to call for tenders for cutting 150 cords of the necessary kind of wood on the Reformatory property, and also of 500 cords of wood for domestic use, as the Warden alleged that he was unable to have it cut by the boys.

The Warden was requested to have the rear part of the basement in which the clothes' pin machinery was placed, properly excavated, in order that the belting might be more easily reached, and the Carpenter was desired to send me an estimate of the cost of putting in strengthening rods in the walls of the same building, as evidences of weakness had appeared.

The outside work of the Institution was going on about as usual. I requested the Warden to report to me upon the best means of reducing the outside staff, as I considered some of the duties might be consolidated, but up to the time of writing this report he has not done so.

The work connected with the new front road to the Reformatory had been resumed during the summer, and good progress made with it. I gave authority for some planting to be done at once, if not too late.

It is important that the area of land attached to the Reformatory for gardening purposes should be increased. To this end the Warden was desired to have the boulders cleaned from a field contiguous to the Reformatory enclosure, so as to be ready for use in future building operations. A recommendation has also been made to the Ordnance Department that an island, known as "Magazine Island," be attached to the Reformatory property.

With reference to the water supply, since my previous visit, a contract having been entered into for the boring of an artesian well, the work was commenced about the middle of September, and at the depth of 103 feet, a good vein of water was struck, which bids fair to meet all the demands made upon it. A thorough test of the capacity of the well had not then been made of it, and therefore a pump was ordered, and the engineer instructed to set it up. If the trial proves satisfactory, provision will be made for the tankage of the requisite amount of water required in each shop, as well as in the kitchen, laundry and other places.

In reporting upon the year's operations of the Reformatory, I have again to bring under the consideration of the Government, the various unfulfilled require-

ments of this Institution, and which have been reported upon from time to time during the past three years, viz.:—

First.—The erection of a suitable structure to contain a dining-room on the ground floor; a reading and recreation room on the first flat, and an associated dormitory on the second flat.

Second.—The provision of six additional houses for the *employés* of the Institution. This is rendered necessary by the increased staff in the Industrial Department—at present 7 of the guards and *employés* are lodged outside of the Reformatory premises—a practice it is desirable to stop.

Third.—The erection of a brick structure for a carpenter's shop, and the bricking up of the cooper and tailor's shop.

Fourth.—The building of a brick shop for the blacksmith.

Fifth.—The moving of the gymnasium, now occupied as a carpenter's shop, to a point in close proximity to the play-ground.

Sixth.—The enlargement of the wharf and the improvement of the road thereto.

Seventh.—The heating of the main building and dormitory wings with steam, thereby doing away with the use of about thirty stoves.

Eighth.—The provision of suitable appliances for use in the case of fire.

Ninth.—Material for the relaying of the cell floors in wing A, and for painting both it and wing B.

Financial.

The expenditures during the first year in maintaining the Reformatory are exhibited in the following summary, viz.:—

For Food	$5,897 40
" Bedding and clothing	3,793 87
" Fuel, light, and cleaning	761 04
" Furniture and furnishing	479 69
" Farm	829 53
" Repairs, ordinary	1,118 39
" Stationery, postage, telegrams, etc	368 48
" Workshop tools and fixtures	567 93
" Hospital	133 58
" Chapels and schools	461 42
" Inmates' travelling expenses	470 50
" Officers " "	289 74
" Elopements	201 30
" Freight	188 23
" Sundries	471 50
" Salaries and wages	13,495 65
	$29,528 25

From the above it would appear that the cost of maintaining the Reformatory for the past twelve months, was $29,528.25, as compared with $24,430.10 the preceding year. The causes for this very considerable increase are: first, the greater number of inmates supported, the average of the years being 205 as against 193 in the previous year; second, the necessity for making extraordinary repairs in buildings to provide additional shop space as well as the purchase of tools, &c., and third, the payment of salaries to two additional trades instructors, and one additional guard.

Revenue.

The cash revenue received from the labour of the inmates was as follows:—

Cigar shop, balance due by contractor on closing industry	$1,409 52
Match Factory	500 00
Furniture Manufactory	1,287 19*
	$3,196 71

In addition to the cash revenue from work shops, the following work was done in the Institution of a mechanical but unproductive character, and which is exclusive of domestic and ordinary labour performed by the inmates:—

By the Tailor Shop	$814 90
" Cooper Shop	944 75
" Shoe Shop	918 80
" Carpenter Shop	1006 85
	$3,685 30

* Due from other Public Institutions.

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.

In nearly every report that I have presented since my appointment as Inspector, I have directed attention to the pressing necessity which, in my opinion, called for the establishment of a Reformatory Prison for women. As the enlarged experience gained from year to year in the inspection of the Common Gaols of Ontario, only the more strongly confirmed the conviction originally formed, I have felt it to be my duty to continue to press the matter upon the Government and Legislature.

Although the number of females committed to the Common Gaols has not increased in the same proportion as males, the fact that the annual commitments have reached 2,000, is sufficiently alarming to warrant the adoption of the most progressive measures known in prison reform, in regard to that class of our prison population. Besides it was felt and universally acknowledged, that the indiscriminate association of all classes of female prisoners in the corridors of our Common Gaols was rendering them neither more nor less than organized training schools in vice and crime.

Debates in Prison congresses, expressions of opinion emanating from Prison reformers, and the experience of eminent Prison specialists best qualified to speak upon the matter, all pointed to the establishment of separate prisons for women, with all the means and appliances for industrial employment and moral training, as being the only proper agency for the reclamation of at least a portion of this class of the criminal population.

A considerable amount of money having fallen in to the Crown from the estate of the late Andrew Mercer, of Toronto, the question of how best to expend it in the public interest, was under the consideration of Government, and in reply to a communication received from the Honorable the Attorney General upon the subject, I reported as follows, under date the 26th February, 1878 :

" Having been requested by you to state what Public Institution or Institutions are. in my opinion, most needed, should the Government decide to submit to the Legislature a scheme for the expenditure of about $100,000 of the funds which have fallen into the Crown, through default of legal heirs, from the estate of the late Andrew Mercer, of Toronto, I beg to report, after very careful consideration of the subject, that it appears to me the project most worthy of consideration is the expenditure of the sum in founding an entirely new Institution which would be not only a noble and permanent benefaction of a Provincial and undenominational character, but at the same time, a lasting monument to the memory of the deceased.

" If you coincide in this view, it only remains to be decided what Institution or Institutions are most required in order to carry out the object referred to.

" During the past seven years, I have called attention from time to time, in my various Reports, to the desirableness of founding four additional public Institutions, namely :—

First.—A Training School for Idiots.

Second.—An Hospital for Inebriates.

Third.—An Industrial Reformatory for Females.

Fourth.—An Eye and Ear Infirmary.

" There is doubtless great need of a Training School for Idiots, and if one is not

established at an early date, it is certain that increased accommodation for adults of this class will have to be provided. Such a school, however, belongs to the Insane Asylum branch of the Public Institution Service, which has been long established and for which more perhaps has been done by the Province of Ontario, since Confederation, than for any other. Besides the Legislature has shown, and will, I presume, continue so to do when asked, most commendable liberality in voting all that is necessary in order to provide for the care and treatment of the Insane and Idiotic portion of the community.

"The question of establishing an Hospital for Inebriates has already been considered by the Government and the Legislature, and a very comprehensive Act is now on the Statute Book, providing for the foundation and organization of such an establishment. As, however, very great diversity of opinion exists in respect to institutions of this kind, and the question has arisen whether, if founded at all, they could not be carried on to greater advantage by private enterprise, although not concurring in this view, I do not think it would be advisable to appropriate the funds in question for such a scheme.

"With regard to a Reformatory for Females, such an Institution is not only greatly needed, but its objects are of such eminently practical character as to entitle them to rank as high in the scale of philanthropy and social reform as any others which could be thought of. The evils of indiscriminately associating all classes of female prisoners in the wards of the Common Gaols, which are most glaring, would, by the establishment of an institution of this kind, be overcome to a large extent. Such association is bad enough in its effects upon male prisoners, but as regards females, it is not only most demoralising, but is painful and repulsive in the extreme. Habitual female criminals and depraved women, in expiating their sentences, in most cases in complete idleness, too often look upon the Gaol rather as a convenient refuge than as a place of reformation or punishment; while the lack of classification too frequently confirms in crime and disgrace some unfortunate girl, who under stricter discipline and better moral influences would be reclaimed from vice. When it is considered that nearly two thousand female prisoners passed through the Common Gaols of the Province during the last official year, it is not to be wondered at that Judges, Grand Jurors, Prison Officials and philanthropists generally, have urged the establishment of an institution of the kind referred to. At the time the Central Prison was about to be established, I made diligent enquiry as to the advisableness of confining both sexes in one building and under one prison organization, and reported upon the question as follows:—

"What class of prisoners shall be committed to the prison about to be established, and whether it shall be for the reception of both sexes, are two of the most important questions connected with the scheme, and upon the decision arrived at for their settlement depends in a very great measure, the future success of the Institution, not only in a financial sense, but what is of far greater importance, whether its establishment shall be made the means of overcoming the indiscriminate association of prisoners, the want of wholesome prison discipline and regulations of a corrective tendency, the almost entire absence of reformatory influences, the sloth and idleness, as well as the many other serious defects and evils which now form the most prominent characteristics of our present Common Gaol system.

"Respecting the advisability of confining both sexes in the same prison, the very highest authorities in the specialty of prison administration have declared themselves in favour of separate establishments for women, and the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory discipline, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, in their 'Declaration of Principles' adopted and promulgated this principle, and already several States have passed laws creating separate prisons for women. That the principle is a correct one and that it is founded upon the

teachings of common sense and sound observation, no one at all conversant with the working of such institutions will deny; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when the Province of Ontario will found an Industrial Reformatory for women with the official staff, attendants, keepers and instructors of the same sex. Then, and only then, will women be fully able to exercise and wield their great power and influence, in a practical way towards reclaiming the criminal and fallen of their sex. Apart from this view of the subject, it may also be mentioned that the construction and arrangement of a prison for females should be entirely different and of a far less costly character than for males. And although there are several branches of industry in which both sexes might be profitably, and perhaps advantageously employed in the same establishment, still the advantages to be derived from the mixed system, which are of a very doubtful character, are not equivalent to the great moral benefits of the separate principle.

"The experience which I have gained as Inspector of Prisons for the Province during the past ten years, as well as my observation of the working of Prisons in other countries, have strongly confirmed the views above expressed, and the various Prison Conventions held since that which met in Cincinnati in 1869, have in the most positive terms affirmed the decision then arrived at. In fact, it is placed beyond doubt that, if a Reformatory for women is to be of practical utility and not merely a Reformatory in name, it should be completely isolated from any similar Institution for the custody of prisoners of the other sex. The buildings, their interior arrangements, the disciplinary management, industrial pursuits and general surroundings of a Reformatory for females, are altogether different from those for males, so that if the founding of such an establishment has become a necessity, as I contend it has, there is no penal or Reformatory Institution now existing in the Province to which it could be attached.

"Accommodation should be provided for about 150 inmates, and for this purpose the structure should be plain but substantial, built of brick, comprising a centre building of three stories with two wing projections extending from the same. The dormitories to be graded from cells to single and associated rooms, so that the inmates might be advanced from the lower class of prison surroundings to the better and higher, as evidences of reformation may be given; complete isolation, if possible, to be observed between the grades. Under such structural arrangements, the objects of the Institution might be twofold; first, an Industrial Reformatory for Women; and second, a Reformatory School for Young Girls.

"A large workshop of two stories should also be built in extension to the rear, and the whole structure surrounded by a wall of proper height. The land required need only be in sufficient quantity for reasonable isolation and exercise, without any for farm or garden purposes. A building such as I have described could be structurally completed and made ready for furnishing for the sum of $90,000. It is hardly necessary to say that an Institution of this kind should be placed in or contiguous to a city, in order that the various industrial operations may be carried on advantageously, and, as it would be of Provincial scope, it should also have good railway connection with all parts of the Province, so as to facilitate the transference of female prisoners from the various Common Gaols.

"If the cost of erecting the building required for this purpose be defrayed from the funds derived from the Mercer estate, I think it would be but proper and right that the Institution should be known as 'The Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females,' thus preserving in its designation the memory of the deceased gentleman, and at the same time indicating the Provincial character of the Establishment.

"Believing, as I have pointed out in my Reports, that great necessity exists

for a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary, I would also respectfully suggest that a sum of not less than $10,000 of the estate funds, be used in the erection of a suitable building for such purpose, to be attached to the Toronto General Hospital, and to be known as the 'Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary.' "

On the 4th March, 1878, the following order was approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:—

"The Committee further advise that out of the residue of the said estate the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated towards the erection of a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary, in connection with the Toronto General Hospital, to be called, 'The Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary,' and a further sum of ninety thousand dollars to the erection of a Reformatory Institution, to be called, 'The Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females,' such Institution to be maintained and managed in the same way as the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, and to be for the reception of females, irrespective of age.

"The Committee further advise that this Order be not acted upon unless approved by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly."

The Legislature having approved, by resolution, of the foregoing Order in Council, and the Government having decided to proceed at once with the erection of the proposed Institution, it was thought advisable as a preliminary step to visit a few establishments of a similar character in the United States.

With this object in view, as many Institutions as could be reached in a few days were visited and examined.

The Reformatory at South Framingham, Mass., was the only one seen which had been specially designed and erected for the exclusive custody of female prisoners. All the others were penal and correctional Institutions with departments for women, except at Buffalo, where an establishment known as the "Ingleside Home," has been founded for the reformation of female misdemeanants, chiefly fallen women, who may, under the provision of the law, be compulsorily committed to it, or who are voluntarily received. This Institution, however, as the name indicates, is not a prison but merely a "Home," and the superintendent admitted that it had almost entirely failed in its object owing to the absence of the structural means of enforcing proper and effective disciplinary and custodial regulations.

The Establishment at South Framingham is the only one which furnished information and data that would be of any value in the construction and organization of a Reformatory for female prisoners, and that only of a negative character. For, while much was seen that could be incorporated in the plans and specifications with great advantage, in order to provide as complete an establishment as possible, still there are serious structural defects, and very marked deficiencies in the South Framingham Institution, but which, in my opinion, may be very easily avoided. The buildings are a combination of the linear and quadrangular plans, and are very much scattered and disconnected. Presumably the linear features were adopted in order to obtain the means of separating the inmates into distinct corridors, and to have certain classes as far apart as possible. If so, the object has only been very imperfectly obtained, and at a very much enhanced cost, as well as at the partial sacrifice of constant and continued supervision over all the inmates, which, above all things, are of vital importance in a Reformatory of any kind, but more particularly in one for females, where influence and example are most powerful factors in the reclamation of the inmates.

In order to obtain the object the Government had in view, and at the same time to keep within the expenditure authorized by the Legislature, I was convinced that a plan differing in all respects from what was seen would have to be devised and followed. The great desideratum in the construction of such an Institution, in my opinion, is that the buildings in their design and arrangement

shall provide effective means for classifying, in the dormitories and workshops, the adult females committed or transferred to it, and shall also furnish an entirely separate department for girls under 14 years of age. To this end, after the most careful consideration, I submitted the following recommendations:

1st. That the Reformatory shall be erected in Toronto, upon the land belonging to the Province, and upon a site west of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway crossing, having a sufficient frontage on King Street and depth to the south to meet all the requirements of such an establishment.

2nd. That the buildings shall comprise a centre structure with two wings extending from the same, with a workshop in rear extension, and still further in a rear line with the front wing extremities, two isolated buildings, one for an Hospital and the other for cells for the confinement of refractory prisoners.

The main structure to be three stories high with a well raised basement, the front portion to project sixty feet from the wing extensions, and the rear to be in a line with the same. The projecting front to contain the official departments and officers' quarters. On the ground floor a centre hall twelve feet wide, running into the building, with an office and a reception room opening off the same. A cross hall, eight feet wide, to be on the east of the building for an entrance for ordinary official purposes, and to lead to a receiving room for prisoners, and from which entrance to the Prison shall be made. In rear of the official quarters thus described shall be that portion of the main building within the prison proper, divided from the official quarters by an 18 inch wall. Extending around three sides of this interior space in the main structure, shall be well lighted halls, 12 feet wide, from which entrance shall be made into all the prison corridors and the associated dining room or class room in the centre. The first floor of the main building in the front projection to be allotted to the Female Superintendent and Assistant Officers, and the portion within the prison proper to have, as on the ground floor, three halls, 12 feet wide; the interior portion to be taken for the quarters of the female guards, from which supervision and oversight can be obtained over the entire prison. The upper story in the main building in projection to remain for subsequent allocation, and the upper portion of the prison or interior department of the main building to be fitted up and used for a chapel and school-room.

With respect to the wings extending from the main building it was recommended that tower projections be placed at the end of each, and that the wings be divided in the centre longitudinally by an 18 inch brick wall.

In the front portion of the east wing shall be three tiers or galleries of cell structures with their backs placed against the centre dividing wall, each cell to be 8 feet deep, 4 feet 9 inches wide and 8 feet high, 60 cells in all, with a well lighted corridor 15 feet wide in front of the same, open from floor to ceiling. The two upper galleries to be reached by iron stairs, leading to oak gangways, 4 feet wide with iron railing in front of the cell doors. The ground floor of the tower projection to be also longitudinally divided by the extension of the main centre wall, in order that a bathing and store room may be had for the prisoners, upon being first received into the Prison. All the cells in this corridor to have light iron gates and such other structural fixtures in the way of bars and locks, as will render it a safe place of custody.

The corresponding space on the other side of the east wing to be divided and floored over into three distinct flats or stories, with 15 rooms 7ft. x 10ft., built against the outer wall in each story, or 45 rooms in all, with a window opening in every room. A corridor 12 feet wide, to extend in front of said rooms. The entire tower projection space on each flat to be used for day and work rooms with space partitioned off from each room for two bathing tubs and water closet.

The west wing to be of the same length and width as the east, and to have a

tower projection of a similar descripton. This wing to be divided transversely by an 18 inch brick wall 60 feet from the main building. The space next to the main building to be again sub-divided longitudinally in the same manner as the east wing, the front portion to have three tiers, or galleries of cells placed against the division wall each tier to contain twelve ceils, 5 feet wide, 8 feet deep and 8 feet high—36 cells in all. The rear portion of this sub-division to have three distinct floors with 9 rooms on each, said rooms to be 6 feet wide and of the same depth and height as in the corresponding flats of the east wing, but to have no day rooms attached to them.

Through the adoption of the plan thus indicated, distinct and separate accommodation will be provided for four classifications or grades of prisoners, viz.: commencing with the east front corridor, with its galleried cells and more prison-like surroundings, and where every female will be placed when received in order to undergo probational observation; thence they may be promoted to the better and larger cells and improved surroundings and classification provided for in the front of the west wing. Continued good conduct and strict amenableness to discipline may then be rewarded by transfer to the large cells or rather single rooms in the south corridor of the west wing, from where, after a certain period of continued good conduct and marked evidences of reformation, the prisoners may be removed to the south corridors of the east wing, in which few or no prison surroundings are, and where every inmate will be furnished with a good sized single room and a window opening in each.

Under this structural arrangement and more particularly by the adoption of the plan of surrounding the interior portion of the main building by wide corridors on three sides, the largely increased cost of the linear system of construction will be avoided, and greater compactness and in consequence better supervision over the prisoners will be obtained without in any way injuriously affecting the structural means of securing a complete separation and classification of the inmates.

Coming now to the Reformatory for girls under 14 years of age, it is of paramount importance that this class should be entirely separated from the adult inmates. In order to secure this, I recommended that the western portion of the west wing should be cut off from the eastern sub-division by a brick wall, and taken for the Reformatory for girls. The entrance to it, to be from the end of the tower projection, which projection on the ground floor will be used for official purposes, and the wing portion of the same flat for culinary purposes and for dining and sitting rooms. The first floor to be divided by brick partitions, and lath and plaster as may be subsequently required. The second floor to be used for dormitories on the south side and school room on the north. This arrangement will provide accommodation for 50 inmates.

I pointed out that it was of the utmost importance that the structure should, externally, be as free as possible from prison appearance, while possessing the solidity necessary to it. I also strongly urged the desirableness of raising the building well up, so that with a basement, if possible, of 10 feet not more than 4 feet should be under ground, and further that the towers should be ornamentally though inexpensively finished, in some way to correspond with the roof finish of the main structure.

The foregoing description of the buildings required, together with other details, was transmitted to the Public Works Department along with block drawings, which were accepted as a basis for Departmental plans and specifications.

As soon as the plans were ready, tenders were invited, and the offer of Messrs. Snarr & Son accepted for the construction of the buildings.

At the time of writing this Report the buildings are fairly well advanced, and it is to be hoped that they will be fully ready for occupation not later than the 1st of January, 1880.

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	526
Greatest number confined at any one time	43
Number of re-committals	109
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$4,052.18

Statutory inspections of this Gaol were made on the 1st May and 12th July.

On the first named day I found the Gaol and yards in admirable order, with the most scrupulous cleanliness everywhere visible. It was evident that the discipline was good and the general management of the affairs of the Gaol was satisfactory.

The bedding was said to be sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the Gaol. All the sentenced prisoners were clothed in a Prison garb. The attention of the Sheriff was, however, called to my circular of the previous January, informing him that the Government had decided to adopt uniformity in all the clothing to be used for sentenced prisoners in all the Common Gaols of the Province, both as a means of disciplinary punishment and as a precaution against escapes. I pointed out that this could only be done by having the clothing made all in one place and of a particular colour and quality of cloth, and that it had been decided to manufacture it in the Tailor's Shop of the Central Prison. The Sheriff was therefore, requested to bring the matter before the County Council and obtain consent for the purchase of a supply of the new regulation clothing, which was subsequently done.

I found that a good wood-shed had been erected in accordance with my suggestions recorded in previous minutes of inspection.

Some slight repairs were required in the cells for females and the wood-work needed painting.

Twenty-two prisoners were in confinement, comprising 16 men, 4 women, and 2 children (1 male and 1 female). Two of the number were committed as lunatics, in whose cases I gave certain directions. The majority of the remaining prisoners were under sentence for short dates and chiefly for minor offences.

I gave instructions to the Gaoler regarding the manner of keeping the Register, which did not then afford the requisite information. The Gaol Surgeon's Record Book indicated frequent visits and careful performance of duty.

My second inspection was made in the evening of the 12th of July, after the prisoners were in their cells. Ten males and three females were in custody, none of whom were lunatics.

The Gaol was again found in a most satisfactory state, both in respect to cleanliness and order. I pointed out that the condition of the vault-closet in the men's airing yard was a most serious sanitary defect, particularly during very hot weather. The offensiveness was very much aggravated by the proximity of the vault to the Gaol windows, and the confined state of the yard. If the dry earth system could be successfully carried out, as is the case in very few Gaols of the Province, the trouble would be overcome. I gave instructions for a very liberal use of disinfectants, and I also suggested to the County Engineer, who was pre-

sent at my visit, a manner in which the use of this privy could be avoided by the erection of a water-closet at a spot indicated by me.

I found that during the previous month a considerable amount of work had been done by the prisoners upon the Gaol and Court House grounds, in the way of levelling, sodding and general improvements.

An examination of the Register shewed that no less than 428 persons had been commited to the Gaol since the 1st October, 1877.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	204
Greatest number confined at any one time	29
Number of re-committals	62
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,728.36

The Belleville Gaol was first visited and inspected on the 6th March and the following minute recorded :—

"The Inspector finds every part of the Gaol as usual in excellent order and scrupulously clean and neat. The bedding is tidily made up and is reported to be sufficient for present wants. The walls surrounding the Gaol are still unpointed and are getting in a worse condition through this neglect. The Sheriff is requested to again call the attention of the County Engineer to the matter.

"The attention of the Sheriff is directed to the fact that up to the present time the Inspector has received no reply to his circular regarding the new regulation Gaol clothing. At this time many of the sentenced prisoners are not clothed in the Prison garb, and the Sheriff is requested to send in an order for a sufficient supply.

"At the time of this visit there are 22 prisoners—16 men, 6 women—in custody. Of the number, 2 are of unsound mind. One is certified to be idiotic, but must be retained in Gaol until a vacancy occurs in the Orillia Asylum. The other was only committed yesterday and had not been certified to. As he appears to be a proper case for an Asylum, an examination should take place as early as possible. Of the remaining prisoners 3 are waiting trial, 2 are committed for want of sureties, 2 for contempt of court, and the rest are under sentence.

"An examination of the books shews the Register to be very well kept, and that no punishment had been awarded since the Inspector's previous visit in September, but it appears that deprivations are not recorded. The Gaoler is instructed to enter every deprivation or punishment in future, no matter how slight."

A supply of the proper Gaol clothing was afterwards ordered by the Warden of the County.

I again inspected the Gaol on the 30th August, when there were 12 men and 8 women in custody. Eight of the men were under sentence, chiefly for minor offences, except one who had received sentence for a period of twelve months. I requested that the Gaol Surgeon might make a report on the physical condition of this man, as, if strong enough, his removal to the Central Prison would be effected. The women were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness and prostitution, save one an idiot. No complaints were received from any of the prisoners. The cells for women, of which there were only three, were each occupied by two prisoners, and two females had to sleep in the outside corridor. A lad convicted of shooting was confined in the same corridor with old and hardened offenders. I ordered his removal to a ward occupied by one prisoner who was about to be removed to the Central Prison.

The condition of the Gaol was very satisfactory. The working yard which

had been cut up while the drains were being cleaned required repairing. The pointing of the walls was going on.

I called attention to the very dark entrance to the Gaol, rendering that portion of the building unsafe and inconvenient, and to the absolute necessity for throwing the bedroom in the rear into the entrance and converting it into an office and store room. It would also be a very great improvement, if some means could be devised of lighting up the entrance to the kitchen basement.

Berlin Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	126
Greatest number confined at any one time	27
Number of re-committals	34
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,902.91

The first inspection of this Gaol was made on the 20th February. There were on that day 25 men and 1 woman in custody. Two of the former were waiting trial (1 for forgery and the other for larceny), one had been committed for want of sureties, one was under sentence to the Central Prison, and waiting removal thereto, and one had been committed as a lunatic, but he had then apparently recovered his sanity. All the other prisoners were vagrants, committed for short periods, many of them being the worst class of tramps. It is proposed to take advantage of the ex-mural Bill, and in future place these prisoners at work breaking stones, either on the streets or in an adjoining lot.

The attention of the Gaoler was called to the fact that the Register had not been balanced off to correspond with the return made to Government at the end of the previous official year.

This visit was chiefly made for the purpose of meeting the County Council, regarding the proposed addition to the Gaol and the erection of a house for the Gaoler, both of which have become absolutely necessary. I addressed the Council upon the subject and pointed out that, with the exception of corridors and cells, none of the necessary appurtenances of a Gaol existed, also that the Gaoler's family have to reside within the prison premises, which practice is not only very unsafe but in direct violation of the regulations. I further called attention to the fact that there is neither an hospital for the sick nor for lunatics; that the Gaoler has to use one of his own rooms as an office; that there is neither a store-room nor a bath room, and that for some time past six or seven prisoners have had to sleep on the floor, there being no cell accommodation for them. The Council gave every attention to the representations made, and agreed to advertise for tenders for the new building, so that the matter might be decided at the June session.

The second inspection of the Gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, of this office regarding which he made the following Report:

"Acting under your instructions I visited the Berlin Gaol on the 7th August. I found that the erection of a new house for the Gaoler and certain alterations to the Gaol are being gone on with, the contract for the same having been let out for the sum of $5,250. The works are being carried out in accordance with plans approved of by you and sanctioned by Order in Council. The Gaoler suggested some slight alterations regarding the appropriation of his present quarters for prison quarters, which suggestions will be brought before you specially.

"The Gaol throughout was neat and clean, and the air pure. The bedding was reported to be sufficient for present wants. The Gaoler was instructed to send a requisition to the Sheriff at the proper time for the extra quantity of

clothing required for the winter. The new regulation clothing for male prisoners is in use and gives satisfaction.

"The attention of the County Council was called to the delapidated state of the woodshed and to the want of a drain in the working yard, in which I noticed pools of stagnant water, causing bad smells.

"Only four prisoners, two of each sex, were in custody ; all were under sentence for drunkenness or vagrancy, and for short periods, except one female sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. No work is provided for the prisoners.

"The Register is correctly but not very neatly kept, and the Surgeon's book shows frequent visits."

BRAMPTON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	407
Greatest number confined at any one time	39
Number of re-committals	102
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,888.51

This Gaol was visited on two occasions during the year, viz., on the 29th April and 11th September. The first inspection was made by Mr. Hayes, of this office, who reported as follows :—

"I found 13 prisoners in custody (8 males, and 5 females). Of these, 8 were under sentence for vagrancy, 4 were committed as insane, and 1 was waiting trial for perjury. Of the insane, one was an idiot waiting transfer to the Orillia Asylum, two were epileptic cases. and therefore not fit subjects for a Lunatic Asylum, and in the remaining case, the papers have not been completed. No complaints were received from any of the prisoners.

"The general condition of the Gaol was fairly good, the cells and corridors were neat, clean, and well ventilated ; the kitchen was being limewashed ; a sufficient stock of bedding was reported, also a large supply of Gaol clothing in good condition, although not of the regulation pattern.

"The prisoners are kept at work cutting wood and breaking stone. The yards were pretty well kept, but the privies therein were not in a like condition.

"The dietary is supplied according to regulations.

"The books were examined, and the Register found to be not neatly kept."

I made the second inspection on the 11th September, as above stated, when there were 10 men and 4 women in custody, no less than 5 of whom were mentally defective. The idiot previously referred to was still waiting for a vacancy to occur in the Orillia Asylum. The others consisted of the two epileptics mentioned in the previous report, one of whom, as he was becoming unruly, was removed to the Toronto Asylum, the other, who was quiet, had to remain in Gaol pending a vacancy in the Orillia Asylum ; a female lunatic, recommended for removal to the London Asylum, and a man committed as insane, had not then been examined. He appeared to have recovered from the alcoholic mania he had been labouring under. Of the rest of the prisoners, seven were under sentence for short periods, one was waiting trial, and one was in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace. The Sheriff was reminded of the provisions of the Act passed by the Dominion Parliament this year regarding such prisoners.

The state of the Gaol and office was by no means what it should have been, although reasonable cleanliness prevailed, the place was very untidy-looking, and the beds were not neatly made up. In justice, however, to both Gaoler and Turnkey, it should be said that the greatest precautions are now taken to ensure the security of the prisoners, and it is not likely that the occurrences of the past, for which I had to censure those officials, will occur again. Those prisoners who were able to do any work were employed in breaking stone for the Corporation.

The dietary list was reported to be followed. The new regulation clothing had not then been supplied. I drew attention to the fact that the clothing was supplied from the Central Prison, at a lower price than it could be obtained for elsewhere, and therefore requested that the Sheriff would send a requisition for the extra quantity required during the then ensuing winter.

The Register was slovenly kept, although the necessary information was given. Certain instructions on the matter were recorded for the guidance of the Gaoler.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	290
Greatest number confined at any one time	24
Number of re-committals	131
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,264.85

Statutory inspections were made of this Gaol on the 6th February and 5th September,

On the occasion of the first visit, I found in custody 14 prisoners—12 males, 2 females, none of whom, I was glad to find, were lunatics. The most noticeable feature at this time was the great reduction in the number of vagrants in custody, as compared with previous inspections, only four of the class named being in the Gaol. This was attributable to two causes. 1st. The municipal separation of the city from the county, followed by the adoption of the practice by the Police Magistrate, of sentencing fewer tramps, and 2nd. The providing of hard labour in the shape of stone breaking, to be done by these pests of society.

No prisoners were waiting trial, and with the exception of two under sentence for larceny, all were either vagrants or offenders against municipal laws. I found that 7 male prisoners were occupying one corridor in which there were four large cells, although another corridor, also for males, was left vacant. These prisoners appeared to be all of one grade, and perhaps no classification was necessary, but I instructed the Gaoler to see that the rules in regard to this feature of Gaol discipline be carried out, without reference to the extra trouble involved by the occupation of all the corridors.

The building, except in a few places, was clean and orderly, and the bedding said to be sufficient. Iron bedsteads had been furnished to the cells for females, as recommended by me, but not to those for males.

The books were examined, the Register is very neatly kept; the Surgeon's book showed that frequent visits had been made by that official. Only one punishment had been recorded since my previous inspection.

At my second inspection I was glad to find that the number of prisoners in custody was considerably less than on the corresponding day of the previous year, and an examination of the Register showed that the number of committals, as compared with the preceding year, is also reduced. I was informed that the fines of a considerable number of prisoners, who had received sentence of imprisonment with that alternative, had been paid, so that the men might be taken into the harvest field to work. Ten prisoners, 6 men and 4 women, were in custody. One of the former was an idiot, waiting removal to the Orillia Asylum. The remaining prisoners were under sentence for drunkenness, vagrancy, etc., except one man in custody for want of sureties. Although I made the visit at 7 o'clock a.m., I found the Gaol to be in a very satisfactory state, being clean and well kept throughout. The attention of the County Council was again called to the desirableness of remedying the defects of darkness and insufficiency of space at the main entrance to the hall, and an effectual and economical way of doing this was pointed out, which I think will commend itself to the members of the Council.

I also suggested to them as worthy of consideration whether a system of hot air heating could not be introduced into the Gaol, thereby doing away with the use of so many stoves.

Both the bedding and clothing were reported to be in sufficient stock. The sanitary condition of the Gaol was good, and there was an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

I made inquiry at this visit respecting the escape of a prisoner from the Gaol, some little time previously. Details are given in a previous portion of the report.

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	269
Greatest number committed at one time	33
Number of re-committals	109
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,864.55

Inspection of this Gaol was made by me on the 8th April, when there were 20 men and 5 women in custody. One of the men had been committed as a lunatic; but the examining authorities could not agree as to his mental condition. Certain instructions were given to the Sheriff in the matter. An old woman, suffering from St. Vitus' dance, who had been formerly in custody as a lunatic, but discharged, was again in confinement, this time as a vagrant, as the County Council had refused to make other provision for her. Of the remaining persons, 21 were under sentence for such offences as vagrancy, larceny, receiving stolen goods, drunkenness, assault, keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame, &c., and two men were in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace. Two of the sentenced prisoners were in solitary confinement, according to the order of the Court. I learned that frequently the sentences of the Court were not furnished to the Gaoler as his authority for detaining prisoners. The attention of the Sheriff was called to this most serious oversight,—also to the fact that certain prisoners eligible for transfer to the Central Prison had not been reported to me. Only four of the sentenced prisoners were completely clothed in prison garb; others had on some portion of Gaol dress, and others were wearing their own clothing. In view of this, I strongly urged the necessity of procuring a supply of the new regulation clothing, which was subsequently obtained.

With the exception of cutting a few sticks of wood and keeping the Gaol clean, the prisoners were in absolute idleness.

The Gaol throughout was in a very clean and orderly state, and the beds neatly made up. The yards were in a well kept condition.

I examined the books, and gave certain instructions regarding them.

A second visit was paid by me on the 24th August. The Gaol was then in a most satisfactory condition; in fact, more so than at any previous visit.

The stock of bedding and clothing was reported sufficient.

The discipline of the Gaol was good, and reflected credit on the keeper and his subordinates.

The numbr of prisoners in custody was somewhat below the average, being 10—7 men and 3 women. All the male prisoners, with but one exception, were under sentence for vagrancy, and all were clothed in the regulation garb. The three women were each under sentence for a period of six months. One of these was the old and helpless woman previously referred to. It is very much to be regretted, in the interests of humanity, that this poor woman could not be provided with some other refuge than a Gaol.

The books were found to be correctly and neatly kept.

Cayuga Gaol.

Persons committed during year	63
Greatest number confined at any one time	10
Number of re-commitals	18
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,762.30

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 18th January and 9th July.

At the time of the first inspection there were 4 men and 1 woman in custody. The latter, committed as a vagrant, was blind; of the former, two were under sentence for assault, one for vagrancy. and one for larceny.

I found that the instructions given at my previous visit for the placing of oak doors over the non-entrance gates; the removal of stone projections at the angles of the walls, and the erection of a woodshed and closet in the yard, had all been carried out. The Gaol was, therefore, structurally in a complete state, and I recommended the payment to the County of the sum of $6,000, which had been included in the estimates as the proportion to be borne by the Government of the cost of reconstructing the Gaol.

The Gaol throughout was in excellent order, and presented a great contrast in all respects to the former delapidated and disconnected structure. The Council was requested to supply iron bedsteads, as the beds were being made up on the floor, to the injury of the bedding.

In accordance with instructions given at a previous visit, tenders for Gaol supplies were advertized for, but none had been received, owing, I presume, to the small average population of the establishment. The Gaoler was, therefore, directed to purchase the supplies in the open market at the lowest possible rates, and render an account for the same, at the cost price, to the Committee of the County Council,

The Gaol books were examined, and verbal instructions given to the Gaoler with a view to their better keeping.

At the time of the second visit, the Gaol was in admirable order. No bedsteads had then been provided, and I again requested that they should be obtained. A plentiful supply of bedding and clothing was reported.

I found that the dietary regulations were now, for the first time in this Gaol, being strictly carried out, as directed by me, and that by so doing the cost of each prisoner's daily rations had been reduced from 25 cents to about 10 cents.

At this visit only two prisoners were in custody, one charged with murder, and the other with horse-stealing; the latter received a sentence of two years in the Penitentiary on the day of my inspection. Application was made by the acting Sheriff for an extra guard for the man charged with murder, but as there were two gaol officials, and only two prisoners, I considered further precaution unnecessary, save that at night the Turnkey should sleep in close proximity to the ward where the prisoner was confined.

Chatham Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	143
Greatest number confined at any one time	22
Number of re-committals	46
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,415.17

My first inspection of the Chatham Gaol, was made on the 1st of February, 1878. There were then 19 prisoners in custody, 16 being males and 3 females. Two were waiting trial for perjury and house-breaking respectively. The rest

were under sentence for short dates—no less than 7 had been committed as vagrants. There was no work for these prisoners to do, except to cut wood.

I strongly urged upon the Council the necessity which existed for ordering a supply of the new regulation Gaol clothing, and gave various reasons to prove this. An order was subsequently sent in.

The condition of the Gaol was most satisfactory, but defects in the yard walls previously pointed out had not been remedied.

The attention of the County Council was called to the following infractions of the Gaol regulations:—

First. The allowance to the Gaoler of the fixed sum of 14 cts. per day, for the dietary of each prisoner.

Second. The allowance to the Gaoler, in addition to his salary, of $180 per annum for a Turnkey—it being left to the discretion of that officer, as to the occasions when an assistant shall be employed.

I pointed out in regard to the first infraction, that it is absolutely necessary that no Gaol official should have any pecuniary interest in that or any other branch of the prison service. I therefore requested that the practice might cease at the end of the present year, when tenders for Gaol supplies might be advertized for, and the goods furnished by contract and cooked in the prison kitchen.

Respecting the second infraction, I requested that a By-law might pass defining the salaries and perquisites of the Gaol officials, who should all be permanently employed and under the direct control of the Sheriff.

With the exception of the irregularities pointed out, and for which the Council was to blame, the management of the Gaol and the administration of its affairs, appeared to be conducted in a most satisfactory manner, and reflected credit upon the Gaoler.

The Chatham Gaol was again inspected by me on the 5th of September, and was then found in such a state as indicated attention to duty on the part of the officials and good management. The yard-walls were being pointed. The working yard required cleaning.

Fifteen men and two women were in custody—one of the latter was certified to be insane, and a warrant had issued for her removal to an Asylum; the other was evidently a case of moral insanity. Of the males, 8 were waiting trial chiefly for serious offences, and 6 were under sentence. The remaining man was sentenced to the Gaol for vagrancy, his time expired in June last, but he was still retained as owing to illness, he could not be discharged. As it appeared likely to be perminent and was affecting his mind, the Sheriff was requested to apply to the Town Council for some arrangement to be made for the man to be properly looked after. One of the male prisoners was committed for contempt of a Coroner's Court, and was sentenced to imprisonment until delivered *by course of law*, which to say the least, whether legal or not, was decidedly vague. Upon being questioned, the man expressed his willingness to give evidence, which assent I at once communicated to the Coroner. The case of a man who appeared to have been admitted to bail in an irregular manner was brought before the Hon. the Attorney-General.

I found that a successor had been appointed to the late Gaol Surgeon, and was receiving $150 per annum, and had to furnish his own medicines. As this condition vests the Gaol Surgeon with a pecuniary interest in his treatment of the prisoners, I stated that the Government could not sanction it, and directed the Sheriff to bring the matter before the County Council, with a view to a different and proper arrangement being made.

Regarding the infractions of the regulations pointed out in my previous minutes, I found that the Gaoler still retained an interest in the Gaol dietaries, but was informed that the Council intended to make other arrangements at the

next meeting. I was further advised that a By-law had passed defining the salaries of the Gaoler and Turnkey.

One of the sentenced prisoners was found dressed in his ordinary clothing. The Gaoler was instructed to strictly enforce the regulations in this respect.

COBOURG GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	188
Greatest number confined at any one time	29
Number of re-committals	51
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$4,043.30

Statutory inspections were made of the Cobourg Gaol on the 6th March and 14th May, also on the 30th August.

On the first occasion 24 prisoners were found in Gaol. Of the number, 21 were men and 3 women, of these 1 was committed as a lunatic, 6 were waiting trial, chiefly for very serious offences, 1 had been committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery, and 16 were under sentence for various periods. The man committed as insane was to all appearances restored to a sound state of mind, and it was therefore recommended that his discharge, under the provisions of the Act, should take place.

The Register was examined and found to be very neatly kept, although not properly closed up at the end of the official year—verbal instructions were given regarding the matter. Rather frequent punishments were recorded.

The bedding was reported to be sufficient for the present wants. The Sheriff was requested to carry out certain instructions requiring the new regulation clothing, of which none had then been ordered, although a supply was afterwards obtained.

The structural condition of the Gaol remained the same as at my previous visit, no steps having been taken to remedy the defects brought to notice in my inspection minutes. I therefore requested that the Council of the United Counties would appoint a special committee to confer with me, under the provisions of the Inspection Act, and endeavour to devise a scheme to overcome the present deficiencies.

On the 14th May, when I visited this Gaol, I was accompanied by the members of the Gaol Committee, and I inspected it for the purpose of more minutely examining the interior construction and arrangement of the Gaol, and with a view to devising some means of overcoming the existing structural defects and deficiencies which have been so frequently referred to by me. These defects may be enumerated as follows :

1st. The general unfitness of the basement corridors for the confinement of prisoners, owing to their dampness, darkness and want of ventilation.

2nd. The insufficient accommodation for effecting a proper classification of female prisoners.

3rd. The want of a proper and economical system of heating.

To remedy these defects, I stated to the Committee that it will be needful to abandon the basement corridors so far as using them for the purpose of continuous confinement of prisoners, and to provide an equal amount of corridor and cell accommodation above, and of a better character. I pointed out at some length the best way of providing the required accommodation, and requested that the Committee would employ an architect to make a sketch plan of the alterations I had suggested, and to estimate the cost of carrying them out, so that the matter might be brought before the Council at the June Session. Regarding the heating, I recommended that a furnace be placed in each of the basement corridors where

desired, with pipes leading to all parts of the Gaol. The rest of the space in the basement could be used for laundry and store-room purposes, except when the other portions of the Gaol were overcrowded, in which case the north corridor could be used for the lowest class of prisoners.

On the 25th July last, I was informed by the County Clerk that the Council after consideration of the plans of the alterations, recommended by me, and the estimated cost of the same, had deemed it advisable, in consequence of a movement on the part of the Junior County, with a view to separation, to hold the matter over until the December Session of the Council. The County Clerk added that he thought arrangements could be made to carry out my suggestions regarding the heating arrangements before that time, if I considered it practicable. To this I replied that I would prefer to have the whole of the works indicated by me, proceeded with simultaneously, and that unless the Council were prepared to do this, the question of improving the heating of the Gaol had also better remain in abeyance.

I made a third visit to the Gaol on the 30th August, at 9 o'clock at night, when the prisoners were locked up in the cells. The air in the upper wards was fairly pure, but in the basements were very close and bad smelling. Every visit brings out something new to shew the necessity for abandoning the basement as a place of confinement.

The condition of the upper wards was in the highest degree satisfactory, but in the basement it was only fair. All the walls and ceilings were badly in want of white-washing, as they had not been touched for over a year.

Fifteen prisoners were in custody, two of whom being of unsound mind. These were removed to an Asylum a short time after the date of my visit.

Cornwall Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	98
Greatest number confined at any one time	9
Number of re-committals	24
Total Cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,592.10

I made a statutory inspection of the Cornwall Gaol on the 9th April, finding it then in a fair state of order and cleanliness. I condemned the practice of allowing the cell buckets to remain in the corridors, during the day, and instructed the Gaoler to have them removed to the yard every morning.

Some of the sentenced prisoners had on ordinary clothing. Its removal into store and the substitution of prison garb was ordered. The bedding was reported to be hardly sufficient in supply.

I found that nothing had been done towards raising the yard wall and enclosing the Turnkey's yard, which is in common with the gaol-yard. The levelling of the airing yard was recommended.

At the time of this visit 5 men and 1 woman were in custody. One of the men had been committed on the 28th March as a lunatic, but as some difficulty attended the decision of his case, he was still undergoing observation by the physicians. The remaining prisoners, excepting one waiting trial, were under sentence.

I made my second inspection on the 24th August when there were only three prisoners found in confinement, 2 males and 1 female. The two former were under sentence for larceny and the latter had been committed as a lunatic, but had not been certified to be insane. When I saw her she appeared to have got over her trouble.

The various books on examination were found to give the requisite information.

The Gaol was fairly clean and well kept, the walls required lime whitening The airing yard was in good condition, but the wood yard required cleaning. I requested the Sheriff to again bring to the notice of the County Council the importance of erecting a high board fence to divide the Turnkey's yard from the one used for prison purposes.

GODERICH GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	145
Greatest number committed at any one time	26
Number of re-committals	45
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,110.05

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 21st February and 8th August. At the first there were nineteen men and three women in custody. Two of the females were insane, and as one was a proper subject for Asylum treatment, her removal to the London Asylum was recommended; the other was idiotic and therefore only fitted for admission to the Asylum for Idiots, but as there were no vacancies in that institution she was allowed to remain in Gaol. In addition, the Gaoler reported that a man committed for an assault, had been insane since his confinement. As the case was a very urgent one, I expressed surprise that the papers required under the statute had not been made out and requested the Sheriff to give the matter immediate attention. Of the remaining prisoners, three were waiting trial, one was committed for contempt of court, and the rest were under sentence for vagrancy or larceny. Some of the sentenced prisoners were not dressed in Gaol clothing, and upon making enquiry I found that although a sufficient supply had been reported to be in stock, such was not really the case. The Sheriff was requested to bring the matter before the County Council with a view to an order being given for a requisite nnmber of suits of the new regulation garb

The commitments to this Gaol have largely increased during the past two years, and the number of prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit entirely overcrowded the Gaol, rendering classification impossible, as the Gaol only contains 12 cells, three of which were occupied by females, leaving but 9 cells for 19 male prisoners. Owing to this, the very unsafe practice of placing men in an associated room at night had been followed for some time. As such a state of things could not be permitted to go unnoticed, I called the attention of the County Council to the matter, pointed out in what way the Gaol could be enlarged, and made a requisition upon them, under the terms of the Inspection Act, to appoint a special committee to confer with me on the subject. At the meeting of the Council in June, the matter was brought up, and as I was not able to be present, the Council decided to postpone consideration of it until their December session; although I had fully explained in writing what was required.

At the visit in question, I found that a large quantity of ammunition belonging to the County Battalion was stored in the upper part of the Gaol building. I requested the Sheriff to have it removed.

Acting under my instructions Mr. Hayes made the second inspection of the Goderich Gaol on the 8th August. He reported it to be then in generally good order, and clean and neat, that he had given instructions for some white-washing to be done where required, and also for the plaster in one of the cells to be repaired. He found 6 male prisoners in custody, of whom two were waiting trial for forgery and rape respectively, and four were under sentence for drunkenness, vagrancy, etc. One girl, an idiot, waiting removal to the Asylum was also in confinement. The prisoners made no complaints. No work was provided for them to do. Mr. Hayes found the books to be neatly kept, and he was informed that the ammunition formerly stored in the Gaol building had been removed.

GUELPH GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	185
Greatest number confined at any one time	43
Number of re-committals	28
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,066.93

I made my first visit to the Guelph Gaol on the 20th February. With the exception of one corridor where a very filthy lunatic was confined, the Gaol was as clean and orderly as its over crowded state would admit of. There was a good supply of clothing, but not of the new regulation pattern. I pointed out that before any prisoners could be worked beyond the Gaol walls, the rule in this matter would have to be complied with.

I found in custody 27 prisoners, 8 of whom were sentenced criminals, 1 was committed for contempt of court, 1 for want of sureties, 1 as a lunatic, and all the rest were vagrants, chiefly able bodied men, each of whom should have been made to break a toise of stone a week on the streets of Guelph. I strongly recommended the Council to take advantage of the provisions of the Ex-mural Labour Bill, as soon as it became law, and work these prisoners, many of whom were incorrigible tramps, upon the streets.

It appeared that although the insane man had been committed on the 15th December, and since then had been most violent and destructive and filthy in his habits, yet the papers required under the Act had not been completed up to the time of my visit, a period of over two months from the day of committal. The Sheriff was requested to explain, for the information of the Government, the cause of delay.

Complaint was made by one of the prisoners that as he had been compelled to work with his own boots on, and they were worn out and he would be discharged barefooted, I reminded the authorities that all the clothing of sentenced prisoners should be removed and a Gaol suit substituted, and that had this been done no complaint could have been made. I gave instructions for the man to be furnished with a pair of brogans.

The increase in the number of commitments to the Gaol convinced the County Council that more accomodation was necessary, and therefore they had plans prepared for the construction of some additional cells and certain domestic offices much required. These plans were approved of by me and sanctioned by Order in Council.

My second inspection was made on the 12th September when I was much surprised to find that the carrying out of the works above referred to had not been commenced. It is true the number of commitments during the few preceding months had been greatly reduced, but from the experience of the previous winter, it is not likely such reduction will continue, and then the Gaol will be overcrowded. I expressed a hope that the County Council would not delay proceeding with the work.

Only six prisoners, all males, were in custody. One of them complained that the Turnkey was always insulting him, but from the demeanour of the complainant and from what I saw of him, it was very evident that his conduct was of a most provoking character.

The Gaol and its surroundings were found very clean and neat and although the visit was made at a very early hour in the morning the work was all done and the air pure.

The bedding was in sufficient supply, and the sentenced prisoners were clothed in a prison garb, but not of the regulation pattern.

The food is furnished by contract and the dietary regulations are enforced. The books were found to be neatly kept.

HAMILTON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	10,036
Greatest number confined at any one time	107
Number of re-committals	560
Total cost of maintaining gaol	$6,275.00

Statutory inspections of the above named Gaol were made on the 16th January and 24th July.

On the first occasion the following report was made by me :—

"I found the Gaol in admirable order and as clean and neat as it is possible to keep such an institution. The bedding was most tidy and reported to be ample for the utmost requirements. The yards were particularly well kept, indeed the general condition of the Gaol indicated excellent management on the part of the Gaoler and his staff.

"71 prisoners, 40 men, 31 women, were in custody. Of the former 37 were under sentence, of the latter 28, 4 prisoners were on remand, 1 was waiting trial, and 1 woman was of unsound mind, and as she was a proper case for treatment, her transfer to an asylum will be at once recommended.

"The most commendable feature in the management of this Gaol is the employment of all sentenced prisoners both male and female. The men were breaking stones, and the women knitting, sewing etc. If this practice were universally adopted in all the Common Gaols of the Province, no matter whether the labour produced a revenue or not, so long as it is reasonably hard and continuous, a very appreciable reduction would soon be apparent in the number of commitments, especially of the vagrant and drunken classes.

"No complaints were made by any of the prisoners, of whom only two were sick.

"The dietary regulations are pretty well adhered to, so far as the quality and nature of the food are concerned, although the various classes of dietaries are not served.

"The books were examined and found to be properly and neatly kept."

At the time of my second visit there were 23 men and 26 women in confinement. Of these 6 were waiting trial (1 for murder and the others for serious offences). All the rest of the prisoners were undergoing short periods of imprisonment. A good many of the men had been committed for vagrancy and were either maimed or halt, and otherwise unfit for hard labour. One of the women was ill in bed, and one of the male prisoners waiting trial, broke his leg about two hours before my arrival.

The Gaol throughout was most scrupulously clean, the walls were well limewashed and the air was pure and sweet. I observed that the cement on the basement floors was very much broken, in fact all the floors of this kind in the Gaol have turned out to be a complete failure and must be very shortly replaced by an oak or some other substantial floor.

The clothing for the prisoners was in good supply, but not of the proper regulation pattern. As a fresh stock would be required for winter, I recommended the Gaol Committee to send in a requisition for thirty or forty suits to be manufactured at the Central Prison.

It was noticed that some of the locks were out of order—the Gaoler was instructed to report this to the Sheriff, so that the necessary repairs might be made.

The attention of the Gaol Surgeon was called to the fact that during the month of July he had not paid the regulation number of visits to the Gaol, and although there were cases of sickness in the Gaol, he had not attended for some days.

KINGSTON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	315
Greatest number confined at any one time	60
Number of re-committals	54
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$4,828.64

My first inspection of the Kingston Gaol was made on the 22nd March, on which day there were 52 prisoners in custody, comprising 30 men, 18 women and 4 children. Three of the males were mentally defective. One, an idiot, was waiting for a vacancy to occur in the Idiot Asylum, another, whatever may have been his condition mentally at the time of examination or committal, was to all appearances restored to a sound mind, although I should judge he never possessed a strong intellect. The third was labouring under very decided delusions and his removal to an Asylum was recommended. With the exception of a man committed for want of sureties, all the rest of the prisoners were under sentence of drunkenness, vagrancy and larceny.

The prisoners were said to be kept at work as much as possible. At the time of my visit 11 were breaking stone, 7 were engaged in carpentering work and jobbing, besides the men and women engaged in domestic work inside the Gaol.

The condition of the Gaol was, as usual, worthy of all commendation, every part of it being scrupulously clean.

The large number of stoves used in the heating of the Gaol would point to the desirableness of providing furnaces which would not only be conducive to economy but to more effective heating.

The various books of record were examined. The punishment book contained entries of 28 punishments since September last, generally of a trifling character.

I held at this visit an investigation into certain alleged irregularities in the management of the Gaol, the result of which was reported to the Government.

My second inspection was made on the 17th May, for the purpose of holding an investigation into the escape of a prisoner from the Gaol on the 9th April. Details of this are given in a previous portion of the report under the general heading of escapes.

At the time of this visit there were 31 prisoners in custody, of whom 16 were men, 14 women and 1 was a child. One of the males was certified to be insane; as it was clear his insanity was of a senile character, and that consequently he was not an urgent case for asylum treatment he was allowed to remain in Gaol.

The Gaol was found in its usual excellent condition.

When making my first inspection I called attention to the want of proper Gaol clothing, and requested that a supply might be ordered from the Central Prison. The County Council subsequently authorized this being done, and 30 suits were supplied.

L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	31
Greatest number confined at any one time	8
Number of re-committals	2
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,383.88

This Gaol was inspected on the 27th August by me, I found it in good order and reasonably clean in every part. The yards and general surroundings were well kept.

Only one person was in confinement—a young man subject to epileptic fits and certified to be idiotic. It was a matter for regret that there was no bed for him in the Asylum for Idiots. Since the commencement of the official year on the 1st October, 1877, only 28 commitments have been made to the L'Orignal Gaol—a few for serious offences. Owing to this no Turnkey is on the prison staff, and since Dr. Stevenson removed from the town, in December last, no Gaol Surgeon has been appointed to take his place. I instructed the Sheriff to see that, in the event of sickness, medical attendance be promptly obtained, and if the number and nature of the commitments warranted it, to employ a temporary Turnkey,

The books upon examination were found to be properly kept.

LINDSAY GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	116
Greatest number confined at any one time	17
Number of re-committals	16
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,749.19

Inspections were made of the above named Gaol on the 8th March and 20th June. The first visit was made by me, when the Gaol throughout was admirably clean and well kept. Very commendable energy was shown in endeavouring to keep the prisoners at work.

I found the following prisoners in custody, viz: one man waiting trial for murder; two men under sentence for larceny, and two for vagrancy; four women under sentence for keeping and frequenting a house of ill-fame, and one for assault. They were all seen, and had no complaint to make.

I drew the attention of the Council to the below mentioned structural defects in this Gaol, which should be remedied as soon as possible:—

1st. The want of another kitchen, as the present one is used in common for the Gaoler's wants and the Gaol cooking.

2nd. The lack for proper bath room for prisoners.

From the amount of space available, it seems to me that these defects could be easily remedied.

The books were examined, and the Gaoler given certain instructions regarding the mode of keeping them.

I condemned the practice of allowing the Gaol Surgeon $80 per annum, out of which he had to furnish the medicines required, inasmuch as no Gaol officer should have any pecuniary interest in the Gaol supplies or conduct of Gaol affairs other than the receipt of a stated salary. I therefore suggested that the Surgeon's remuneration remain unchanged, but that in future he should enter any prescriptions he may have to make in a book kept for the purpose, and that the Gaoler should obtain the medicines, and render an account for the same to the County.

The second visit was made by Mr. Hayes, acting under my instructions. He reported as under:—

"I visited and inspected the Lindsay Gaol, as instructed by you, on the evening of the 20th June. I went through the premises with the Turnkey as the Gaoler was absent.

"Nine prisoners (seven men and two women) were in custody. Six of the males were under sentence for minor offences and short dates, and the seventh was awaiting trial. The two women had each received a sentence of six months imprisonment for keeping a house of ill-fame. One of the sentenced men was not

dressed in Gaol clothing. The Turnkey was instructed to immediately repair this breach of the regulations, and the Sheriff was requested to give orders that when a prisoner has received sentence and is brought to the Gaol, he shall be at once clothed in the proper garb. The new regulation clothing is in use in this Gaol. It was stated that the male prisoners are (and were all through the winter and spring,) kept at work breaking stone, which has had the effect of decreasing the number of commitments of vagrants and tramps.

"The Gaol and yards were in good order, the former being neat and clean throughout.

"I was informed that your last minutes of inspection, in which you called attention to the want of a Gaol kitchen and bath-room, have just been laid before the County Council, and that the Warden of the County had been directed to write you on the subject.

"The books were examined. No visit had been recorded by the Surgeon since the 14th June, and the Turnkey stated that, except on very few occasions, the official in question only comes to the Gaol when sent for."

LONDON GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	862
Greatest number confined at any one time	72
Number of re-committals	355
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$6,917.50

I visited this Gaol on the 8th February, more particularly for the purpose of inspecting the structural additions and alterations in progress. The work generally was being done in a satisfactory way, considering its patch work character. I pointed out, however, a few things absolutely necessary to be done before the reconstructed Gaol could be accepted under the provisions of the Inspection Act.

I found 42 prisoners in custody (31 men, four boys, and 7 women). One of the females was a lunatic, and her removal to an Asylum was recommended. Four of the remaining prisoners were waiting trial, 3 were on remand, and all the rest were under sentence, chiefly for vagrancy and drunkenness.

On the 5th June I again inspected the Gaol and made a special examination of the works previously referred to, with a view to the acceptance of the reconstructed Gaol under the provisions of the Inspection Act. Having regard to the fact that the additions and alterations have been largely of the nature of repairs to old work, they are reasonably solid and substantial, and they render the internal arrangements of the Gaol vastly superior to what they were in the past. The recommendations made by me, at my two previous inspections, had been carried out, but I found it would be necessary to do one or two more little things to ensure greater safety. Seeing that when these were done, the Gaol would be as complete as it could be made by only following a plan of reconstruction, I accepted it as the Common Gaol of the County of Middlesex. Inasmuch as statutory aid has already been granted to the County of Middlesex on two occasions to the total extent of $3,663.53, towards the cost of additions to the London Gaol, the County is now only entitled to receive from the Government an amount sufficient to make up the sum of $6,000, the maximum which can be granted on account of Gaol repairs, under the powers of the Act. I have therefore recommended that the sum of $2,336.47 be included in the estimates of next year in favour of the County of Middlesex.

On the occasion of my second inspection, 45 men and 7 women were in custody; 16 of the number were awaiting trial; 2 were insane; 1 was in confinement for want of sureties, and 47 were under sentence for various offences, chiefly

of a trifling character. The two lunatics were shortly after removed to the London Asylum. As there are only 39 cells for males in the London Gaol, it follows that on the day of my visit there was not accommodation for 15 of the men in custody—of course if this state of things be abnormal, further reference need not be made to it, but it is to be feared that there is not sufficient room in the Gaol for male prisoners. A few of the men were at work breaking stone. No less than six of the women were under sentence for long periods, and were proper subjects for a Reformatory for females. A considerable number of the prisoners were dressed in their own clothing. Orders were given for all sentenced prisoners to be clothed in prison garb as soon as received into the Gaol.

The books were examined and instructions given regarding the method of keeping them,

A third inspection of the Gaol was made on the 5th September, for the purpose .of ascertaining whether the works I had previously pointed out as being necessary had been done. I found that they had all been carried out, and that the Gaol was therefore in as good order as it is possible for a reconstructed building to be, especially when the original design thereof was defective. I noticed in passing through that a number of the locks were in a defective condition, and requested the County Council to have them put in order. I condemned the old working yard, as it was in an unsafe condition, and as a new one had been provided, and stated that if required to be used, prisoners could only be taken into it on the conditions laid down in the by-laws regulating extra mural labour.

There were 45 prisoners in custody, four of whem were insane. Nearly all the remainder were under sentence for short periods.

The Gaol was in a fair state, but required whitewashing. The Gaoler was instructed to have the work done at once. The working yard also required cleaning and levelling. The removal therefrom of certain articles which might be used to assist in escapes was ordered.

Milton Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	44
Greatest number confined at any one time	15
Number of re-committals	2
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1154.22

The first annual inspection of the County of Halton Gaol was made on the 27th February, more particularly for the purpose of examining the new structure with a view to its acceptance as the County Gaol. I found all the works to be of a most solid and substantial character. I pointed out to the Warden of the County and the contractor, who were with me, that a few minor additions had still to be made. The Warden at once gave orders for their being proceeded with. I also called attention to the want of a proper Gaol kitchen. I informed the Warden that with this protest the Gaol would be accepted, and upon the condition that if a kitchen structure be found absolutely necessary, one shall be erected. In the meantime, I gave authority for the use of one of the female corridors for kitchen purposes, as in all likelihood there will he but few women prisoners. I recommended the acceptance of the new structure; the cancellation of the proclamation authorising the temporary use of the Brampton Gaol by the County of Halton, and also the issue of a warrant to the Treasurer of the county for the sum of $6,000. being the amount due from the Province under the Inspection Act, towards the cost of the new Gaol structure.

I again inspected the Gaol on the 19th April, when I found six prisoners in

custody, and I was informed that since the opening of the new Gaol, as many as 15 persons have been in confinement at one time.

Most of the work specified as requisite to be done, in my previous minutes, had been carried out, and the others were in progress. The Gaol itself was in excellent order and tidily kept.

It was recommended thot a partition be put up in the front entrance, so as to entirely separate the Gaol from the Court House.

NAPANEE GAOL.

Prisonners committed during year	51
Greatest number confined at any one time	17
Number of re-committals	10
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$864.92

This Gaol was inspected twice during the official year. The first visit was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported as follows :—

"I have the honour to report that acting under your instructions, I have visited and inspected the Napanee Gaol on the 25th March, and then found 10 persons in custody, viz.: 5 males, 3 females and 2 young children. All these prisoners with the exception of two of the males were under sentence for vagrancy, the exceptions were an idiot, whose removal to the Asylum cannot be effected owing to the want of room in that Institution, and a man convicted of bigamy and waiting sentence.

"The condition of the Gaol was very good, every part being neat and clean. The bedding was fairly tidy and reported to be in sufficient quantity. As stock of Gaol clothing had been purchased just before the reception of your circular on the subject of the new regulation uniform, therefore it is not proposed to obtain a supply of it.

"The attention of the County Council was called to the recommendation made by you for the erection of a wood-shed, the want of which is much felt. I also brought to the notice of that body the contiguity of the unemptied vault of a now unused privy to the well from which the Gaol water supply is drawn, and recommended that the vault be cleaned out at once so as to avoid further risk of contamination.

"The Gaoler was absent at the time of my visit, but a memorandum was handed to me of certain points on which he required your instructions. This was submitted to you and the queries answered.

"The books were examined, the Register is neatly kept, but had not been balanced off at the end of the last official year. The Gaoler was instructed to do this."

I made the second inspection of this Gaol on the 29th August, finding it as usual to be thoroughly clean and well kept in all its wards, cells, &c. The yards were also in good order, and proper discipline and management seemed to pervade everywhere.

As a few more suits of clothing would be required before the winter set in, the Sheriff was instructed to see that an order was sent for the necessary quantity of the regulation dress.

I was glad to observe that the privy, to which the Gaol Surgeon had called my attention to as being likely to pollute the well water, had been removed.

Only four prisoners were found in custody, one being the idiot above referred to, and for whom no vacancy in the Idiot Asylum had occurred.

OTTAWA GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	765
Greatest number confined at any one time	62
Number of re-committals	156
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$6,500.12

Inspections were made by me of this Gaol on the 6th April and 26th August. On the first occasion the various corridors, cells and departments of the Gaol were found in a most satisfactory state, both in respect to cleanliness and order; and in fact the condition of the Gaol throughout was deserving of much commendation; which I the more readily accorded, as I, on some former occasions, have had to speak in different terms as regards its state. Some painting done since my previous visit had very much improved the appearance of the interior of the building. The yards were in a very orderly state; but so long as quarrying operations are carried on in the working yard, great neatness cannot be expected.

There were 30 males and 20 females prisoners in custody, of which number 45 were under sentence for various offences and chiefly for short periods; 2 were waiting trial, 1 was on remand, and 2 (both females) had been committed as insane. One of these latter being a most urgent case was at once removed to Kingston Asylum; the other had not then been certified to be a lunatic, indeed she appeared to be quite sane, although of not very strong intellect; she was subsequently discharged. Two young lads, sentenced for larceny, were found among the adult prisoners, many of whom were hardened offenders. The Gaoler was requested to keep them separate and they were immediately removed to another ward. Owing to the difficulty experienced in selling broken stone and the goods knitted by the women, the means of furnishing continuous employment for the prisoners is somewhat precarious. Having regard, however, to the moral benefits likely to be derived from regular labour, I expressed a hope that the Council would not look entirely to the pecuniary, but would even accept a slight loss in keeping prisoners employed

The supply of bedding was said to be sufficient. The attention of the Sheriff was called to my circular intimating the decision of the Government to have all sentenced prisoners in the Common Gaols of the Province, clothed in an uniform garb, and he was requested to consult with the Council and obtain authority to send a requisition for the necessary quantity.

The Gaoler was directed to see that at the close of each official year, the Register is entered up and balanced off to correspond with the returns then made to Government. The punishment book showed that 29 punishments had been awarded since the preceding 1st October. They were all within the regulations and appear to have been necessary. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to record all visits paid to the Gaol, whether prescriptions were given or not.

At my second visit, I found the names of 51 prisoners entered in the Register, six of whom were absent at the Police Court, and 45 were seen in custody. Eighteen of the prisoners were females. An unusually large number of women have been committed to the Gaol during the year; a large number for prostitution, drunkenness, and kindred offences. This shows pretty conclusively the necessity which existed for the Reformatory for females, which the Government has now decided to establish. The male prisoners were all kept employed, chiefly at breaking stone. It was very satisfactory to note, that both the County authorities and Gaol officials were using all means to render the hard labour sentence a *fact* instead of a *farce*, and that although little or no money is made by the prison labour, their efforts do not relax. The incorrigible prisoner, Margaret Doherty, referred to in previous reports, was again in custody, and

required, in order that discipline might be maintained, special provision to be made to keep her separate from the other women. The case of another female also attracted my notice. She had been committed as a vagrant, but was evidently weak-minded, being dirty and destructive in her habits. She appeared to be a proper subject for lodgment in one of the City Refuges.

The Gaol was found in a thoroughly clean and well-ordered condition, with evidences of good discipline and adherence to regulations everywhere apparent. The walls required whitewashing, which the Gaoler stated would be done at once.

The sentenced prisoners were all clothed in a prison garb, but it was of every variety of style, and, in some cases, rather ragged. The Sheriff was requested to send in a requisition for 30 or 40 suits of the regulation pattern; this was done the next day, and the clothing supplied.

The outside windows overlooking the men's working-yard had been much improved by the placing of bars in the inside to keep the female prisoners from sitting on the sills and communicating with the men. It is to be hoped that similar guards will be placed on the windows facing the Court House.

Owen Sound Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	126
Greatest number confined at any one time	35
Number of re-committals	38
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,645.35

Following my instructions, Mr. Hayes made an inspection of this Gaol on the 18th of April, and reported to me as follows:—

"I found the interior of the Gaol, although fairly clean, to be in an untidy condition generally; a lack of neatness and order being very apparent. The bedding was reported to be in sufficient quantity, and a supply of the regulation clothing had been ordered from the Central Prison. The recommendation made by you at previous inspections, for the heating of this Gaol, by one furnace, has not been acted upon, and some six or seven stoves are still in use. I would call your attention to a suggestion made by the Gaoler, that the large cells in the north corridor, second flat, should be slightly altered, and used as a ward for women. The locks on the doors leading into the working and airing yards and to the entrance of the Gaol, are of a common pattern of case lock, and could be easily picked or smashed. It was recommended for the consideration of the County Council that Chubb locks, with good wrought iron cases, be substituted.

"The yards were in good order. Stone breaking, at which 10 male prisoners were employed, was going on in the working yard.

"There were 21 prisoners (20 male and 1 female) in confinement. Nineteen were under sentence, 1 was on remand, and 1 was in custody in default of payment of fine. The sentenced prisoners were chiefly in for short periods, and had been convicted of minor offences—one was waiting transfer to the Central Prison. Two of the males were boys, aged 5 and 11 respectively, committed for vagrancy, and the woman had a child in her arms. I noticed that these two boys were running about the working yard, where the adult prisoners were engaged in breaking stone. I pointed out that it was a pity to allow these young lads to mix with the other prisoners, and incur the risk of serious contamination. A child of the Turnkey's was also in the same yard.

"An examination was made of the books. The Register was pretty well kept, but had not been balanced at the end of the previous official year. The Gaoler was instructed to do so at once. No visit had been paid by the Gaol Sur-

geon since the 14th of April, although several of the prisoners were suffering from sore legs, colds, &c."

PEMBROKE GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	65
Greatest number confined at any one time	21
Number of re-committals	21
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1.670.00

Inspections of the above named Gaol were made by me on the 7th April and 29th August.

On the occasion of the first visit, I found in custody 9 men and 5 women. One of the latter was a lunatic, and although not likely to be benefited by asylum treatment, her removal was recommended to the Kingston Asylum, as she appeared to be in a worse mental state than when I had previously seen her. Three of the inmates were deaf mutes, all members of a family living in Allumette Island, in the Province of Quebec. These persons had been taken off the street in Pembroke, and committed for vagrancy. With one exception, they were fast approaching a state of imbecility, and if allowed to remain in the Province of Ontario, would soon become a charge thereupon. I therefore directed that they should be returned to Quebec as soon as their sentences expired. Of the remaining prisoners, 7 were in custody as vagrants, many of them being old and helpless, 3 men were waiting trial (2 for arson and 1 for murder). All the prisoners were seen and conversed with. One prisoner complained that he had not seen the Gaol Surgeon for four weeks, although he was not in good health. An examination of the record and enquiry proved that the complaint was well grounded. The Gaol Surgeon was therefore requested to comply with the provisions of the By-laws, requiring him to see every prisoner "at least once a week or oftener, if necessary," and he was also reminded that in his official capacity he is charged with the oversight of the sanitary condition of the Gaol, necessitating frequent visits.

The prisoner charged with murder complained that the Gaol Surgeon unduly pressed him to confess to the crime he was committed for, and otherwise interfered with the rights he possessed as a prisoner. To some extent these statements were corroborated by the Gaoler. The Sheriff was requested to take steps to guard against repetition of this conduct, warning all the Gaol officials against such practices.

The condition of the Gaol in respect to cleanliness, order and general management, was highly satisfactory.

My second inspection was made at 6 A.M. on the 29th August, and notwithstanding the early hour, all corridors, cells and rooms were found in most admirable order, and in the very highest state of cleanliness; the beds were neatly made up and the air was pure and wholesome. The floors had just received a coat of oil and the walls were well lime-washed.

There were 8 prisoners in custody, viz.:—6 men and 2 women, the latter being two of the vagrant deaf mutes before referred to. The matron stated that they were very useful in the domestic department of the Gaol. Of the 6 males, 2 were old vagrants, 1, an Indian, was waiting trial for murder, 2 were under sentence for drunkenness, and 1 for larceny.

The sentenced prisoners were clothed in a prison dress, but not of the regulation pattern. The Sheriff was requested to see that when an additional stock of clothing was required, it was ordered from the Central Prison.

Breaking stone and picking oakum were the employments carried on to a small extent.

The Gaoler reported that the dietary regulations were strictly adhered to,

resulting in the reduction of the daily cost of each prisoner to about 10 cents per capita.

A store-room for supplies and gaol furnishings being much required, the Sheriff was requested to obtain from the County about two thousand feet of lumber, for building the same. The work to be done by prison-labour.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING GAOL.—THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

Prisoners committed during year	180
Greatest number confined at any one time	18
Number of re-committals	57
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,516.06

I made an inspection of this Gaol on the 8th August, when I was accompanied by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Laird, who had just been appointed in the place of Mr. Van Norman, deceased. I found 11 male prisoners in custody, 6 of the number were waiting trial (3 for infraction of the liquor laws, 1 for bigamy, 1 for arson, and one for robbery), 4 were under sentence for drunkenness and the remaining prisoner had been in custody for nearly two years. He was originally committed as a lunatic; but as he had not been found to be insane by the examining authorities, and was then only subject to occasional epileptic fits, the Stipendiary Magistrate was instructed to discharge him. The prisoners were all seen and none of them made complaint. At the time of my visit no work was going on. The Stipendiary Magistrate was requested to find employment for the prisoners if possible, in cleaning up and ornamenting the grounds surrounding the Public Buildings. No women were in custody on the day of my inspection, but it appeared that 13 had been committed during the year; nearly all for prostitution and drunkenness.

The Gaol throughout was in excellent order, everything being neat and clean. The board fences recommended at my last inspection had been erected. I gave instruction for certain minor works to be done with a view to giving extra security to the premises.

I found that the bedding was made up on the floor much to its injury. To overcome this twelve iron bedsteads have been sent up to the Gaol.

The locks on the outside doors being merely common padlocks, they have been replaced by three locks of a proper pattern.

The Gaoler was given some verbal instructions regarding the manner in which the Gaol books should be kept, as although neat, they did not afford all the requisite information.

The Stipendiary Magistrate was requested to furnish a book in which the Gaol Surgeon was requested to enter the date of his visits and to record any instructions he might have occasion to give, respecting either the prisoners or the sanitary condition of the Gaol, and the Gaoler was instructed not to act on any verbal orders given by the Surgeon in future. No dietary book was kept and therefore there was no proper check on the food consumption. The Stipendiary Magistrate was instructed to have one opened.

The staff of this Gaol now consists of a Gaoler, Turnkey, and Matron, the same as in the ordinary Gaols of the Province. All these officials seemed capable and efficient persons.

PERTH GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	63
Greatest number confined at any one time	17
Number of re-committals	21
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,055.63

I made a statutory inspection of this Gaol on the 28th August when I found it in the highest condition of order and cleanliness. The yards were particularly well kept, the bedding and clothing was reported to be sufficient and the air throughout the building was good.

The general management of the affairs of the Gaol appeared to be all that could be desired. Since my previous visit, a new matron had been appointed, who seemed well fitted for the office.

No criminals were in custody, but there were in confinement 4 vagrants, 1 man in default of bail, and 2 insane women.

The Gaol records were found to be correctly kept.

The walls had not been pointed as recommended by me. The Sheriff was requested to direct the attention of the County Council to the matter.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	97
Greatest number confined at any one time	15
Number of re-committals	40
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,142.70

This Gaol was visited by me on the 8th March. There were then in custody 7 men and 4 women, 2 of the former and all the latter being vagrants, three of the women were confirmed prostitutes, whose detention for a long period in a Reformatory for females would have been both in the interests of society and themselves. Three men were waiting trial upon a charge of rape and two were under sentence. It was submitted to me, whether prisoners waiting trial should be allowed to see their legal advisers beyond the hearing of Gaol officials, even though it were suspected that there was an illegal object in view. On the matter being referred to the Hon. the Attorney General, he decided that an attorney should have an opportunity of conversing with his client without being overheard, notwithstanding any suspicions that his object might be an illegitimate one, as a prisoner waiting trial is retained in Gaol for safe custody only and not for punishment.

The Gaol throughout was very well kept, as were also the yards.

I was glad to learn that the Council had decided to relay the floors previously referred to by me and also to substitute matched lumber for the broken plaster ceilings.

The books were examined and the Register was found not to have been balanced off to correspond with the return sent in to the Government at the end of the official year. Instructions were given to have this done.

The Gaol Surgeon's book either did not shew all his visits or else he had not made a sufficient number to comply with the regulations.

I instructed Mr Hayes to make the second statutory inspection of this Gaol. He did so on the 20th June and reported as follows :

"The Gaol was in good condition, although the wards required lime-whitening. The Turnkey. who accompanied me, in the absence of the Gaoler, was directed to have the work done as soon as possible. The recommendations made by you regarding the Gaol ceilings and floors had been acted upon and the Gaol was much improved in appearance thereby. The beds were neatly made up and the supply of bedding was reported to be sufficient.

"An order for a supply of the new regulation clothing had not been sent in, but I was informed that the question was then before the Council. The Sheriff was requested to report the result.

"In the female ward, I found that one of the cells was used as a store-room for the clothing of the sentenced prisoners, who could have access to it, as it was

not kept locked. The Matron was instructed to see that the cell when used as a store-room was always locked.

"Eight prisoners were in custody, 3 being males and 5 females. Of the former, two were committed as insane, and one was under sentence for a short period for trespass, all the women were under sentence. Of the insane prisoners, one was a case of epilepsy, and the other was apparently working off an attack of delirium tremens. One of the male prisoners under sentence was not clothed in prison garb, although he had been over twelve hours in Gaol, the Turnkey was instructed to immediately carry out the regulation.

"The books were examined. The Register was fairly well kept, but had not been balanced off according to instructions. Frequent visits and orders had been recorded by the Surgeon. As no punishment book was kept, the Sheriff was requested to see that one was opened in the manner explained to him."

Picton Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	56
Greatest number confined at any one time	10
Number of re-committals	20
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,061.04

Two inspections were made of the Picton Gaol during the year, viz.: on the 15th May and 30th August. On the first occasion four prisoners, all males, were in custody; one was under sentence to the Provincial Reformatory for two years, two to the Common Gaol for twelve and three months, respectively, and one was waiting trial for assault. The man under sentence to a year's imprisonment was at once removed to the Central Prison.

The condition of the Gaol was highly satisfactory, both internally and externally. The bedding and prison clothing were in sufficient supply.

The Register was properly and neatly kept. The Gaol Surgeon's book could not be examined as it was not in the prison office, where it should have been.

I found that a turnkey had been appointed to this Gaol, as recommended by me.

On this occasion, I made inquiry into the circumstances connected with the escape of Charles McMain, particulars of which are given in a preceding portion of the Report.

At the time of my second inspection, I was shown through the Gaol by the turnkey, as the Gaoler was absent. Good order, tidiness and cleanliness generally prevailed, except in the working yard, where the grass required cutting. I ordered the practice of piling wood against the Gaol and yard walls to be discontinued.

An examination of the dark cell used for punishment showed that it was almost devoid of the means of obtaining air. The Sheriff was requested to have a quarter of an inch sawn off the bottom of the door. Only one ward of the Gaol was in use, the other three being vacant.

The beds were properly made up and the bedding was said to be sufficient, as was also the stock of prison clothing.

Only three prisoners were found in custody, all waiting trial. The case of one, Willaim Bigg, requires special mention. He had been sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary for life, for maiming animals, and was an occupant of the insane wards during the greater portion of his confinement. A short time prior to the date of my inspection his sentence had been commuted, and on being set at liberty he again, and for the fourth time, maimed a horse in the most diabolical manner, apparently only to gratify his insane desire of seeing blood flow. It is

clear he is a dangerous character and should be kept under custodial restraint for the rest of his life.

St. Catharines Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	181
Greatest number confined at any one time	49
Number of re-committals	16
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,871.00

On the 14th January I made an inspection of the St. Catharines Gaol, the cells and various departments of which were exceedingly well kept and clean. The beds and bedding were neat and the atmosphere was good. The yards were tidy, but no means of employing the prisoners were in existence, there being neither wood to cut nor stone to break—a state of things much to be regetted.

Twenty men and four women were in custody, all of whom were under sentence, with the exception of two men waiting trial for rape, one man committed under the Division Court Act, a young idiot lad, and an insane woman. A good illustration of the abuse of the Vagrancy Act was shown in the commitment of one of the prisoners as a vagrant for an *indefinite period.* The man was paralyzed in his left side and of course was helpless. That such an affliction should render him a proper subject for a prison under the provisions of law only furnished proof that the law is more elastic than humane. In the absence of a House of Refuge, lodging should have been found for the man in a private house by the Municipality.

I found that the regulation respecting the clothing of sentenced prisoners in prison garb, was not strictly carried out, as indeed it could not be, with the then insufficient supply of clothing. The Sheriff was requested to send in a requisition for a supply of the proper pattern of uniform, then being made up in the Central Prison.

The number of commitments registered showed a great increase, as many as 49 prisoners having been in custody at one time, necessitating the placing of three prisoners in a cell.

I called the attention of the County Council to the expensive and inconvenient way of heating the Gaol with no less than ten wood stoves, and pointed out that two good furnaces in the basement would do the heating more efficiently and at one half the cost.

The books of records were examined, the Surgeon's diary showed very frequent visits and careful discharge of duty. The Register was neatly kept, but the days' stay of the prisoners had not been entered and added up at the end of previous official year.

I again visited the Gaol on the 25th July. The number of prisoners in custody was only 9, as compared with 24 on the day of my previous inspection. To whatever cause attributable, the decrease in the commitments was a matter for congratulation. Two of the prisoners had been committed as lunatics—one, a woman, had been an inmate of the Gaol for years, but as she would derive no benefit from Asylum treatment, she was allowed to remain. The other, a man, had not been fully certified to, although he was evidently a proper subject for admission to the Asylum. The paralytic referred to at my previous inspection was still in custody. I strongly urged that steps should be taken by the County Council to make other provision for the poor man.

The Gaol and yard were in most excellent order.

Nothing had been done by the County Council towards carrying out my recommendations for the better heating of the Gaol, neither had any work been provided, at which to keep the prisoners employed.

St. Thomas Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	187
Greatest number confined at any one time	21
Number of re-committals	22
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,613.79

Mr. Hayes was instructed to make an inspection of this Gaol. He did so on the 6th June and reported to me as follows:—

"There were in custody, 11 men, 3 women and 1 child. All the prisoners were under sentence for short dates and minor offences, save two men waiting to receive sentence for larceny—six of the male prisoners were at work in the Court House grounds cutting wood.

"Gaol clothing of the regulation pattern not having been ordered, I requested the Sheriff to obtain the consent of the County Council for the necessary quantity being ordered.

"The Gaol structurally was in the same condition as when last visited by you, as the Council have not carried out the recommendation made by you last year, for an addition to be made to the Gaol, to contain laundry, kitchen, store-room and turnkey's quarters. The want of this additional accommodation is much felt, and the attention of the Council was again drawn to the matter, also to the fact that portions of the Gaol walls required pointing.

"The interior of the Gaol was clean, but owing to the want of store rooms, great neatness and tidiness could hardly be expected. The air generally was pure. The beds and bedding were clean—as some extra sheets were needed, the Gaoler was instructed to send a requisition for the same to the Sheriff.

"I examined the books. The Register, kept by the Deputy-Sheriff, was very neat and afforded all requisite information. Frequent visits appeared to have been made by the Surgeon, whom it was stated did not always record the fact of his having called, He was requested to, in future, enter the date of every visit. No punishment book was kept. The Sheriff was requested to provide one and instructions were given regarding the manner in which punishments were to be recorded."

The second inspection of the St. Thomas Gaol was made by me on the 6th of September. I found 11 prisoners (8 males and 3 females). Five of the men and two of the latter were waiting trial, the remainder were under sentence, except one man committed for want of sureties to keep the peace. As regards this latter case, the Sheriff was reminded of the provisions of the Statute, providing that such prisoners shall be brought before the County Judge within a fortnight of date of committal.

The Register shewed that a prisoner whose name was recorded was not in custody. It appeared that this prisoner, who had been just acquitted of an offence on the ground of insanity, had made his escape on the previous day, from the front grounds then in charge of the Gaoler. The man was looked upon and treated as a lunatic and more liberty given him on that account, but it is to be feared that the ordinary prisoners when working in the same place are not sufficiently well looked after, as other escapes have proved. This same prisoner when arraigned before the County Judge's Criminal Court was acquitted of the charge by the Deputy Judge, without a jury, on the ground of insanity, and on the papers being referred to me, I could make no recommendation in the matter, as I failed to see how the man could elect to be summarily tried, or how, under the circumstances, the prisoner could be adjudged to be insane, without the facts being submitted to a jury. The papers were therefore transmitted to the Hon. Attorney-General.

The stock of clothing, which was of the regulation pattern, was sufficient. Attention being called to the fact that the sheets were very dirty, it was stated that there was not enough in stock for a change. The Sheriff was requested to see that an additional supply was obtained.

The condition of the Gaol on the female side was satisfactory, but on the male side there was a want of tidiness both in the cells and corridors. I pointed out that it would be well for the Gaoler to devote his attention to and take an interest in keeping the Gaol scrupulously neat and clean. Both the yards were in good order—rabbits were kept in the main airing yard—this practice was ordered to be discontinued. Attention was called to the condition of one of the cell locks, which was out of order. I noticed that in many instances the space between the cell gate and the jamb was too great and might facilitate tampering with the lock.

No action had, up to the time of my visit, been taken by the County Council to carry out my recommendation to build an addition to the Gaol.

Sandwich Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	196
Greatest number confined at any one time	30
Number of re-committals	39
Cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,862.23

My first inspection of the above-named Gaol, during the official year, was made on the 9th February. With the exception of the right lower ward, wherein a violent and refractory lunatic was confined, every part of the Gaol was in admirable order. The structural changes through which the upper left corridor was used for females, had much improved the discipline of the Gaol and the classification of prisoners, and had also added greatly to the domestic conveniences. The Gaoler stated that the ventilating shaft was used as a means of passing articles from the female to the male corridor below. The Sheriff was requested to have a very close iron grating placed over the openings. I was glad to learn that the County Council had determined to place iron doors at all the kitchen and laundry openings; to provide a bath-room and to erect a shed to hold a supply of straw, as recommended by me at previous visits. I further suggested that when these works were being done, the garret should be planked, and that an inexpensive oak lined dark cell for female prisoners be constructed. The necessity for this was fully demonstrated to me, at the time of my visit, by the very refractory conduct of one of the women. The prisoners at the time of this inspection numbered 24—20 males and 4 females. Five of the men were waiting trial—2 for rape, 3 for larceny. All the rest of the prisoners were under sentence, except two of unsound mind and three in custody for want of sureties. The case of one of the insane men being very urgent, his immediate removal to the London Asylum was recommended. The other was an idiot, waiting for a vacancy to occur in the Orillia Asylum. All the prisoners were seen, two were ill—no complaints were received from them.

The Register was neatly kept. The Surgeon's record shews careful performance of duty on the part of that officer.

My second inspection of the Sandwich Gaol was made at seven o'clock on the morning of the 6th September. I then found 11 prisoners in custody, namely 4 men, 2 boys, and 5 women. The boys, who were incorrigible offenders from Detroit, were waiting trial for larceny, as was also one of the males. All the rest were under sentence for short periods. The Gaol was in excellent order—a bath-room had been placed as recommended. Structurally the Gaol is very complete, with

the exception of the very limited space for the working yard. I suggested that it would be well for the County Council to consider the best way of enlarging it. Several pieces of mounted ordnance were found in this same yard. They had been sent down by the Department of Militia and Defence and had been placed in the Gaol yard for safety. As the carriages of the guns could be used to assist in scaling the walls, the Sheriff was requested to communicate with the Department, with a view to their removal.

The male sentenced prisoners were clothed in the new regulation uniform. The clothing worn by the sentenced females was very ragged. As soon as the new Reformatory for women is opened, it would be advisable to have made there an uniform garb to be worn by sentenced female prisoners in the Common Gaols. The Sheriff was desired to make a requisition upon the Chairman of the Gaol Board for an additional supply of blankets.

SARNIA GAOL.

Prisoners committed during year	591
Greatest number confined at any one time	23
Number of re-committals	39
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,299.00

Statutory inspections of this Gaol were made on the 22nd February and 7th August. On the first occasion, I found the Gaol in a thoroughly clean and generally well kept condition, with evidence of good management in all departments. The bedding was reported to be sufficient, but there was not enough clothing to clothe all the sentenced prisoners, and consequently some were not in prison garb. The attention of the Sheriff was called to the recent regulations regarding this matter.

Some repairs were necessary to the cell floors. The Council was requested to have them made.

Twenty-three prisoners were found in custody, of whom 7 were on remand or waiting trial, some for serious charges, 1 was certified to be insane, and the rest were under sentence.—3 to the Central Prison, and 9 for vagrancy. Since the close of the previous official year 309 commitments had been made to the Gaol, composed largely of vagrancy remands. As soon as the lock-up is ready for occupation, it is to be hoped that the commitment of this class of prisoners will be largely reduced.

Complaint was received from one prisoner that the food was not sufficient. On enquiry I found that the dietary regulations were carried out, and under them quite enough food is supplied for persons who have little or nothing to do.

The various books were all examined and found to be correctly kept, and to afford all the required information. The entries in the Gaol Surgeon's book indicated that frequent visits were made to the Gaol by that official.

The plans for providing increased house accommodation for the Keeper of the Gaol were examined, and found to meet all the requirements. I directed that they should be forwarded to me in order that they might be formally approved of by me, and sanctioned by Order in Council, as required under the provisions of the Act. This was subsequently done, and authority given for the work to be gone on with.

The other inspection of this Gaol was made by Mr. Hayes, in accordance with instructions given him. He reported as under:

"I visited the Sarnia Gaol on the 7th August, there were then in custody 9 male prisoners, of whom 1 was committed as insane, 1 was on remand, 2 were waiting trial (1 for stealing a cow, the other for rape) and 5 were under sentence,

each for thirty days. The insane man is fully certified to, and appeared to be a proper subject for Asylum treatment. I would recommend his removal to the London Asylum, of which place he was formerly an inmate.

" The Gaol in every department was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The water supply is very good, enabling the closets and drains to be constantly flushed, thus keeping them free from bad smells. The ventilation was good and the air pure. The floors in some of the cells required repairing—the Gaoler stated that the work would be done without delay. The yards were in good order.

" There was a large stock of clothing in fair condition on hand, and therefore, only twelve pairs of trousers of the regulation pattern have been obtained.

" The books were examined—the Register is well kept. Only one punishment has been recorded since February last.

" I regret to say that there is no work provided for the prisoners.

" The new house for the Gaoler is in an advanced state and will be ready for occupation in about a month's time. A lockup in the town has recently been opened."

Sault Ste. Marie Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	14
Greatest number confined at one time	7
Number of re-committals	1
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$1,187.15

At the time of my visit to this Gaol, on the 4th of August, I found it to be in excellent order throughout, with scrupulous cleanness everywhere prevailing. The yards were clean, but the grass required cutting. There was sufficient bedding and clothing in stock.

The repairs which I had ordered at my previous visit had all been carried out. I noticed that some of the bolts of the locks in one ward were so much exposed that they might be easily tampered with. The Clerk of the Works from the Public Works Department, was requested to remedy the defects.

The condition of the privies, the want of water, and the imperfect drainage, were matters requiring immediate attention; therefore, the notice of the Public Works Department was directed to them, and so far as the water supply was concerned, a method was pointed out, by which the defect could be easily remedied. These defects were subsequently remedied.

There were five prisoners in custody; two, the Amers, being under sentence of death for murder, and three being under sentence for larceny, and selling liquor to Indians.

The means taken to guard the Amers, as directed in my last minutes, and in a subsequent instruction, were of an effective character.

The various books of record were examined and found to be properly kept.

Simcoe Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	193
Greatest number confined at any one time	20
Number of re-committals	38
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,358.51

On the occasion of my first inspection of this Gaol, on the 17th of January, I recorded the following minute in the book:—

" The Inspector at his visit to the Gaol, at 8.30 P.M., found the prisoners locked up in their cells. The time of the visit afforded him an opportunity of testing

the means of ventilation, which are found to be very good. There are 14 prisoners in custody, one of whom is certified to be idiotic—although troublesome, he cannot be removed as there is no vacancy in the Orillia Asylum. Seven of the prisoners are vagrants, sentenced to the Gaol for short periods, in one instance for twelve hours only. The method of committing these persons is, to say the least, very peculiar. He is informed that the vagrants not infrequently visit the local magistrate, and lay information against themselves, and sometimes they proceed to the Gaol with their own commitments. It is also stated that the magistrate referred to, at times deputes his duties to a person with no magisterial powers, first signing a number of commitments in blank. Altogether the mode of procedure appears to be highly irregular. Of the other prisoners, 4 are waiting trial, 2 for horse stealing. All the prisoners have been seen and conversed with.

"The Gaol is in very good order, and the new addition used as a laundry, kitchen and sort of lockup, has added greatly to the convenience of the place.

"The Register should be kept by the Gaoler, and not by the Deputy Sheriff, as the first named officer has a knowledge of the prisoners passing through the Gaol, which no one else can possess. An examination of the Surgeon's book shews that the last record of a visit is on the 28th of August, 1877, and of a prescription on the 28th of December. It would seem that entries of visits and prescriptions are not regularly made, and that the Gaol is not visited by the Surgeon as often as the regulations require. If the Physician does not receive a sufficient salary in order to warrant this being done, it would be well for the Council to increase it, as it is absolutely necessary that the rules in this respect should be carried out."

I again inspected the Simcoe Gaol on the 9th of July, when it was found to be entirely free from criminal cases, and only occupied by two male idiots. One of them had been in custody a long time, and was reported to sometimes give evidence of viciousness. He was therefore removed to the London Asylum, pending a vacancy in the one at Orillia. The other idiot was quite harmless, and rather useful.

The Gaol in all its departments was found in good order, and clean and neat throughout, as were also the yards.

Stratford Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	266
Greatest number confined at any one time	20
Number of re-committals	80
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,686.98

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 20th February and the 7th August. On the first named date, I found 19 prisoners—16 men and 3 women—in confinement. Of this number, 2 were waiting trial, 2 were in custody for contempt under the Division Court Act, 2 were under sentence to the Central Prison, and the remainder were undergoing sentences for various short periods. Eight of the last named were vagrants, three being old, infirm men, and two physically unfit for work. The number of prisoners committed appeared to be on the increase, rendering it necessary not only to provide increased, but proper Gaol accommdation. Although the premises on this, as on other occasions, were found to be as clean and orderly as the structure would admit of, the air was very much vitiated in the lower corridors, and the place generally is dark and unwholesome. The yards are quite unfit, as well as unsafe, for either airing or working purposes, and there is a general absence of the structural requisites which should be attached

to all Gaols, *i.e.* prison-kitchen, store-room, bath-room, etc. It is perfectly clear that the County Council must remedy this state of things, and at an early date.

The books were examined, and found to be properly kept.

On this occasion, I made enquiry into the escape of a woman, which took place a little before the close of the previous official year. I found that the escape occurred by a disregard of regulations. Subsequent to the escape, the Gaoler, who was getting old, placed his resignation in the hands of the Sheriff, and a new Gaoler, Turnkey and Matron had been appointed, all of whom appeared to be discharging their respective duties with efficiency.

The second inspection of this Gaol was made by Mr. Hayes. He reported to me as under:

"I beg to state that, in accordance with instructions received from you, I visited the Stratford Gaol on the 7th August, when there were 8 male and 3 female prisoners in custody. Of these, 7 were under sentence for vagrancy, and 1 for assault, 1 was on remand, 1 was waiting trial for larceny, and 1 was committed as insane. The vagrants were very much more fitted for residence in a poor-house, or house of refuge, as they were all either too old for work, or incapacitated therefrom by infirmities, their only offence being the non-possession of a home. The man committed as a lunatic had been certified to be insane by the medical examiners, and was waiting examination by the County Judge, and if he concurs in the opinion of the physicians, I would recommend the removal of the lunatic to the London Asylum. The prisoners were all seen. None of them made complaint.

"Nothing has been done by the County Council towards carrying out your recommendations for renewing the Gaol, The yards were in a very bad condition through want of drainage, and the privies therein were in a disgusting state. I was informed that the Council intended building a proper drain to remedy this evil, and I recommend that the work be commenced at once, as in the existing state of its surroundings, the Gaol must be anything but healthy. The walls greatly need repairing. The attention of the County Council was called to these matters. A portion of one of the yards is used as a vegetable garden. The practice was ordered to be discontinued.

"The interior of the Gaol was in as good a condition as could be expected, considering its structural defects.

"The books were examined. No visit was recorded in the Surgeon's book, since the 23rd July, although it was stated that he had made several since then The Surgeon was requested to make an entry in the book of every visit he pays to the Gaol in future.

TORONTO GAOL.

Prisoners committed during the year	2660
Greatest number confined at any one time	206
Number of re-committals	917
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$20,422.20

Two statutory inspections of this Gaol were made by me during the year. The first was made on the 8th May, when I found its various corridors, cells, domestic and official quarters in the highest state of cleanliness and order. The basement of the building was very clean, but required airing. The yards were particularly well kept and the front grounds had been greatly improved in appearance. In fact the general condition of the Gaol, and the manner in which its affairs were conducted, were worthy of high commendation. The bedding was reported to be in sufficient supply. The regulation Gaol clothing had not been ordered, and the garb for each sentenced male prisoner then only comprised a pair

of trousers and a shirt. In consequence of this, the ordinary coats of the sentenced prisoners were found in the cells, instead of being put away in the proper store room. The Gaoler explained that such retention of the clothing in the cells was absolutely necessary in the cases of old weakly and feeble prisoners, who complained of the cold. I pointed out for the information of the City Council that the Government had decided to institute complete uniformity in the clothing of sentenced prisoners in all the Common Gaols of the Province, both as a means of disciplinary punishment and as a precaution against escapes, and that as it was evident such plan could only be carried out by having the clothing made at one particular place and of a special quality and colour of cloth, the tailor's shop of the Central Prison had been considered to be the best place for the manufacture of the regulation clothing. I further stated that the suits, consisting of tunic, trousers, cap and brogans, would be furnished at a lower rate than they could be obtained for elsewhere, and requested compliance with the regulation.

At the time of this visit there were 98 prisoners (55 men, 43 women) in custody, as against 123 on the corresponding day of the previous year. Two of the males and two of the females were of unsound mind. The removal of the latter to the Toronto Asylum was recommended. The former not being fit subjects for Asylum treatment, no action was taken regarding them. The general health of the Gaol was good—only two of the prisoners were confined to bed by sickness.

Beyond the work of keeping the Gaol premises clean, absolute idleness prevailed. Authority having been given by Act of Parliament for the use of prison labour upon the public streets, highways and Municipal grounds, I expressed the hope that the City Council would at once avail themselves of the provisions thereof.

I was present when the prisoners' dinners were served. The food as usual consisted of barley soup, made from beeves heads. As a change of diet would have to take place for any prisoners who might be employed at extra mural labour, I suggested to the City Council the desirableness of yielding entire compliance to the Gaol regulations regarding dietaries.

The Gaoler was instructed to see that every prisoner was allowed a single bed, as there was plenty of room in the Gaol to enable that regulation to be carried out.

The religious services in connection with this prison appear to be well and systematically conducted—there being Sunday School every Sabbath morning; Protestant Church Services in the early part of the afternoon, and Roman Catholic Service later on. In addition, there is a service held every Wednesday evening.

The various books were examined. The Surgeon's record showed that daily visits were paid by that official, and that his duties were well and faithfully performed. The Register was properly kept. A good many punishments had been recorded, chiefly of a trifling character.

My second inspection of the Gaol was made on the 10th September, when there were 132 prisoners in custody, of whom 71 were males and 61 females. I saw them all and received a complaint from one of the women regarding the bread. On enquiry I found that on one or two recent occasions it had been sour, but to no greater extent than might happen in a private family at that time of year. Five prisoners were of unsound mind—the removal of three to the Toronto Asylum was recommended. Of the remainder of the prisoners, 110 were under sentence, chiefly for short periods, and 17 were either waiting trial or detained for sureties.

The condition of the Gaol premises, both internally and externally was good.

The regulation clothing had only been obtained for those prisoners employed at outside labour, (about two dozen suits in all) so that some of the sentenced prisoners were wearing their own coats. A prisoner, sentenced to three months' imprisonment for bigamy, had on his own clothing entirely. The Gaoler explained that this was allowed in deference to the expressed wish of the sentencing Judge.

Sixteen male prisoners were employed in connection with the filling in of the grounds etc. I found that these men received the rations prescribed by me at a previous inspection and by the extra-mural regulations.

The various books were examined, and found to be well kept.

Walkerton Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	101
Greatest number confined at any one time	12
Number of re-committals	15
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,124.93

Mr. Hayes, as instructed by me, made an inspection of the above-named Gaol on the 17th April. He made the following report to me:

"I visited the Walkerton Gaol at 7.30 a.m. on the 17th April. I then found 9 men in custody, 2 of whom were under sentence, 1 was on remand, 5 were waiting trial, and 1 was in custody for want of sureties to keep the peace. The prisoners waiting trial were charged with larceny, assault and larceny, forgery, criminal assault, and keeping an illicit still. The sentenced prisoners were both convicted of larceny, and one was waiting removal to the Central Prison. The man confined for want of sureties appeared to be of not very strong mind, but of a very quarrelsome disposition. He had undergone frequent punishments for fighting with other prisoners.

"The general condition of the Gaol was good, every part being neat and clean. Whitewashing was needed in one or two places, where a prisoner had scribbled on the walls. The wire screens had been placed on the windows, as recommended by you.

"The beds and bedding were in fair condition. A supply of the new clothing has been ordered from the Central Prison.

"The yards were well kept. A wood-shed is much needed in the working yard, with an overhead loft in which to keep straw. The County Council were recommended to order its erection, also wood-shed for the use of the Gaoler and Turnkey. The wooden coping on the walls had not been painted. The attention of the Council was also called to the matter.

"The books were fairly well kept. Rather frequent punishments were recorded. The Gaol Surgeon's book indicated careful attention to duty on the part of that official."

Welland Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	556
Greatest number committed at any one time	65
Number of re-committals	189
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$5,272.28

On the 15th January I made an examination of the Welland Gaol, finding it well kept and orderly. In some corridors the air was foul owing to the want of proper window ventilation. The Gaoler was instructed to see that some of the windows were always kept open, so that a supply of fresh air might be obtained.

I noticed that some of the beds were not tidily made up. The Turnkey was

directed to see that every male prisoner made up his bed neatly each morning. Complaints were again received from prisoners of the presence of vermin in the cells. I urged upon the Council the necessity of purchasing iron bedsteads, and of re-plastering and lime-whiting the cells.

The reconstruction of the old wards and their occupation by female prisoners, is a marked improvement, both as regards structural arrangements and classification of prisoners. In order to have a complete separation of the sexes, I strongly recommended that the lower room in the same building be fitted up for a wash room, and that a yard for females be divided off by a brick wall, or board fence of suitable height.

There were 32 prisoners in custody, 19 males and 3 females. All were under sentence for minor offences, except one man on remand, charged with arson, one waiting trial for burglary and one committed as "*a person of weak and unsettled mind.*" I pointed out that if such wording meant that the person was a lunatic he should be examined under the provisions of the Act, and if not found to be insane, he should be discharged.

The books were examined and found to be well kept. The Surgeon's diary shewed that frequent visits were paid, and that his duty is well performed.

I made another inspection of the Gaol on the 8th July. It was in good order, although greater attention to cleanliness and tidiness might have been observed in some places. It must be admitted that the overcrowding of the Gaol, which has continuously existed during the past year, prevented to some extent absolute cleanliness from being preserved. The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition upon the Council for material, wherewith to erect a fence to divide the female yard from the one used by males, as the Council had not carried out my previous recommendation in the matter.

There were 34 prisoners in custody, only 3 of whom were women—one of the latter was insane, and her removal to an Asylum was recommended.

I found that the commitments to the Gaol had been much in excess of the corresponding periods in former years. On one occasion as many as 65 prisoners had been confined, although there are only 34 cells in the Gaol.

One of the prisoners was smoking a pipe in his cell. This practice being contrary to regulations, I ordered it to be stopped, also, that of allowing sentenced prisoners to play at draughts.

The Gaol officials seemed to have been under a misapprehension, in regard to the payment by Municipalities for the use of prison labour. I pointed out that the price to be paid should be a nominal one, or indeed nothing at all, if the County so decided, the great matter being to get the prisoners at work.

The books were examined. It appeared that the Surgeon did a good deal of treatment under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances. It was suggested that if one of the outside rooms could be used as an Hospital, it would be a great improvement.

Whitby Gaol.

Prisoners committed during the year	97
Greatest number confined at any one time	21
Number of re-committals	22
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$2,128.38

I visited and inspected this Gaol on the evening of the 8th March, and found that the various defects brought to the notice of the Council at previous visits, had all been remedied by the carrying out of the recommendations made by me.

I requested that the ordinary japanned pad-locks on the gates might be replaced by Gaol locks of proper size and pattern, and a suitable lock placed on the door leading into the working yard. The boards covering the well were noticed to be of sufficient length to afford a means of escape over the wall, and, as a matter of fact, have been used to assist in escapes during the past year. It was ordered, therefore, that they should be cut into shorter lengths, and additional sleepers placed across the well to support them.

There were 16 male prisoners in custody; 13 were under sentence for drunkenness, vagrancy and larceny, and 3 were waiting trial—2 for rape and murder, and 1 for larceny.

The condition of the Gaol was fairly satisfactory. The ventilation was good; as the visit was made at night, an opportunity was afforded of testing it. The bedding was said to be sufficient. Enough clothing was stated to be on hand to last till June. One of the sentenced prisoners was, however, found to be not completely clothed in prison garb. The Sheriff was requested to see that an order was sent in for a supply of the new regulation clothing for delivery in June.

The Register was found not to have been balanced off at the close of the official year. The Surgeon's diary contained entries of frequent visits.

Mr. Hayes made the second inspection of this Gaol. His report is given hereunder:

"I have the honour to state that in obedience to your instruction, I visited the Whitby Gaol on the 21st of June. I found it clean and neat throughout, and the beds well made up. The surbase in some of the wards required repairing, also parts of the water closets, which were otherwise in good order. Your recommendation regarding the locks had been carried out, but the covering of the well was in the same state as at the time of your visit. I instructed the Gaoler to see that no time was lost in making the alterations you ordered.

"Only two prisoners, both males, were in custody. One was on remand for shooting, and the other had been committed as a person of unsound mind. The papers in his case had not been completed.

"I was told that the County Council had sanctioned the ordering of a supply of new clothing, and I therefore requested that a requisition for the number of suits required should be sent to you at once.

"The Register was found to be fairly kept. Only one punishment had been recorded since your last inspection."

Woodstock Gaol.

Prisoners committed during year	491
Greatest number confined at any one time	51
Number of re-committals	148
Total cost of maintaining Gaol	$3,358 27

Two statutory inspections were made of the above-named Gaol, during the year, viz., on the 7th February and 10th July.

On the first occasion, the Gaol was found throughout in excellent order, and in a very commendable state of cleanliness. This condition of things was, of course, largely due to alterations and repairs which had then been finished, and had rendered the Gaol very complete in a structural way. The hardwood floors had such a tidy appearance that I recommended the County Council to have all the cell floors laid with similar material. The heating arrangements seemed to be effective.

There were 28 prisoners in confinement—23 men and 5 women. No less

than 15 of the men and 2 of the women were in custody for vagrancy, and most of the male vagrants were crippled old men, physically unfit for work, who should have been in a poor-house rather than in a Gaol. Three men were waiting trial for the serious offences of murder, rape and perjury, and two of the women for procuring abortion.

One of the men under sentence had not on Gaol clothing. The Sheriff was requested to report to me the result of his requisition upon the County Council for a supply of new clothing.

At the time of the second inspection, there were 7 men and 4 women in custody.

The condition of the Gaol was most satisfactory. The yards were also well kept.

The quantity of bedding was reported to be insufficient, and I had again to request that the Sheriff would make a requisition upon the Gaol Committee of the County Council for coverlets—economy alone, without reference to improved appearance of the cells, should be a convincing proof of the necessity of making the purchase, to keep the blankets clean and free from dirt.

Notwithstanding the circular which was issued by me, under the direction of the Government, and which was laid before the County Council, pointing out as a precautionary measure against escapes, and for disciplinary reasons, the necessity of having sentenced prisoners, throughout the entire Province dressed in an uniform garb, and offering the clothing at cost price, the Council, for reasons of its own, not only refused to yield compliance to the very reasonable desire of the Govermennt, but ordered the purchase of inferior shoddy trousers and short jackets, not of the proper pattern or make, at a cost of $6.75, when the regulation suit, consisting of tunic, cap and brogans, could be obtained for about a dollar and a half more.

Grand Manitoulin Island, Lock-ups.

An appropriation having been granted for the erection of two Locks-up in the Grand Manitoulin Island, as recommended by me last year, I visited the Island, accompanied by the Acting Commissioner of Public Works. Suitable sites upon which to erect these lock-ups, were selected in the villages of Manitowaning and Little Current respectively. I am informed that these lock-ups, which are built of brick, have been completed, at a cost of about $1,700 each, and I have recommended that a keeper be appointed to each.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1878, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 30th September, 1878.			No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 30th September, 1877.			Increase in commitments		Decrease in commitments	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brantford	238	52	290	546	72	618	.....	.....	308	20
Barrie	488	38	526	331	49	380	157	.....	.....	11
Berlin	115	11	126	89	11	100	26	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	375	32	407	672	18	690	.....	14	297	.....
Brockville	237	32	269	210	33	243	27	.....	.....	1
Belleville	162	42	204	182	37	219	.....	5	20	.....
Cayuga	56	7	63	27	2	29	29	5	.....	.....
Cornwall	83	15	98	105	3	108	.....	12	22	.....
Cobourg	164	24	188	177	20	197	.....	4	13	.....
Chatham	132	11	143	128	18	146	4	.....	.....	7
Goderich	128	17	145	143	16	159	.....	1	15	.....
Guelph	164	21	185	167	42	209	.....	.....	3	21
Hamilton	784	252	1036	967	219	1186	.....	33	183	.....
Kingston	245	70	315	249	61	310	.....	9	4	.....
London	742	120	862	591	127	718	151	.....	.....	7
Lindsay	100	16	116	88	10	98	12	6	.....	.....
L'Orignal	26	5	31	36	3	39	.....	2	10	.....
Milton	42	2	44	468	2	470	.....	.....	426	.....
Napanee	45	6	51	50	8	58	.....	.....	5	2
Ottawa	544	231	775	648	194	842	.....	37	104	.....
Owen Sound	119	7	126	136	27	163	.....	.....	17	20
Perth	57	6	63	45	8	53	12	.....	.....	2
Picton	51	5	56	55	.....	55	.....	5	4	.....
Pembroke	56	9	65	82	5	87	.....	4	26	.....
Peterborough	70	27	97	100	30	130	.....	.....	30	3
Prince Arthur's Landing	165	15	180	181	2	183	.....	13	16	.....
Simcoe	174	19	193	161	23	184	13	.....	.....	4
St. Catharines	155	26	181	212	26	238	.....	.....	57	.....
Sarnia	574	17	591	758	18	776	.....	.....	184	1
Stratford	235	31	266	215	23	238	20	8	.....	.....
Sandwich	151	45	196	203	41	244	.....	4	52	.....
St. Thomas	166	21	187	136	16	152	30	5	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	1949	711	2660	2456	661	3117	.....	50	507	.....
Walkerton	95	6	101	86	9	95	9	.....	.....	3
Woodstock	453	38	491	477	27	504	.....	11	24	.....
Welland	535	21	556	273	14	287	262	7	.....	.....
Whitby	94	3	97	118	11	129	.....	.....	24	8
Lock-up, Parry Sound	22	.....	22	13	.....	13	9	.....	.....	.....
" Silver Islet	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
" Bracebridge	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Total	10017	2013	12030	11595	1886	13481	773	237	2351	110

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of the number of Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. committed during the year.			Under 16 years of age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brantford	238	52	290	15	4	19
Barrie	488	38	526	24	3	27
Berlin	115	11	126	1	1	2
Brampton	375	32	407	6	1	7
Brockville	237	32	269	4	1	5
Belleville	162	42	204	6	1	7
Cayuga	56	7	63	5	.....	5
Cornwall	83	15	98	1	.....	1
Cobourg	164	24	188	7	.....	7
Chatham	132	11	143	5	1	6
Goderich	128	17	145	5	.....	5
Guelph	164	21	185	5	1	6
Hamilton	784	252	1036	28	8	36
Kingston	245	70	315	16	3	19
London	742	120	862	66	3	69
Lindsay	100	16	116	2	3	5
L'Orignal	26	5	31	.....	.....	.....
Milton	42	2	44	1	.....	1
Napanee	45	6	51	1	1	2
Ottawa	544	231	775	34	3	37
Owen Sound	119	7	126	13	1	14
Perth	57	6	63	2	1	3
Picton	51	5	56	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	56	9	65	2	.....	2
Peterborough	70	27	97	2	.....	2
Prince Arthur's Landing	165	15	180	1	.....	1
Simcoe	174	19	193	8	.....	8
St. Catharines	155	26	181	9	.....	9
Sarnia	574	17	591	10	.....	10
Stratford	235	31	266	5	3	8
Sandwich	151	45	196	10	.....	10
St. Thomas	166	21	187	4	.....	4
Sault Ste. Marie	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	1949	711	2660	147	14	161
Walkerton	95	6	101	3	.....	3
Woodstock	453	38	491	21	.....	21
Welland	535	21	556	9	.....	9
Whitby	94	3	97	2	1	3
Lock-up, Parry Sound	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
" Silver Islet	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
" Bracebridge	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....
Total	10017	2013	12030	480	54	534

No. 2.

recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and committed under Civil processes.

For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.	For more than the third time.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	For want of security to keep the peace.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Lunatics, Idiots, and persons of unsound mind.	Contempt of Court.	Sentenced for any period.	Waiting trial and otherwise detained.
159	48	17	66	142	4	1	.....	6	3	134	.....
417	72	26	11	251	14	.....	.....	12	.....	243	6
92	20	9	5	12	2	2	.....	1	.....	109	.....
305	13	34	55	327	2	.....	1	11	1	64	1
140	41	21	67	16	3	.....	.....	15	7	226	2
142	36	15	11	14	6	.....	.....	6	2	173	3
45	12	1	5	13	4	.....	.....	2	2	41	1
74	14	8	2	9	2	.....	1	16	4	65	1
137	26	7	18	29	3	1	2*	5	2	146	.....
97	24	11	11	33	1	3	.....	6	.....	95	5
100	21	11	13	23	6	3	1	7	13	89	3
157	24	.....	4	33	5	7	2	7	2	128	1
476	151	69	340	23	16	.....	2	9	3	977	6
270	35	9	1	9	1	1	2	13	1	288	.....
507	162	72	121	288	23	14	3	22	1	498	13
106	7	1	2	31	3	.....	.....	7	.....	75	.....
29	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	23	1
42	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	1	30	.....
41	8	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	4	1	38	1
619	60	14	82	197	.....	10	1	14	1	547	5
88	19	9	10	38	1	3	.....	7	4	71	2
42	12	3	6	15	.....	.....	.....	8	3	36	1
36	6	2	12	26	.....	.....	1	2	.....	23	4
44	8	3	10	3	.....	4	.....	6	1	50	1
57	9	6	25	5	2	1	.....	3	2	84	.....
125	37	12	6	107	.....	.....	1	.....	1	70	1
155	22	8	8	42	3	1	.....	4	3	138	2
165	13	3	.....	17	1	.....	1	10	.....	151	1
552	17	9	13	173	4	7	.....	11	5	390	1
186	32	21	27	85	.....	.....	.....	6	27	145	3
157	31	7	1	34	3	1	.....	7	2	147	2
165	4	13	5	63	2	1	.....	3	2	110	6
13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	1
1743	481	227	209	781	52	.....	15	40	3	1762	7
86	14	1	.....	19	.....	2	.....	12	13	54	1
343	83	36	29	365	3	3	3	2	.....	113	2
367	106	48	35	148	9	.....	.....	4	7	383	5
75	13	4	5	24	.....	.....	.....	3	4	65	1
21	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
10	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.. ....	9	.....
8387	1685	740	1218	3415	176	65	36	301	122	7824	91

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners upon whom sentence was

NAME OF GAOL.	SENTENCES.							
	Total number of Prisoners sentenced during the year.			Committed to Gaol, and afterwards removed to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	Penitentiary.	Reformatory.	To Gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Brantford	110	24	134	.....	9	5	3	117
Barrie	222	21	243	4	12	5	.....	222
Berlin	98	11	109	3	9	6	5	86
Brampton	55	9	64	1	1	1	.....	61
Brockville	209	17	226	2	14	8	.....	202
Belleville	135	38	173	1	4	4	1	163
Cayuga	34	7	41	1	5	3	.....	32
Cornwall	58	7	65	.....	11	4	.....	50
Cobourg	128	18	146	14	13	6	1	112
Chatham	86	9	95	.....	7	2	.....	86
Goderich	80	9	89	2	5	1	2	79
Guelph	117	11	128	3	18	1	.....	106
Hamilton	731	246	977	16	93	25	12	831
Kingston	225	63	288	16	2	7	1	262
London	422	76	498	13	50	16	12	407
Lindsay	67	8	75	.....	3	3	.....	69
L'Orignal	22	1	23	.....	1	.....	.....	22
Milton	28	2	30	.....	3	1	1	25
Napanee	32	6	38	.....	1	1	.....	36
Ottawa	380	167	547	4	21	5	2	515
Owen Sound	68	3	71	1	1	5	1	63
Perth	34	2	36	.....	1	3	.....	32
Picton	22	1	23	1	.....	3	.....	19
Pembroke	42	8	50	1	1	2	.....	46
Peterborough	61	23	84	.....	.....	3	.....	81
Prince Arthur's Landing	67	3	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Simcoe	124	14	138	.....	12	3	1	122
St. Catharines	131	20	151	3	12	11	1	124
Sarnia	378	12	390	1	2	12	3	372
Stratford	124	21	145	1	3	6	1	134
Sandwich	110	37	147	2	14	1	1	129
St. Thomas	94	16	110	.....	12	9	.....	89
Sault Ste. Marie	12	.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....	10
Toronto	1208	554	1762	35	88	28	16	1595
Walkerton	54	.....	54	2	6	3	1	42
Woodstock	99	14	113	2	15	8	2	86
Welland	367	16	383	18	16	10	.....	339
Whitby	63	2	65	1	11	5	.....	48
Lock-up, Parry Sound	20	.....	20	.....	1	1	.....	18
" Silver Islet	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" Bracebridge	9	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Total	6327	1497	7824	149	477	219	67	6912

No. 3.

passed, and the nature and periods of such sentences.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE TO GAOL, &c.

Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 days or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.	Over 2 months to 3 months.	Over 3 months to 4 months.	Over 4 months to 5 months.	Over 5 months to 6 months.	Over 6 months to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2 years.	Over 2 years and up to 3 years in the Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in the Penitentiary.	For periods of any length to Provincial Reformatory.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to receive corporal punishment with imprisonment.
40	50	6	2	7	5	2	12	....	2	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....
171	37	.....	8	7	1	.....	9	....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	35	10	3	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....
23	21	8	.....	6	.....	.....	4	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	19	12	7	2	1	28	2	....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	40	15	2	18	2	.....	8	....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
12	16	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	14	2	3	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	46	14	6	7	2	16	1	6	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....
32	21	11	18	2	.....	2	2	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	15	11	1	2	.....	9	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
51	24	12	18	15	.....	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
415	352	18	55	33	10	29	8	8	12	17	8	12	.....	.....	.....
112	53	22	30	10	8	42	....	1	2	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....
202	94	49	44	10	1	51	7	3	8	8	8	12	.....	.....	1
41	17	7	.....	.....	.....	6	....	1	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	11	2	3	.....	.....	.....	....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	19	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
350	60	49	40	5	.....	21	1	14	....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....
26	14	6	7	2	1	8	.....	1	....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	3	3	1	.....	.....	12	....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	7	9	.....	8	.....	10	....	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
57	10	6	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	11	1	12	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	12	8	4	.....	.....	3	....	1	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
44	24	27	7	5	.....	23	3	5	1	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....
294	62	9	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....
70	38	21	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....
84	28	9	3	3	.....	4	3	4	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
44	30	13	1	7	.....	3	2	1	....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
533	836	169	88	23	1	49	4	7	7	19	9	16	.....	1	.....
29	7	.....	7	.....	.....	5	....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	26	11	10	7	6	8	1	4	3	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
128	163	32	17	4	.....	18	....	7	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	14	11	2	5	3	.....	5	....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
3421	2241	591	417	195	46	374	90	82	77	128	86	*67	5	2	2

* Two prisoners were sentenced last year and removed during the present, making the entire transfers to Reformatory 69.

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners that were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1878, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	Classification, nature of imprisonment, and number of Prisoners.										
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods under two months.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	For default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, Idiotic or Imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained	Total.
Brantford	6	4	1	.....	.....	4	4	1	2	.....	11
Barrie	15	4	.....	.....	6	9	3	.....	1	.....	19
Berlin	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Brampton	5	4	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	2	.....	9
Brockville	8	2	2	.....	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....	12
Belleville	16	5	2	.....	3	7	12	.....	1	.....	23
Cayuga	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cornwall	7	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	8
Cobourg	10	3	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	1	1	14
Chatham	11	2	2	.....	5	.....	9	.....	1	.....	15
Goderich	8	1	1	.....	3	1	5	.....	1	.....	10
Guelph	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hamilton	35	27	1	3	6	40	18	.....	2	.....	66
Kingston	14	13	1	.....	.....	4	22	.....	2	.....	28
London	29	9	1	.....	13	5	16	2	3	.....	39
Lindsay	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	6
L'Orignal	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Milton	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Napanee	5	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	6
Ottawa	20	16	5	.....	5	13	23	.....	.....	.....	41
Owen Sound	9	1	.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	1	1	10
Perth	5	3	....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	8
Picton	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pembroke	11	2	.....	.....	1	2	10	.....	.....	.....	13
Peterborough	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Prince Arthur's Landing	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	1	.....	10
Simcoe	6	1	1	.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....	8
St. Catharines	6	5	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	11
Sarnia	7	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	7
Stratford	6	2	1	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	9
Sandwich	6	4	1	.....	2	3	6	.....	.....	.....	11
St. Thomas	10	6	.....	.....	6	8	1	1	.....	.....	16
Sault Ste. Marie	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Toronto	59	47	1	.....	7	83	10	2	5	.....	107
Walkerton	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Woodstock	8	1	2	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	2	11
Welland	25	3	1	.....	5	12	9	.....	3	.....	29
Whitby	7	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Lock up, Parry Sound	2	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" Silver Islet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Bracebridge	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	395	172	24	3	91	248	196	10	44	5	594

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Nationalities, Religious Denominations, Social State, Educational Status, and Habits of the Prisoners committed.

NAME OF GAOL.	Nationalities.						Religious Denominations.					Social and Educational State.					
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total.
Brantford	155	35	57	22	18	3	72	123	21	39	35	110	180	101	110	180	290
Barrie	191	115	154	33	27	6	148	231	91	48	8	155	371	82	75	451	526
Berlin	36	20	21	15	14	20	39	29	22	14	22	36	90	34	67	59	126
Brampton	117	109	126	30	21	4	107	189	79	24	8	68	339	31	131	276	407
Brockville	168	17	51	9	20	4	142	55	35	29	8	97	172	101	42	227	269
Belleville	118	2	71	8	3	2	129	7	18	49	1	47	157	111	44	160	204
Cayuga	45	4	8	....	6	....	8	19	5	19	12	22	41	17	24	39	63
Cornwall	73	8	8	3	6	....	46	17	20	12	3	52	46	52	42	56	98
Cobourg	96	39	22	10	18	3	44	66	27	29	22	45	143	35	51	137	188
Chatham	50	17	12	11	48	5	43	24	20	54	2	55	88	36	73	70	143
Goderich	75	17	25	15	8	5	23	45	37	33	7	54	91	31	54	91	145
Guelph	84	41	34	12	11	3	59	63	28	30	5	57	128	55	87	98	185
Hamilton	377	185	313	52	70	39	397	314	143	133	49	459	577	171	167	869	1036
Kingston	134	50	107	14	8	2	156	75	38	42	4	98	217	123	68	247	315
London	354	201	170	40	70	27	258	370	90	111	33	201	661	86	331	531	862
Lindsay	65	15	26	1	8	1	37	49	18	7	5	33	83	14	39	77	116
L'Orignal	24	2	5	....	....	....	20	3	5	2	1	17	14	14	18	13	31
Milton	13	10	13	6	1	1	6	25	6	5	2	11	33	19	10	34	44
Napanee	40	4	4	....	1	2	6	13	3	28	1	27	24	18	27	24	51
Ottawa	544	48	132	26	22	3	517	144	70	41	3	302	473	299	159	616	775
Owen Sound	67	17	14	12	11	5	14	35	27	41	9	48	78	48	62	64	126
Perth	35	....	17	6	5	..	31	20	10	1	1	24	39	....	21	42	63
Picton	33	9	11	....	3	....	13	17	5	19	2	27	29	18	27	29	56
Pembroke	32	4	16	9	2	2	33	10	10	9	3	26	39	30	42	23	65
Peterborough	55	24	14	1	2	1	44	35	3	12	3	28	69	7	28	69	97
Prince Arthur's L'd'g	60	17	38	8	43	14	113	20	15	13	19	43	137	57	47	133	180
Simcoe	103	40	27	8	14	1	25	49	23	40	56	74	119	38	86	107	193
St. Catharines	93	22	34	7	18	7	72	45	14	44	6	69	112	34	38	143	181
Sarnia	190	61	237	48	53	2	297	182	57	50	5	87	504	328	434	157	591
Stratford	86	39	73	27	21	20	92	66	57	27	24	119	147	45	133	133	266
Sandwich	70	22	28	4	68	4	74	45	10	38	29	91	105	39	94	102	196
St. Thomas	92	24	14	6	37	14	45	50	29	44	19	70	117	28	119	68	187
Sault Ste. Marie	9	....	2	2	....	1	7	3	4	....	....	7	7	8	4	10	14
Toronto	926	491	867	146	182	48	1096	989	273	209	93	833	1827	580	1002	1658	2660
Walkerton	43	15	15	16	6	6	20	21	37	14	9	61	40	14	60	41	101
Woodstock	144	132	115	41	45	14	158	172	76	57	28	89	402	111	182	309	491
Welland	137	86	207	33	77	16	300	131	54	57	14	152	404	199	57	499	556
Whitby	55	17	15	6	3	1	22	29	14	23	9	47	50	21	54	43	97
Lock-up, Parry Sound	14	3	3	1	....	1	3	6	6	6	1	11	11	2	17	5	22
" Silver Islet	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	2
" Bracebridge	4	4	3	1	....	....	3	3	3	1	2	7	5	5	9	3	12
Total	5008	1966	3109	689	971	287	4720	3789	1503	1454	564	3860	8170	3062	4135	7895	12030

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of By-laws.	Burglary.
Brantford				12	9				3		
Barrie		2		20							
Berlin			1	9							4
Brampton		3	1	8					1		
Brockville		2	3	11	4						
Belleville			1	11							1
Cayuga		1		4	4					1	
Cornwall		1	1	12				1			3
Cobourg		7	2	16	2					2	1
Chatham			1	11	2				2		1
Goderich		3		8				1			3
Guelph		3	1	12					1		4
Hamilton		12	4	74	20	5		2	6	10	21
Kingston			1	8						1	
London	2	9		76	11		1				9
Lindsay			4	21							3
L'Orignal		2		4							
Milton				1							4
Napanee		1		2				1	1		1
Ottawa		9	1	73		2			42		
Owen Sound		3	1	21						2	
Perth				5							
Picton		3		2	2						1
Pembroke				7	1						
Peterborough				8							
Prince Arthur's Landing				6				1	3		
Simcoe		3	2	6	3						
St. Catharines				21	2						3
Sarnia				7							1
Stratford		1	1	17	9	2					2
Sandwich		1	4	19	1					1	4
St. Thomas			1	4	2						1
Sault Ste. Marie											
Toronto		18	6	132	17	2		3		14	9
Walkerton			1	15	1						2
Woodstock		1		9	3						7
Welland		15	3	30	4				12		4
Whitby			1	15							
Lock-up, Parry Sound				6	1						
" Silver Islet		1									
" Bracebridge				1							
Total	2	101	41	724	98	11	1	9	71	31	89

No. 6.

were committed during the year.

Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of Court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Debtor.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Felony.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.
1	3	3	....	1	1	2	14	.....	75	2	2	.....	.....	4	....	3
1	8	.....	2	2	1	....	.....	.....	133	.....	1	.....	2	1	....	.....
2	....	.....	....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	3	....	.....
.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	.....
.....	7	.....	....	.....	.....	....	13	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	.....
.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	12	1	1	....	.....
1	2	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	....	.....
.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	7	....	1
.....	2	.....	....	.....	1	1	5	2	38	1	2	.....	.....	3	....	.....
1	....	.....	....	.....	3	....	6	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	4	....	4
.....	13	.....	....	.....	3	1	1	1	22	.....	.....	.....	4	3	....	.....
.....	2	.....	....	.....	7	....	.....	2	26	1	.....	.....	.....	5	....	.....
2	5	1	....	12	....	1	14	....	382	2	.....	1	7	15	....	1
2	1	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	139	9	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....
7	1	.....	2	.....	14	2	20	3	211	1	9	.....	8	19	....	2
2	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....
1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	....	.....
.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....
.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....
.....	1	1	....	4	10	1	13	1	283	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....
.....	4	.....	....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....
1	3	.....	....	.....	.....	....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	1	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
.....	1	.....	....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....
.....	2	.....	....	.....	1	....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....
.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	94	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	2
.....	3	.....	....	.....	1	1	1	.....	21	.....	2	9	.....	6	....	.....
1	....	.....	....	4	2	....	1	1	68	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....
.....	5	.....	....	.....	7	4	1	.....	142	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....
2	27	2	....	.....	.....	....	2	.....	56	1	.....	.....	.....	4	....	.....
.....	5	.....	....	.....	1	....	2	.....	60	.....	1	1	1	.....	....	.....
2	....	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	2	10	....	7
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3
11	3	1	....	4	....	....	23	15	1293	9	15	32	9	29	1	.....
.....	13	.....	....	.....	2	....	2	.....	17	.....	1	.....	2	6	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	....	3	3	46	.....	.....	.....	2	3	....	.....
.....	7	.....	1	2	....	....	2	.....	321	.....	5	.....	.....	3	....	.....
.....	4	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....
37	133	10	7	29	67	27	138	31	3785	29	41	71	48	151	7	23

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.	Keeping houses of ill fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics, &c., dangerous to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.
Brantford	5	.....	.....	3	4	1	47	6	.....	2	.....
Barrie	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	15	.....	1	.....
Berlin	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	.....	11	.....	1	4	3	45	15	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	26	6	.....	6	1
Cayuga	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	9	2	.....	.....	1
Cornwall	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	1	1
Cobourg	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	31	5	3	1	2
Chatham	3	2	.....	1	2	2	32	6	.....	6	.....
Goderich	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	25	7	.....	.....	1
Guelph	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	39	7	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	3	10	.....	2	20	14	158	13	.....	.....	1
Kingston	.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	31	13	.....	.....	.....
London	14	4	.....	5	12	10	167	22	.....	5	1
Lindsay	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	22	7	.....	.....	1
L'Orignal	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Milton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	1	.....	.....	2	51	40	139	14	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	21	7	.....	.....	.....
Perth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	1
Picton	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	11	5	.....	.....	1
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Prince Arthur's Landing	.....	.....	1	2	9	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	37	4	.....	1	.....
St. Catharines	3	.....	.....	1	5	3	26	10	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	6	1	.....	2
Sandwich	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	61	7	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	50	3	.....	.....	.....
Sault St. Marie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2
Toronto	10	11	..	8	61	20	502	40	..	.....	1
Walkerton	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	40	2	1	.....	4
Welland	4	.....	.....	6	4	2	50	4	.....	1	3
Whitby	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	21	3	1	1	1
Lock-up, Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Silver Islet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Bracebridge	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	89	57	6	40	197	117	1818	307	6	26	24

No. 6.—*Continued.*

were committed during the year.

Non-payment of fines and costs.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	TOTAL.
....	4	.....	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	2	12	1	42	4	13	290
....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	242	14	18	526
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2	4	126
....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	339	2	.....	407
....	1	2	1	2	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	43	3	1	269
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	6	1	204
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	4	3	63
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4	98
....	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	3	7	188
....	2	3	..	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	14	1	2	143
....	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20	6	4	145
....	1	3	3	.....	.....	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	44	5	4	185
....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	127	16	61	1036
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	1	12	315
9	1	.....	7	2	.....	3	1	2	5	13	1	140	23	8	862
....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	9	1	6	116
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	31
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	44
8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	3	51
3	.....	8	2	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	.....	15	775
....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	1	24	1	2	126
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	4	63
5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	56
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....	65
....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	20	.....	39	97
....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	180
6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	67	2	4	193
1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	10	1	1	181
....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	345	3	30	591
1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	67	.....	6	266
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	6	1	196
....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	10	187
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
....	1	.....	2	28	.....	33	.....	4	.....	44	1	181	52	15	2660
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	101
....	3	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	333	3	2	491
....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	36	9	14	556
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	15	97
....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
39	25	37	37	64	2	130	20	13	36	103	9	2524	173	319	12030

TABLE

Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and commercial travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and Boilermakers.	Boot and Shoe Makers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Bricklayers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush, and Basket Makers.	Butchers.	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Waggon Makers.	Clear Makers.
Brantford	1	....	....	....	2	8	6	5	....	3	....	....	1	12	1	1
Barrie	....	....	4	4	....	7	3	21	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	....
Berlin	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....
Brampton	....	....	3	....	....	17	10	....	....	2	....	5	7	6	....	....
Brockville	....	....	1	2	1	6	6	....	....	1	1	1	1	6	3	3
Belleville	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Cayuga	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Cornwall	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	1	....	3	....	3	....	1
Cobourg	1	....	1	1	1	4	3	7	1	4	....	2	....	7	....	....
Chatham	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Goderich	2	....	1	....	....	4	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	8	....	....
Guelph	....	....	....	3	....	1	9	8	....	2	....	2	....	12	1	....
Hamilton	4	....	10	10	....	25	25	15	....	15	....	6	....	25	....	12
Kingston	1	....	3	3	4	4	16	....	....	4	2	3	2	13	....	....
London	22	....	4	4	4	14	15	66	1	14	....	8	8	30	11	2
Lindsay	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
L'Orignal	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milton	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....
Napanee	....	....	1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1
Ottawa	2	....	3	3	1	14	10	34	....	8	....	13	....	17	....	....
Owen Sound	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Perth	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Picton	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Peterborough	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Arthur's Landing	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	....
Simcoe	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	6	....	....
St. Catharines	1	....	1	2	1	1	4	4	....	1	2	3	....	5	....	2
Sarnia	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	10	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....
Stratford	....	....	7	....	....	10	8	5	....	2	....	....	....	15	....	....
Sandwich	2	1	....	2	....	3	....	4	....	....	1	2	2	12	....	2
St. Thomas	2	....	5	....	....	10	4	3	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	2
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Toronto	36	4	12	12	2	28	56	122	2	16	9	28	14	76	....	9
Walkerton	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	1	1	7	2	....
Woodstock	6	....	6	4	....	5	7	21	....	3	....	4	2	3	1	2
Welland	4	....	....	7	2	16	6	2	....	3	....	4	1	14	....	3
Whitby	3	....	1	1	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....
Lock-up, Parry Sound	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Do Silver Islet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do Bracebridge	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	93	5	67	64	20	212	231	339	5	92	15	100	42	308	26	42

No. 7.

for the Year ending 30th September, 1878.

Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunk Makers.	Hatters.	Hotel Keepers and Licensed Victuallers.
3	....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	...	.....	6	49	.....	2	.....	.....	4
7	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	.....	.....	.....	1	2
3	....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	13	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3	....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1
7	....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.. .	1	.....	.....	10
1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	3
8	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	... ..	5	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1
16	....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	30	12	7	6	3	1	1
..	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	....	2	1	7	.....	4	5	.....	9	68	7	3	3	....	8
....	...	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1
29	....	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	25	2	.....	2	.....	1
1	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	24	1	.....	...	.....	3
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	2
2	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	.....
3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	5
2	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
1	....	1	.....	.... .	.....	.....	1	.....	2	27	3	1	1	.....	3
4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	18	1	.....	1	1	.....
1	....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	1	4	.....	31	.....	5	15	4	34	18	10	9	10	2	9
1	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	27	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	20	2	.....	2	.....	8
....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	1	10	8	74	2	30	44	5	155	557	40	26	27	6	77

TABLE

Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners sentenced

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumberers.	Masons and Stone Cutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.
Brantford	13	97	....	1	3	....	....	....	4	3	....	3	....	15	2
Barrie	11	368	....	1	2	....	....	2	7	2	3	4	....	1	2
Berlin	....	71	....	....	5	1	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	....	....
Brampton	....	212	....	....	6	....	....	....	12	1	8	1	1	....	....
Brockville	....	140	....	....	2	....	....	....	13	....	....	5	....	....	1
Belleville	4	111	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	.....	....	2	....	29	1
Cayuga	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Cornwall	....	44	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Cobourg	1	72	....	....	3	1	1	....	4	2	1	4	....	2	....
Chatham	....	84	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	5	....
Goderich	....	44	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....
Guelph	....	75	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	3	....
Hamilton	41	356	....	....	11	3	1	....	14	6	4	35	....	....	....
Kingston	....	95	....	....	7	1	....	....	2	....	1	8	....	.....	....
London	35	299	....	....	7	2	2	2	4	7	9	17	....	....	4
Lindsay	....	61	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	11	....
L'Orignal	....	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milton	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Napanee	....	9	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....
Ottawa	20	273	....	....	16	2	....	1	1	2	6	27	....	145	....
Owen Sound	2	59	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....
Perth	....	35	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Picton	....	25	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	....	20	.....	9	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peterborough	....	29	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....
Prince Arthur's Landing	....	97	7	....	5	....	1	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
Simcoe	....	91	....	2	4	1	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	1	1
St. Catharines	6	77	....	....	3	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	13	....
Sarnia	....	522	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
Stratford	....	129	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	.....	4	....	....	4
Sandwich	....	50	....	....	5	2	1	....	3	2	1	1	....	12	1
St. Thomas	....	74	....	1	....	2	....	....	5	1	2	4	....	3	....
Sault Ste. Marie	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto	1	756	....	2	24	21	....	3	37	45	40	61	1	383	14
Walkerton	....	22	....	....	1	....	.....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	17	306	1	....	1	....	.....	1	4	2	1	10	1	4	1
Welland	....	344	....	....	14	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	....	3	1
Whitby	1	47	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	3	2	....	....	....	.....
Lock-up, Parry Sound	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....
Do Silver Islet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Do Bracebridge	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	152	5169	9	18	143	52	12	17	127	84	91	214	4	638	32

No. 7.—*Continued.*

for the Year ending 30th September, 1878.

Rope Makers.	Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Wood Turners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations.	Total.
....	....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1	290
....	....	1	11	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	13	3	526
....	1	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	126
....	10	.....	13	11	2	2	.....	3	2	1	2	.....	14	32	407
....	3	.....	29	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	5	7	269
....	10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	204
.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	63
....	....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
....	6	4	15	2	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	4	5	188
....	3	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
1	7	.....	9	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	11	.....	145
....	....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	5	.....	185
1	12	3	180	8	2	10	3	3	3	7	7	2	24	71	1036
....	28	2	12	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	5	315
....	....	2	74	17	1	18	4	3	2	2	6	.....	8	14	862
....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	116
....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	31
....	....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	51
....	2	1	59	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	22	775
....	5	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	126
....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	1	63
....	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	56
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	65
....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	14	97
....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	180
1	5	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	193
....	17	.....	6	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	181
....	10	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	591
....	2	.....	15	3	1	...	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	21	266
....	7	1	39	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	196
....	2	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	187
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14
2	41	5	172	34	1	54	6	23	4	4	35	6	191	27	2660
....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	8	4	101
....	4	.....	15	6	2	1	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	17	1	491
1	25	.....	14	7	.....	10	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	5	6	556
....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	97
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	22
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12
6	215	24	775	123	16	119	21	64	22	32	72	21	520	300	12030

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from the prison number of prisoners in

NAME OF GAOL.	Escapes and Deaths.		
	Escaped and evaded re-capture.	Escaped and recaptured.	Deaths.
Brantford		1	
Barrie			1
Berlin			
Brampton			1
Brockville			6
Belleville			
Cayuga			
Cornwall			1
Cobourg			3
Chatham			1
Goderich			2
Guelph		1	1
Hamilton			2
Kingston	1		
London			2
Lindsay			1
L'Orignal			
Milton			
Napanee			1
Ottawa			1
Owen Sound			2
Perth			2
Picton		1	
Pembroke			
Peterboro'			
Prince Arthur's Landing	1		
Simcoe		1	
St. Catharines			
Sarnia			1
Stratford			
Sandwich			1
St. Thomas		1	
Sault Ste. Marie			
Toronto			4
Walkerton			1
Woodstock	1	1	1
Welland			1
Whitby			1
Lock-up, Parry Sound			
Do Silver Islet			
Do Bracebridge			
Total	3	6	37

No. 8.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest custody during the year.

Revenue derived from Prisoners' Labour.	Dietary.		Gaol Accommodation.			
Actual cash revenue derived from prisoners' hard labour.	Cost of daily rations per head.	Are gaol regulations with respect to dietary observed.	Number of cells in gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number.
$ cts.	cts.					
.....	8·86	Yes.	30	8	24	7
253 00	14	Yes.	27	7	43	7
.....	13¼	Yes.	20	6	27	2
.....	8	Yes.	25	4	39	4
.....	10⅔	Yes.	29	3	33	9
.....	8½	Yes.	18	4	29	10
.....	10½	Yes.	14	4	10	.....
.....	12	Yes.	17	3	9	1
....	12½	Yes.	24	5	29	12
.....	14	Yes.	26	4	22	5
.....	10½	Yes.	20	4	26	6
.....	10	Yes.	36	7	43	3
.....	7¼	Yes.	60	6	107	45
289 35	8⅓	Yes.	53	9	60	21
.....	10⅓	Yes.	57	9	72	38
.....	7	Yes.	18	4	17	3
.....	*27	Yes.	18	6	8	1
.....	10⅛	Yes.	22	4	15	2
.....	8½	Yes.	18	4	17	3
.....	10¾	Yes.	97		62	37
.....	8 9/10	Yes.	32		35	8
12 00	15	Yes.	18	4	17	7
.....	8 9/10	Yes.	26	6	10	1
.....	10	Yes.	24	4	21	7
.....	13	Yes.	18	4	15	1
....	20·6	Yes.	15	3	18	4
.....	13¾	Yes.	24	8	20	1
.....	11·56	Yes.	40	8	49	7
.....	9½	Yes.	16	4	23	5
.....	8·22	Yes.	24	6	20	8
.....	10	Yes.	34	4	30	9
....	12	Not entirely.	16	4	21	3
.....	12½	Yes.	14	3	7	2
.....	8½	No.	184	12	206	92
.....	9¼	Yes.	24	8	12	1
200 00	10·97	Yes.	32	5	51	7
.....	10	Yes.	36	4	65	7
.....	10	Yes.	28	4	21	1
.....	Not given.	Not given.	1	1	5	.....
.....	Not given.	Not given.	2	1	2	2
.....	Not given.	No.	2	1	3	.....
754 35	....	.....	.....	.....	1343	389

* Includes rations of lunatics at 35 cents per day.

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners, how maintained, and cost

NAME OF GAOL.	How Maintained.				
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Total number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Total number of days' custody of Municipal prisoners.
Brantford	290	113	177	2022	3943
Barrie	526	105	421	4080	4123
Berlin	126	44	82	1319	1846
Brampton	407	23	384	921	4592
Brockville	269	61	208	1886	6261
Belleville	204	63	141	2067	4540
Cayuga	63	26	37	600	889
Cornwall	98	63	35	1622	573
Cobourg	188	59	129	2910	4406
Chatham	143	55	88	1452	3384
Goderich	145	41	104	1563	3099
Guelph	185	52	133	2527	3773
Hamilton	1036	119	917	2835	21424
Kingston	315	57	258	2913	11378
London	862	215	647	5870	12802
Lindsay	116	49	67	1228	2112
L'Orignal	31	10	21	700	687
Milton	44	18	26	340	721
Napanee	51	12	39	362	2410
Ottawa	775	56	719	3159	16722
Owen Sound	126	45	81	3256	3296
Perth	63	10	53	284	3495
Picton	56	18	38	1014	692
Pembroke	65	21	44	1385	2581
Peterboro'	97	16	81	433	2094
Prince Arthur's Landing	180	180	.....	3165	.....
Simcoe	193	82	111	1343	1372
St. Catharines	181	130	51	1876	6812
Sarnia	591	47	544	1065	4720
Stratford	266	46	220	1716	3921
Sandwich	196	70	126	2364	3415
St. Thomas	187	82	105	2003	1712
Sault Ste. Marie	14	14	.....	1027	.....
Toronto	2660	309	2351	8419	49874
Walkerton	101	44	57	1239	1049
Woodstock	491	87	404	3019	4778
Welland	556	76	480	2669	9161
Whitby	97	59	38	1478	1129
Lock-up, Parry Sound	22	22	.....	221	.....
" Silver Islet	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" Bracebridge	12	12	.....	87	.....
Total	12030	2613	9417	78,439	209,786

* Each of these amounts comprises the salaries of four (4) turnkeys.
† Each of these amounts comprises the salaries of two (2) turnkeys.
‡ Each of these amounts includes pay to extra guards.

No. 9.

of maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

Gaol Expenditure.							Salaries of			
Cost of food, clothing, fuel and maintenance.	Cost of Official Salaries.	Cost of Repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner on entire gaol expenditure, including repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel, maintenance and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Gaoler.	Matron.	Turnkey.	Gaol Surgeon.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1641 93	1550 00	72 92	3264 85	11 25	5 91	5 34	700 00	150 00	500 00	200 00
2484 68	1400 00	167 50	4052 18	7 70	5 04	2 66	800 00	100 00	300 00	200 00
802 91	1100 00	.....	1902 91	15 10	6 37	8 73	500 00	100 00	400 00	100 00
809 76	1050 00	28 75	1888 51	4 64	2 06	2 58	500 00	100 00	400 00	50 00
1481 17	1350 00	33 38	2864 55	10 64	5 63	5 01	800 00	150 00	300 00	100 00
1163 45	1100 00	464 91	2728 36	13 37	7 98	5 39	400 00	200 00	400 00	100 00
545 65	1185 00	31 65	1762 30	27 97	9 16	18 81	600 00	80 00	365 00	140 00
522 10	1050 00	20 00	1592 10	16 24	5 52	10 72	740 00	60 00	200 00	50 00
2088 30	1580 00	375 00	4043 30	21 50	13 10	8 40	800 00	200 00	500 00	80 00
1239 07	1576 10	600 00	3415 17	23 88	12 86	11 02	709 50	209 50	‡507 10	150 00
910 05	1200 00	.....	2110 05	14 55	6 27	8 28	550 00	100 00	430 00	120 00
1616 93	1450 00	.....	3066 93	16 57	8 74	7 83	600 00	200 00	450 00	200 00
3000 00	3275 00	.....	6275 00	6 05	2 89	3 16	1000 00	350 00	*1675 00	250 00
3045 43	1650 00	133 21	4828 64	15 32	10 09	5 23	800 00	200 00	‡500 00	150 00
3085 65	3427 53	404 32	6917 50	8 02	4 04	3 98	700 00	456 25	*2021 28	250 00
538 56	1130 00	80 63	1749 19	15 07	5 33	9 74	500 00	150 00	400 00	80 00
579 88	690 00	1114 00	2383 88	76 89	54 64	22 25	550 00	100 00	.....	40 00
264 22	896 00	.... ..	1154 22	26 23	6 01	20 22	400 00	40 00	400 00	50 00
779 34	1000 00	85 59	1864 93	36 56	16 95	19 61	475 00	100 00	350 00	75 00
3418 88	2400 00	681 24	6500 12	8 38	5 29	3 09	900 00	300 00	†1000 00	200 00
1595 35	1900 00	150 00	3645 35	28 93	13 85	15 08	700 00	300 00	500 00	400 00
807 35	1240 00	8 28	2055 63	32 62	12 94	19 68	600 00	160 00	400 00	80 00
240 54	810 00	10 50	1061 04	18 94	4 48	14 46	400 00	100 00	250 00	60 00
550 00	1065 00	55 00	1670 00	25 68	9 30	16 38	500 00	100 00	365 00	100 00
710 45	1275 00	157 25	2142 70	22 08	8 94	13 14	650 00	100 00	375 00	150 00
1325 04	1120 00	71 02	2516 06	13 98	7 76	6 22	500 00	120 00	400 00	100 00
1358 51	1000 00	.....	2358 51	12 22	7 04	5 18	400 00	200 00	300 00	100 00
1791 00	1940 00	140 00	3871 00	21 38	10 67	10 71	720 00	200 00	†720 00	300 00
1553 00	1400 00	346 00	3299 00	5 58	3 22	2 36	650 00	200 00	400 00	150 00
1137 60	1191 00	358 38	2686 98	10 10	5 62	4 48	450 00	§216 00	400 00	125 00
1183 63	1478 60	200 00	2862 23	14 60	7 06	7 54	550 00	200 00	‡528 60	200 00
1258 28	1200 00	155 51	2613 79	13 97	7 56	6 41	700 00	100 00	300 00	100 00
391 53	1112 00	24 65	1528 18	109 15	29 72	79 43	400 00	.....	‡612 00	100 00
10169 58	9701 60	551 02	20422 20	7 67	4 02	3 65	1600 00	560 00	‖6541 60	1000 00
493 68	1325 00	306 25	2124 93	21 03	7 92	13 11	650 00	200 00	375 00	100 00
1608 27	1750 00	.....	3358 27	6 84	3 27	3 57	800 00	200 00	400 00	350 00
3198 00	1604 28	470 00	5272 28	9 40	6 60	2 88	575 00	254 00	†625 28	150 00
592 68	1525 00	10 70	2128 38	21 93	6 22	15 71	850 00	125 00	250 00	300 00
134 88	200 00	.....	334 88	15 22	6 13	9 09	200 00	.....	.....	.....
16 50	500 00	.....	516 50	258 25	8 25	250 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
84 00	200 00	.....	284 00	23 66	7 00	16 66	200 00	.....	.....	.....
60217 83	63591 11	7307 66	131116 60	10 90	5 61	5 29	25619 50	6680 75	24840 86	6450 00

‖ This amount comprises salaries of Engineer, Steward and Prison Van proprietors.
§ This amount comprises salaries of Matron and Assistant-Matron.

PART III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

The number of pupils under instruction in this institution during the past twelve months was 277 as compared with 271 in the preceding year.

Since the opening of the institution on the 20th October, 1870, 403 pupils have entered, of whom 249 were males and 154 females.

The number of pupils in attendance each official year, comprising a portion of two sessions, is shewn in the following summary :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
" September 30th, 1871, " " " 1872	97	52	149
" " " 1872, " " " 1873	130	63	193
" " " 1873, " " " 1874	145	76	221
" " " 1874, " " " 1875	155	83	238
" " " 1875, " " " 1876	160	96	256
" " " 1876, " " " 1877	167	104	271
" " " 1877, " " " 1878	166	111	277

The Counties of the Province (and other places) from which the 403 pupils were received are as follows:—

	Male	Fem.	Total
Algoma Dist.	1		1
Brant	11	4	15
Bruce	3	3	6
Carleton	10	5	15
Elgin	2	4	6
Essex	1	2	3
Frontenac	6	4	10
Grey	14	8	22
Haldimand	4		4
Halton		4	4
Hastings	11	9	20
Huron	12	13	25
Kent	8	1	9
Lambton	7	1	8
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds	4	2	6
Grenville	2		2

	Male	Fem.	Total
Lennox	3	2	5
Addington	1		1
Lincoln	3	3	6
Middlesex	17	7	24
Parry Sound	1		1
Norfolk	6	4	10
Northumberland	5	8	13
Durham	10	5	15
Ontario	9	3	12
Oxford	4	2	6
Peel	3	1	4
Perth	15	8	23
Peterboro'	8	2	10
Russell	1	2	3
Prince Edward	1		1
Renfrew	4	3	7
Simcoe	11	4	15

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Stormont	1	2	3
Dundas	1		1
Glengarry	1		1
Victoria		1	1
Waterloo	7	6	13
Welland	3	2	5
Wellington	8	9	17
Wentworth	12	2	14
York	14	14	28
Bothwell		1	1
Muskoka		1	1
New Brunswick	1		1
Total	249	154	403

As the general operations of the institution, during the past twelve months, are recorded in the minutes of inspection and instruction made on the occasion of my various visits, the following synopsis of such records will afford full information upon these points:—

My first inspection was made on the 6th and 7th March, chiefly for the purpose of making enquiries respecting the sickness which had prevailed in the institution during the preceding three weeks, and which assumed an epidemic shape, resulting in the death of four pupils. Three days prior to my visit and on the occasion of the death of one of these pupils, the Principal was instructed to notify the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body, in order that evidence might be elicited in an official form as to the causes of the sickness. The result of the investigation is given in the following copy of the finding of the jury, viz.:—

"The said pupil of the said institution died in the Hospital attached to the "said institution, on Sunday the third day of March inst., of Typhoid Fever, that "in his case as in all the other cases shewing disease of Typhoid character it was "caused by the use in the institution of water obtained from the bay for drinking "and which water they find to be polluted from the sewerage of the institution "commingling with the water when pumped from and forced into the tanks of the "institution, and consequently impure and unfit for drinking purposes, the inquest "do earnestly recommend that the proper authorities do prohibit the use of the "said water for drinking purposes in the institution.

"And the inquest have pleasure in stating that after inspecting the institu- "tion they found every place, (dormitories, corridors and Hospital,) in excellent "order, and well ventilated and pleasant temperature, and we have the pleasure "of recording our appreciation of the services of the Principal and of the un- "wearied diligence and attention exercised by him and his subordinates in the "discharge of their several duties in this crisis."

Dr. Hope, the Physician of the institution, stated in his evidence that he considered the drinking of the bay water had really no bearing in respect to the death of the pupil and, although typhoid symptoms appeared in every case of sickness that resulted in death, still the proximate cause of death in one case was disease of the heart, and in another inflammatory fever, but in no case did the sickness commence with typhoid fever, either contracted through contagion or otherwise.

The latter was the evidence of the Physician who attended the sick from first to last, but on the other hand is the evidence of Drs. Ridley and Wilson, who, upon viewing the outflow of the sewer into the bay and its proximity to the source of the water supply, stated—"that the use of such water would have injurious effects."—This evidence was necessarily of a negative character, for it was really not known whether any of the patients, who died, did drink the bay water, or whether they used the well water which is good and pure. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the distance between the sewer delivery and the water supply pipe, viz. 235 feet was too little, and the fact that when the old sewer was in use, which was 700 feet away from the supply pipe, typhoid was unknown, would seem to point to the pollution of water by sewage. This was further corroborated

by the deviation of the sewer to the west before entering the water, thus bringing it nearer the water pipe, and tending to throw the sewage current in that direction.

A theory was advanced by Dr. Hope which was well worthy of consideration, that the temperature of the institution was far too high for health, and that under the existing arrangements, the heat could not be regulated, in consequence of which in some parts of the building the heat was almost unbearable.

The following recommendations based upon the finding of the coroners' inquest were therefore made to the Public Works Department.

1. That the direction of the sewer be changed to the east and the covered sewer continued until it comes in a line with the eastern boundary of the institution property.

2. That the supply pipes be extended out into the bay 150 feet.

3. That proper and effective means of filtering the bay water be provided, or that wells be sunk upon the premises in order to provide a supply of drinking and cooking water.

4. That the heating arrangements be reconstructed so as to reduce the great heat in the basement and to provide for the complete control and proper diffusion of heat throughout the building.

Pending these instructions being carried out, the Principal was instructed to see that the pupils did not use the water in the taps for drinking purposes, and that a plentiful supply of well water was placed at proper points throughout the building.

The condition of the sick pupils on the last day of my visit (the 7th) was so much improved that the Physician was able to report that there were really only four under active treatment, all the rest being in a convalescent state.

I minutely examined the Hospital arrangements and found them to be very good, and that every attention was being paid to the patients.

The condition of the institution internally was satisfactory, so far as cleanliness and the enforcement of sanitary regulations were concerned. The opening of the new large dormitory had provided a means, not only of reducing the crowding in the sleeping rooms in the main building, but of obtaining a better classification of the boys.

An appropriation of $3,531 having been made by the Legislature at its previous session to meet certain requirements of the institution, purchases to that extent were authorized, the chief expenditures being for furniture for the new residence for the principal, $1,075; for engine and boiler for the laundry, $700; for furnishings for the new building and for a portion of the old building (to replace worn out stock), $1,263; and for placing the grounds and yards in proper order, $490.

With regard to this last item, I gave full instructions as to the manner in which the grounds were to be raised, sloped, drained, gravelled, etc., and in order that the work might be commenced, directions were given for the field used as a wood yard to be fitted up as a play-ground.

As there seemed to be a lack of energy in carrying on the industries of the carpenter and shoe shops, the Principal was requested to see whether an improvement could not be effected.

The following summary shews the movements of the pupils from the commencement of the session in the previous September to the time of my inspection:—

	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total
Entered during term...				155	97	252
	Males	Fem.	Total			
Removed by parents	20	10	30			
Absent on leave	1		1			
Died	2	2	4			
	—	—	—	23	12	35
Remaining in residence 7th March				132	85	217

The large number of pupils removed by the parents was caused by exaggerated rumours circulated regarding the nature of the sickness previously referred to.

With the exception of the pupils in the Hospital, they all looked well.

A second inspection was made on the 15th May. I was then glad to find a complete return to good health throughout the institution, as not a case of sickness was in existence. So far as the sanitary arrangements can be observed, there never was any local cause for an outbreak, in epidemic shape of any disease. The occurrence of the sickness and its results both direct and indirect were matters for great regret, as the general work of the session in the literary and also in the industrial and domestic departments had been greatly interrupted and interfered with. The recommendation I made for the extension of the water pipe 150 feet into the bay was being carried out, and when completed the water would be taken from a comparatively purer source. The other recommendations for the mouth of the sewer to be turned to the west had not been acted upon by the Public Works Department, and I was informed that the suggestion regarding the filtering of the drinking water could not be carried out on a large scale. I, therefore, gave instructions for ordinary filters to be placed in various parts of the buildings.

All the pupils, numbering 211, were seen. With one or two exceptions they were healthy looking, and as a general thing comfortably and decently clad.

I was present at the various meals served. The food was good and ample, but there was a lack of milk for the younger pupils. It seems to be almost impossible to obtain a proper supply of milk for the institution, and apparently the only way to overcome the difficulty is to turn nearly the whole of the farm into grazing land and keep an additional number of cows. The desirableness of making some change in the working of the farm is confirmed by the fact that the crops of cereals raised in the past has been most insignificant, pointing to the necessity of abandoning it for such purposes and utilizing the land for grazing and gardening.

With the exception of the new associated dormitory the building was in good condition.

The attention of the Public Works Department was called to the defective condition of the water-closets, tanks, and of the drain from the new laundry.

Recommendations for the improvement of the bathing arrangements had been made to the Public Works Department. I learned that the architect had reported adversely to the suggestion of placing a plunge bath in the dis-used boiler-house. The placing of the bathing tubs therein instead was of course an improvement upon the former arrangements, but I feared that the reconstruction of the bathing and lavatory arrangements, as then proposed, would be but a make shift. I, therefore, renewed my recommendation that a sufficiently large building should be placed in the centre of the interior quadrangle to contain a plunge bath in the middle and a few ordinary tubs at the sides.

As previously stated, the educational affairs of the Institution had been much interrupted by the late sickness. The extent of this, however, could not be ascertained until the annual examination was held. As great press of work prevented me from doing this work, the Hon. the Minister of Education was asked to

send an examiner down. He deputed Mr. Carlyle, of the Normal School, whose report is included under the heading of education.

During the 27th and 28th September, I made a very minute inspection of all the buildings and property attached to the Institution and investigated unto the general management of its affairs in all departments. Although the eighth session had only just commenced, 118 male and 86 female pupils (a total of 204) had entered, and there was every indication of the number being increased to 240.

The rooms and dormitories were found to be clean. The work of making alterations to the heating arrangements was in progress, and in respect to which I made certain recommendations to the Public Works Department.

I noticed that many of the bedsteads were very rickety. An appropriation will be asked to enable 100 iron ones of a suitable pattern to be purchased.

It is of importance that the ragged and knotty soft-wood flooring throughout the Institution should be replaced by hard-wood. The building has now been almost continuously occupied for eight years, and deaf mutes, as a class, subject a building to unusual tear and wear. It will be recommended that an amount be placed in the estimates to enable the flooring to be relaid next vacation, and to enable the building to be painted and whitewashed. It is also desirable that the halls of the main building should be improved in appearance by the lower one being laid with light and dark hard-wood, and the upper one covered with oil-cloth. The chapel should also be made to look more like a place of religious worship.

At my previous visit I found that the retention of the bakery in the basement of the main building was attended with absolute danger from fire, and I gave instructions for its removal and reconstruction in the disused laundry. I found the work had been completed at the time of the present inspection and an excellent job had been made of it. The external surroundings of the Institution were examined, and instructions given regarding them which were necessary. An appropriation will have to be asked to enable the work of improving and planting the front grounds to be continued, also for the erection of a conservatory.

As it has been decided to use coal in future, a proper shed must be provided. An appropriation will be asked to meet the cost of the same.

The class-rooms were visited while instruction was going on. Ten classes were fully organized, the teachers of which stated that a classification of the pupils had been efficiently made by the Principal. Taking all things into account, the literary department appeared to start under most favourable circumstances, and the Principal was requested to impress upon the teachers the amount of responsibility resting upon each of them, and that it would be expected that marked progress would be apparent in every individual pupil at the end of the session, and he was further desired to constantly examine and supervise the work of the teachers, with a view to the increased efficiency of the literary department.

On many previous occasions I have referred to the importance of training female pupils to some industrial pursuit, chiefly dress-making and needle work of all descriptions, also of employing a greater number of girls in the domestic work of the house. Although an improvement was apparent it was clear to me that this department was far from being in a satisfactory state, and I expressed the hope that more attention would be paid to tnese important branches of instruction.

It will be recommended that appropriations be asked to enable the following very necessary works to be done and purchases to be made during the ensuing year.

First. The purchase of 100 iron bedsteads.

Second. The relaying of the floors throughout the building with hard-wood, the painting, whitewashing and repairing the interior of the main building, the

laying of the lower main hall with dark and light hardwood, and the covering of the upper one with oilcloth, and the decorating of the chapel.

Third. The erection of a conservatory and a coalshed.

Educational.

A minute examination of the educational department was made by Mr. Carlyle, of the Normal School, Toronto, the result of which he reported to me as follows, under date 19th June:—

"In compliance with instructions, I have made a very careful and thorough examination of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Belleville, in their literary attainments. Enclosed with this somewhat general report, you will find a complete list of all the questions and exercises of each class and the individual results in tabular form.

"*Class* 1. The best in this class were able to describe very simple actions and and give the plural of a few common words. The others were able to spell a few words, while two were exceedingly dull.

Class 2. This class is divided into three or four divisions, and most of them manifested a quickness of apprehension and a knowledge of language that was quite gratifying. The teacher of this class manifests energy and tact, and deserves credit for the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves.

"*Class* 3. This class is divided into three divisions, two of which acquitted themselves fairly, but the other was very far behind in their attainments. The teacher seemed fully alive to his work, and, under the circumstances, is doing well. I question the propriety of retaining, for any length of time, in the same class, pupils of very different attainments.

"*Class* 4. With the exception of three who are very dull, the pupils in this class seemed sharp and bright, but I found their attainments limited. The results of the examination were not satisfactory. The teacher, I suppose, will be able to explain this. He remarks to me "that he taught little but what was in the text-book." I hope that he is convinced that he is in error in pursuing this plan.

"*Class* 5. This class, like some others, has pupils in it who would accomplish far more were they with others of like capacity, and under a teacher adapted to teach them. The pupils generally did very well except in the subject of Arithmetic. I do not see that this subject, if properly taught, should be more difficult than others for deaf mutes. It ought to be the very subject by which the reasoning faculties of the pupils should be developed, faculties that are at present used by only very few of them.

"*Class* 6. The members of this class did very well. The teacher was their text-book and he seemed to be a live one. I was well pleased with the general information of the class.

"*Class* 7. I was much pleased with the examination of this class. In all the subjects they did well, There were a few exceedingly dull, and must have either been neglected by the teacher or acted as a drag on the rest. The majority of this class are well acquainted with common things, and have a fair knowledge of the use of language.

"*Class* 8. This class did fairly with a few exceptions, in all their studies except Arithmetic, which they seem to know little of. I think their teacher should make a special effort to present this subject to his class in a different manner. A few members of this class were very good writers.

"*Class* 9. This class did well in some subjects and poorly in others. Their command of language was not as good as I expected. For Canadian History they did very poorly, although their teacher said that much time had been devoted to it. I think their time could be more profitably employed than in learning a few

facts in Canadian History, while they know very little about ordinary things, and can scarcely describe a simple action with accuracy. The subject of Arithmetic was handled very fairly by many of them.

"*Class* 10. On account of the illness of the teacher, this class has been under the guidance of monitors for several weeks. The pupils are well up on certain changes of construction in sentences and the use of pronouns and other little things in which their teacher takes delight. They do not do so well in subjects, which, in my opinion, are of equal, if not more importance.

"*Class* 11. The answering in this class, on the whole, does themselves and their teacher much credit. None of them failed, and I understood that some of the best pupils had gone home on account of sickness. A pleasing feature of this class, too, was the way in which they conducted themselves. There was no desire to copy from, or assist each other.

"*Class* 12. This is the highest class and is divided into two divisions, the junior of which was examined with the 11th Class, and they possess about the same attainments. In some subjects they did better, and in others not so well as the 11th Class. The first division take quite a range of subjects, but I fear they are more matter of memory than study. The questions beginning with the word "why" presented great difficulties, while those depending on mere memory answered generally very correctly.

"I also visited the drawing class, which was composed of girls only. I do not consider myself either a critic or teacher of drawing; but I took the liberty of reminding the drawing-master of the remarks made by Lord Dufferin, while he was in Montreal, lately, 'It would be better if the pupils were well drilled in the first principles of drawing, before they are permitted to touch water-colours or oil.'

"I was much pleased with the articulating class, which is composed of some twenty-three semi-mutes. I think it very desirable that their power of talking should be kept up, some of them, though they have been deaf for several years, can talk very well.

"On Sunday evening I attended the Bible Class conducted by the Principal, Dr. Palmer. I found between seventy and eighty assembled in the chapel, and their lesson was the one for that day, in the 'International Series.' The whole class were very interested and attentive, and many of them seemed to follow the Principal in his explanations and to comprehend the subject.

"On the morning after the examinations were over, all connected with the Institution started on an excursion to Kingston. There were 210 pupils, and all were on board of the steamer before five in the morning. The day was very fine, the scenery down the 'Bay of Quinté' was very beautiful, so that all was delight and joy among the pupils, and what they learned that day will never be forgotten by many of them.

"While the examinations, on the whole, were satisfactory, there is, I think, much room for improvement, and I will venture a few suggestions on certain points which ought to be improved at once.

"*First.* Though the classification is much better than when I examined the pupils two years ago, it needs to be more perfect. In some of the classes there are pupils who know almost nothing, and, from the teacher's account, are almost incapable of learning, and with these there are bright intelligent children who have acquired a fair knowledge of language. It is impossible for a teacher to do justice to both, and both are retarded in their progress. In the Institution are a number of almost 'incapables,' divided among the classes. They should, in my opinion, be under a teacher especially fitted for them. I do not think it good policy to send them away. The association with others, the discipline to which they are

subjected, and the moral influence that is brought to bear on them, improve them very much, and no doubt they will in consequence make better citizens.

"*Second.* There should be a limit table or curriculum of studies for each class, so that each teacher would know just what he or she is to teach, and how far the pupils are expected to go in a given time. At present each one pursues his or her course to a great extent, and it is difficult for the examiner to find what has really been taught.

"Much of the teaching, I am convinced, is mere memorising of words. The teachers repeatedly informed me that the pupils had to be 'told' everything, that they did not 'think' for themselves. I found the latter to be too true, and I fear they are 'told' too much. In some of their answers I put the greatest nonsense, yet the pupils seemed to take it for granted that it was right. Questions that could be answered by merely repeating what they had learned from the text-book, or from their teacher, were generally answered very well; but if they required any thought on the part of the pupils, the answers were poor both in form and in substance.

"A certain acquaintance with practical Arithmetic is almost indispensable to these pupils, and if it were properly taught, it might be made a powerful instrument for developing their latent powers of reasoning. It is somewhat easier to tell a pupil what to do, than to get him to see how it should be done, and when the pupils come there at first, there is such a series of telling, that I can well understand the prevalence of this method of teaching.

"The writing of the pupils might be very greatly improved by a combined and a continued effort on the part of all of the teachers.

"The pernicious habit that many of the pupils have of copying from or assisting each other, should be broken up at once. They should be taught that it is wrong, and every repetition of it should be noticed, and the offender made to feel that a wrong had been.

"As a knowledge of our language is the one thing important with the younger pupils, I think half an hour each day might be devoted by them, under the teachers, to the use of familiar words and idioms. It might be more as a recreation than a study lesson, and in fine weather, could be outside of the schoolroom.

"In conclusion I beg to say, that every teacher afforded me the most kindly assistance, and I know they will look upon these little criticisms as something tending to make their noble Institution as perfect as possible. The Principal, too, gave me all the aid in his power, and made a copy of all the results of the examination, so that I expect further improvements in the Literary Department of this admirable Institution."

In previous Reports I have referred to the desirableness for teaching articulation or visible speech, and the necessity for appointing a teacher of that art to the Institution in Belleville. This opinion was much strengthened after I paid a visit to the Deaf Mute Institution in Boston, where articulation only was taught, and to the New York Institution, and on my return I made a report on the subject to Government. In it I stated that after most careful inquiry and observation, I was convinced that what was known as the "Bell system" of instruction in articulation was by far the most perfect and yet simple method yet introduced. I suggested two plans by which it might be adopted in the Ontario Institution—the first being the employment of a teacher thoroughly skilled in the art, and the second, the selection of a person who should visit Boston and there receive instruction in the system. I pointed out that the first-named scheme was perhaps the surer way of obtaining a skilled instructor, but certainly the more expensive, as a skilled teacher would have to be imported specially at a high salary, whereas, on the other hand, I was assured that any intelligent and

apt teacher could thoroughly acquire the art in from four to six months. Under these circumstances, I recommended the adoption of the second suggestion. This being concurred in by the Government a suitable person was selected for the position, and he is now in Boston studying Professor Bell's system. I trust therefore that an articulation class, under the most approved system, will be inaugurated in the Belleville Institution in a very short time.

The only other occurrence connected with the educational department of the Institution during the past year requiring comment, is the resignation of Mr. J. B. McGann, owing to failing health. Mr. McGann entered the service of the Institution as a teacher eight years ago, prior to which he had carried on a school for the education of deaf mutes, first in Toronto and afterwards in Hamilton. Indeed he was the pioneer of deaf mute education in the Province. In consideration of Mr. McGann's faithful services, I recommended that a retiring gratuity be granted to him.

STATEMENT of Expenditure under each heading of the Estimates.

	Aggregate Cost. $ cts.	Cost per Pupil. $ cts.
Medical Department	146 79	0 65
Food of all kinds	10,677 57	47 46
Bedding, clothing and shoes	475 79	2 11
Fuel	3,109 10	13 81
Light	1,184 18	5 26
Laundry, soap and cleaning	458 41	2 04
Books and apparatus	482 77	2 15
Printing, postages, stationery, &c.	540 11	2 40
Furniture and furnishing	480 52	2 14
Farm, feed and fodder	1,056 26	4 69
Repairs and alterations	954 68	4 25
Miscellaneous	1,053 31	4 68
Salaries and wages	15,806 90	70 25
Average 225 Pupils	$36,426 39	$161 89

The receipts for the Board of Pupils amounted during the past year to $782 50, which amount was received from the parents or guardians of 21 pupils. All the others were entered on the free list. The above amount was paid into the Treasury Department.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND. BRANTFORD.

During the Official year which closed on the 30th September last, and which comprised portions of the seventh and eighth sessions of this Institution, 175 pupils were in attendance as compared with 148 in the preceding year.

The following statistical information in respect to these 175 blind youths is furnished and may be of interest to some. It is classified under the headings of nationality, religion, ages, and occupation of parents.

Nationalities.

American	4	Norwegian	1
Canadian	58	Scotch	18
English	43	Wendish	3
French	2	Not stated	1
German	6		
Irish	39	Total	175

Religion.

Baptists	8	Methodists	55
Bible Christians	3	Presbyterians	26
Congregationalists	1	Quakers	2
Davidites	2	Roman Catholics	20
Disciples	1	Tunkers	1
Episcopalians	45	Not stated	2
Latter Day Saints	1		
Lutherans	8	Total	175

Ages.

6 years	1	21 years	8
7 "	4	22 "	9
8 "	5	23 "	1
9 "	7	24 "	3
10 "	7	25 "	1
11 "	9	26 "	6
12 "	4	27 "	3
13 "	10	28 "	3
14 "	9	29 "	1
15 "	14	30 "	2
16 "	9	31 "	1
17 "	9	37 "	1
18 "	18	Not stated	4
19 "	13		
20 "	13	Total	175

Occupation of Parents.

Agent	1	Mill-wright	1
Artist	1	Miner	1
Axe Grinder	1	Officer	1
Barber	1	Painter	1
Blacksmiths	2	Peddler	1
Butchers	2	Police Constable	1
Care-taker	1	Saddler	1
Carpenters	15	Sailor	1
Contractor	1	Steamboat Engineer	1
Coopers	2	Stonecutter	1
Customs Officer	1	Shoemakers	3
Educator	1	Tailor	1
Farmers	69	Teamster	1
Gardener	1	Tow agent	1
Hotel keepers	4	Vessel agent	1
Labourers	33	Waggon Maker	1
Law Clerk	1	Weaver	1
Machinist	1	Wood turner	1
Market Gardeners	2	Not stated	4
Merchants	8		
Millers	3	Total	175

175

The following summary exhibits the operations of the Institution, in respect to the attendance of pupils, during each year since its opening.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th Sept., 1872	20	14	34
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1873	34	24	54
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1874	66	46	112
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1875	89	50	139
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1876	84	64	148
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1877	76	72	148
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1878	91	84	175

During the period embraced in the foregoing dates, an aggregate of 238 pupils have been in attendance in the Institution, of whom 133 were males and 105 females. The counties and cities of the Province from which these pupils were received are as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Addington	1	0	1	Lincoln	3	1	4
Belleville	3	0	3	London	3	5	8
Brant	2	3	5	Middlesex	6	3	9
Brantford	3	4	7	Muskoka	1	0	1
Bruce	3	6	9	Norfolk	4	3	7
Carleton	1	1	2	Northumberland	1	6	7
Dundas	2	2	4	Ontario	3	3	6
Durham	1	3	4	Ottawa	2	0	2
Elgin	2	1	3	Oxford	1	1	2
Essex	1	1	2	Perth	2	4	6
Frontenac	2	1	3	Peterboro'	5	2	7
Glengarry	1	0	1	Prince Edward	1	2	3
Grenville	2	0	2	Renfrew	6	2	8
Grey	3	4	7	Russell	1	1	2
Haldimand	0	4	4	St. Cathraines	2	0	2
Halton	2	0	2	Simcoe	3	4	7
Hamilton	3	4	7	Stormont	2	0	2
Hastings	3	1	4	Toronto	9	6	15
Huron	4	4	8	Victoria	2	1	3
Kingston	1	2	3	Waterloo	4	3	7
Kent	4	2	6	Welland	2	1	3
Lambton	2	0	2	Wellington	7	4	11
Leeds	5	1	6	Wentworth	6	4	10
Lanark	0	1	1	York	5	3	8
Uncertain	1	0	1				
Lennox	0	1	1	Total	133	105	238

A history of the operations of the institution for the past twelve months will be best given in the reproduction of the minutes of inspection recorded at my various visits, of which the following is a synopsis:

My first inspection of the Institution for the Blind was made on the 5th and 6th February, when the names of 133 pupils were registered, although only 126 were in residence, the remainder being absent on leave, owing to sickness and other causes.

I saw all the pupils; their health was good and only was one confined to bed. An examination of the Physician's Journal shewed that very little sickness had prevailed during the session. The dietary lists were looked over and the meals served during my stay were examined and found to consist of good wholesome food, in ample supply and abundant variety. The decorum and order which prevailed during the meals were worthy of high commendation.

The condition of the house was generally satisfactory, both in respect to order and cleanliness, and my visits to the classes, workshops and the other departments

convinced me that the affairs of the institution—domestic, educational and official—were being well and efficiently conducted.

The number of pupils then in the house quite exhausted the accommodation and no more could be received until the new wing, which was nearly ready, was opened. As the additional space that would then be furnished was only designed for males, the pressure for the admission of females would not be relieved. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the Government had decided not to proceed at the present time with the erection of the west wing, I strongly recommended that a sufficient amount be placed in the Supplementary Estimates to build a house for the Principal so that the rooms in the Institution, then being used for his family might be taken for girls' dormitories and official purposes. This recommendation met with the approval of the Government, and the sum of $6,000 was voted by the Legislature to carry it out.

In order to obtain a better classification of the male pupils at night, I recommended that the large dormitory, in which nearly fifty beds were made up, should be subdivided, by partitions, into three compartments. Each room to have enclosed presses for the pupils' clothing, and distinct lavatory arrangements.

I also brought under the notice of the Public Works Department the insufficient means of heating the main structure, which would be rendered still more so by the opening of the new wing and the flow of steam to that quarter. Not only is the boiler capacity insufficient for the generation of the amount of steam required, but the piping and its arrangement are exceedingly defective and a constant bill of expense for repairs.

For some reasons which have not been satisfactorily explained the plaster ceilings of this institution are constantly falling down, sometimes to the great danger of the inmates. To overcome this trouble I recommended that the plaster be replaced with thin matched boards painted white. The erection of a rear extension to the Lodge was also urged as the space in that house was quite insufficient for the family of the Engineer who occupied it.

With the exception of the reconstruction of the steam heating arrangements all the works above mentioned were subsequently undertaken and satisfactorily completed by the Public Works Department during the past year.

As an appropriation had been made by Parliament for the furnishing of the new wing, and for the renewal of the furniture and the purchase of certain appliances for various Departments, authority was given to the Principal to obtain offers for certain specified articles and to accept the lowest. Purchases to the extent of $3,311.73 were subsequently made.

As the appropriation for the payment of salaries of the teaching staff had been increased from $4,700 to $5,300, the Principal was authorized to secure the services of an additional female teacher in the Literary Department and another female industrial instructor. He was also authorized to engage another stoker, as the work in the Engineer's Department was too great for the staff.

The Bursar was instructed as to the manner in which the industrial accounts were to be kept, in order that the exact cost of that department and the products derived from it might be shewn.

My second inspection of the Institution was made on the 4th and 5th June—two weeks before the close of the seventh session. Few changes had taken place in the population since my previous visit. The entire number of pupils that had entered during the session was 135, of whom 21 had been received for the first time. Four had been sent home owing to sickness, three for other reasons, one on account of improved sight, leaving 127 pupils in the Institution at the time of my visit. Of that number 66 were males and 61 females, and in respect of religion, 111 were Protestants of all denominations and 16 were Roman Catholics.

Minute enquiry was made into the circumstances connected with the admis-

sion of 35 pupils then in the Institution who were over twenty-one years of age. It was found that 15 had been awarded admission upon good reasons having been furnished to warrant such action, and 20 had been admitted when the pupils were under twenty-one years of age, but had not then completed their course of instruction. The Principal was instructed to make particular enquiry respecting these over age pupils, and report upon the progress they had made in the classes to which they had been assigned, and whether, in his opinion, their continued residence and instruction were desirable or necessary.

The appearance of the pupils was generally satisfactory. The girls were all tidily and some were neatly dressed, as were also the large majority of the boys. A few of the latter, however, were rather ragged, owing, the Principal stated, to the poverty of their parents and the refusal or neglect of municipalities to provide clothing. It is very clear that the duty of municipalities in this relation should be defined by statute, as well as in providing the means to pay the passages of such pupils to and from the Institution.

The health of the Institution was and had been during the whole session, exceptionably good, an examination of the Physician's register shewed that the ailments had been few and of a trifling nature, it further shewed that the Physician had been most assiduous in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

The condition of the house was, on the whole, very satisfactory. Overcrowding in the dormitories and want of presses for the personal clothing, of course, rendered these rooms a little untidy, the means of remedying which would, however, be provided next session.

The new wing, then quite completed, and ready for occupation, is a model building for the purpose for which it is designed, both in respect to structural finish and internal arrangement. The furniture and furnishings ordered under the authority of my last inspection minutes, and manufactured under the supervision and direction of the Principal, have been received and are the best and most improved of the kind.

At this visit the various classes were all passed through, and the progress that had been made was noted. Good discipline, system, and regularity generally prevailed in the management of the Literary, Musical, and Industrial Departments, and so far as could be judged by a cursory examination most commendable progress had been made in all the classes. In the Literary Department, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Literature, and other branches in which instruction is given in the Common Schools, are taught, besides lessons in the reading of point print and raised type.

The Principal reported that the new arrangements which had recently been made with a view to improving the Musical Department were working satisfactorily. Instruction was then being carried on by three resident teachers and a monitor, and by two non-resident teachers. Altogether 83 pupils were receiving instruction in vocal music, 53 in the various kinds of instrumental music, and 23 were being taught musical notation. Now that this Department is in good working order it is very desirable that a good pipe organ should be provided for the instruction of such pupils as show an aptitude for that class of music, and with a view to preparing some of them to be organists in churches. A recommendation for an appropriation for that purpose will shortly be made, and it is to be hoped that it will be favourably received.

The Industrial Department continues to be conducted with great vigour, and excellent progress has been made by the pupils in all its branches.

Authority was given for an outlay of $500 in purchasing and planting trees and shrubs, gravelling roads, sodding and general ornamentation of the grounds. Also for the purchase of a few necessary articles of furniture and furnishing, and

for whitewashing, painting, &c. At this visit a site was selected for the house proposed to be built for the Principal, which was approved of by the Public Works Department.

Satisfactory arrangements had been made with the various railways for the return of the pupils, at the end of the session, to their respective homes at reduced rates of fare. In view of the fact that a large number of applications for admission had been received during the session, it appeared to be very necessary that a personal visitation should be made to the localities where most of the applications were received from, in order that the officers of the Institution might judge from personal observation of the general fitness or otherwise of the applicants for instruction. The Principal was therefore instructed to detail the senior male teacher and the chief industrial instructor for the performance of that duty during the vacation.

My third visit was paid to the Institution on the 4th and 5th October.

The eighth session of the Institution had opened on the 11th September and up to the evening of the 30th September, the close of the official year, 156 pupils had entered.

Thirty of this number were in attendance for the first time, evidencing the good results of the personal visitation of the blind during the vacation. Included in the new admissions were five over age pupils who were allowed to enter upon good reasons having been given.

The new wing and the old building in its reconstructed state afford accommodation for about 100 boys and 75 girls and as the 156 pupils in residence comprised 80 of the former and 76 of the latter there were still a few vacancies for males, but until the Principal occupied his new residence no more girls could be admitted. Anticipating, however, that the house would be ready for occupation by the 1st January, I recorded instructions respecting the manner in which the vacated space in the main building was to be occupied, through which three rooms would be obtained for additional dormitory accommodation for females, affording space for at least 20 more beds. As this however would be barely sufficient to meet present requirements, the erection of the proposed new wing should be proceeded with at a very early day.

The condition of the house in respect to order and cleanliness was most satisfactory, especially in the new dormitories for males. The locking up of these rooms and the exclusion of the inmates from them during the day enables them to be kept in the best possible order. The partitioning off of the large associated dormitory into three rooms (with the main hall extending through) is a very great improvement, which it is to be hoped will soon be extended to the female side of the house.

The official, domestic, and culinary departments were also found in a well kept and orderly state.

The repairs to the ceiling done during the vacation have added much to the good appearance of the rooms as well as to their safety.

In view of the large increase in the number of pupils the Principal was authorized to re-engage the services of a female teacher, who had resigned some time previously. The teachers in the literary and musical departments, appeared to be performing their duties with great zeal and vigour and the progress of the pupils was reported by the Principal to be very satisfactory.

In the industrial classes 27 were receiving instruction in the manufacture of willow ware, 47 girls were being instructed in the use of sewing machines, 27 in the manufacture of socks by machinery for the Public Institutions of the Province, 63 were being instructed daily in hand sewing, and 80 in hand knitting, bead and fancy work. The value of this large extent of industrial training to the blind cannot be over estimated.

The assembling of the entire school for an hour at night (in two classes) when the teachers read to the pupils is a very commendable feature in the educational training.

The current pay-list of *employés* was gone into and explanations received from the Principal of the duties each had to perform.

For the better security of the building it was considered necessary to engage a special night watch, instead of having that important duty performed by a man who also worked as carpenter in the afternoons, more particularly as there appeared to be sufficient work to keep a carpenter fully employed.

The utter helplessness of the blind and their incapacity to do domestic work renders it necessary to keep up a full staff of servants. As it appeared to be absolutely necessary, authority was given to the Principal to engage another female servant.

The requirements of the Institution for the ensuing year were very fully enquired into, and it is recommended that capital appropriation be asked for the following services in the estimates of 1879, viz.:—

For fitting up an additional class room	$250 00
For furniture and furnishings for the new dormitories to be provided for girls in the quarters vacated by the Principal, and for the rooms of two additional teachers	500 00
Sewing machines, knitters and other appliances for Industrial Department	200 00
Two pianos and other instruments for the Musical Department	750 00
Books and appliances for the additional classes	400 00
	$2,100 00

The largely increased population of the Institution renders it imperative that the above mentioned appropriation should be obtained. In addition, an appropriation will also have to be asked for the furniture and furnishings for the Principal's new residence, and for the continuing of the road, sidewalk and ground improvements. The carriage road through the Institution grounds was never properly graded and gravelled, and is now overgrown with weeds. An appropriation will be asked to enable a good gravel road to be constructed; also, for a sidewalk along the road, and for planting the avenue with trees and shrubs.

The following summary exhibits the expenditures incurred during the past year in maintaining the Institution.

Medical Department	$ 75 14
Food of all kinds	6,558 18
Bedding, clothing and shoes	164 91
Fuel	2,851 39
Light	1,186 34
Laundry, soap and cleaning	239 99
Books and apparatus	496 34
Printing, postages, stationery, &c.	455 87
Furniture and furnishings	364 61
Farm, feed and fodder	587 87
Repairs and alterations	415 23
Miscellaneous	905 63
Salaries and wages	11,987 97
	$26,289 47

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical Department:		
Medicines	123 11	
Medical comforts and appliances	23 68	
		146 79
Household Expenses (Food):		
Butcher's meat	3,922 15	
Fowls	136 98	
Fish	198 49	
		4,257 62
Flour, bread and biscuits		2,409 73
Butter		1,457 04
General Groceries, viz.:		
Barley, rice, peas and meal	175 00	
Tea	360 85	
Coffee	83 00	
Cheese	38 73	
Eggs	114 37	
Fruit (dried)	74 00	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles	131 50	
Syrup and sugar	887 00	
Unenumerated	88 28	
		1,952 73
Fruit and vegetables		600 45
Bedding and Clothing:		
Bedding	115 90	
Clothing for orphans	326 24	
Shoes for orphans	33 65	
		475 79
Fuel:		
Coal	302 23	
Wood	2,806 87	
		3,109 10
Light:		
Gas	1,131 50	
Oil, $18.21; Candles, $31.25; Matches, $3.22	52 68	
		1,184 18
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning:		
Brushes, brooms and mops	82 96	
Bathbrick, blacklead and blacking	5 85	
Soap	275 27	
Laundry	94 33	
		458 41
Books and Apparatus:		
Library	220 27	
School furniture	262 50	
		482 77
Printing, Postages, Stationery &c.:		
Printing and advertising	175 86	
Postages, telegraphs and express	193 52	
Stationery	170 73	
		540 11

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Furniture and Furnishing:		
Furniture, renewal and repairs	295 40	
Iron and tinware, &c.	94 99	
Crockery and glassware	90 13	
		480 52
Farm:		
Stable and carriages	105 59	
Feed and fodder	282 31	
Farm labour, stock implements, including repairs	668 36	
		1,056 26
Repairs:		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c	733 48	
Hardware, &c.	177 95	
Paint and oils	43 25	
		954 68
Miscellaneous:		
Ice	45 50	
Officers' travelling expenses	312 78	
Freight and duties	60 12	
Amusements	72 00	
Workshops	25 94	
Incidentals	536 97	
		1,053 31
Salaries and wages		15,806 90
		$36,426 39

DETAILED STATEMENT of expenditures of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical Department:		
Medical comforts and appliances	75 14	
		75 14
Household Expenses (Food):		
Butcher's Meat	2,444 99	
Fowls	80 75	
Fish	81 86	
		2,607 60
Flour, Bread and Biscuits		1,222 01
Butter		781 07
General Groceries, viz:		
Barley, rice, peas and meal	145 17	
Tea	298 84	
Coffee	180 95	
Cheese	31 02	
Eggs	90 77	
Fruit (dried)	123 28	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles	63 42	
Syrup and sugar	710 69	
Unenumerated	130 84	
		1,774 98
Fruit and vegetables		172 52

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bedding and Clothing:		
Bedding	39 30	
Clothing for orphans	94 86	
Shoes for orphans	30 75	
		164 91
Fuel:		
Coal	2,716 01	
Wood	135 38	
		2,851 39
Light:		
Gas	1,175 20	
Oil, $4.01; Matches, $7.13	11 14	
		1,186 34
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning:		
Brushes, brooms, pails, tubs and mops	54 28	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking	5 43	
Soap	82 74	
Laundry	37 32	
White-washing, disinfectants, &c	60 22	
		239 99
Books, Apparatus and Appliances:		
Library and school books	275 19	
School furniture and apparatus	51 05	
Industrial materials, stationery and prizes	136 10	
Subscriptions for magazines, &c	34 00	
		496 34
Advertising, Printing, Postage, Stationery:		
Advertising and Printing	152 90	
Postage, telegraphs and express	216 44	
Stationery	86 53	
		455 87
Furniture and Furnishings:		
Furniture, renewal and repairs	234 91	
Iron and tinware, &c	68 82	
Crockery and glassware	60 88	
		364 61
Farm and Garden:		
Feed and fodder	313 89	
Stock and implements, including repairs	115 64	
Manure, seeds, plants and labour	158 34	
		587 87
Repairs and Alterations:		
Repairs, ordinary to building, &c	147 86	
Hardware, &c	160 63	
Paint and oils	106 74	
		415 23
Miscellaneous:		
Ice	3 50	
Officers' travelling expenses	423 06	
Pupils' travelling expenses	151 53	
Freight and duties	37 46	
Incidentals	290 08	
		905 63
Salaries and wages		11,987 97
		$26,289 47

PART IV.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

HOSPITALS.

The following summary exhibits, in a condensed form, the movements of patients in the Hospitals of the Province for the official year ending 30th September, 1878, viz. :—

Number of patients remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1877...		430
Admitted during past year		3,707
Born in Hospitals		235
Total number under treatment.....		4,372
Discharged during year.....	3,659	
Died " "	279	
		3,938
Remaining under treatment 30th September, 1878		434

The foregoing statement shews that 4,372 patients were treated in the various Hospitals during the past, as compared with 4,077 in the preceding year, or an increase of 295. Of these 4,372 patients, 2,614 were males, and 1,758 were females. The actual admissions of the year numbered 3,707—2,220 males and 1,487 females—as compared with 3,468 in the previous twelve months ; 235 children were born in the Hospitals, as against 207, and the number remaining under treatment at the close of the past year was 434, as compared with 430 on the corresponding day in 1877.

Compared with the preceding year, the discharges numbered 3,659, as against 3,386, and the deaths had increased from 261 to 279. The rate of mortality is exceptionally low, being only equal to 6.40 per cent. of the entire number under treatment.

In addition to the 4,372 patients who were actual residents of the Hospitals, 3,377 were returned to me as having received medicine and treatment in the Hospital surgeries as out-door patients.

The following statistical information is furnished in respect to the 4,372 Hospital inmates of the year :—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants and all denominations	2,503
Roman Catholics	1,630
Unknown	239
	4,372

Nationalities.

Canadians	1,889
Irish	1,095
English	785
Scotch	270
United States	156
Other Countries or unknown	177
	4,372

Residence.

Admitted from cities or towns in which Hospitals are located	2,625
Counties in which these towns or cities are situated	565
Other counties of the Province	992
United States	61
Other countries—emigrants and foreigners	129
	4,372

From the figures in the last summary, it would appear that 60 per cent. of the entire number of patients treated were admitted to the Hospitals from the cities or towns in which these institutions are located, 13 per cent. were admitted from the counties of which these cities or towns are the capitals, 23 per cent. from other counties of the Province, and 4 per cent. were emigrants and foreigners.

The ailments or diseases for which patients were treated are exhibited in the following tabulated summary:—

DETAILED ANALYSIS of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received Hospital treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

DISEASE.	M.	F.	T.	DISEASE.	M.	F.	T.
Abscess	35	34	69	Apoplexy	4	3	7
" of Breast	....	2	2	Acute Nephritis	1	....	1
" Psoas	2	1	3	Asthanopia	1	....	1
Alcoholism	149	24	173	Bronchitis	62	47	109
Amblyopia	1	....	1	Bronchocele	....	3	3
Amputations	17	4	21	Brain, Disease of	4	....	4
Anchylosis	....	2	2	Bubo	4	3	7
Anasarca	2	2	4	Burns and Scalds	13	16	29
Ascites	4	2	6	Buphthalmus	....	1	1
Accidents	1	1	2	Balanitis	1	....	1
Amenorrœa	....	4	4	Blepharitis Ciliaris	1	....	1
Anæmia	1	18	19	Bursitis	....	2	2
Aneurism	3	....	3	Cancer	45	35	80
Atrophy of Nerve and Post-Steph	1	....	1	Cardiac disease	28	18	46
" of Optic Nerve	....	1	1	Carbuncle	5	....	5
" of Liver	....	1	1	Concussion of Spine	2	....	2
" Muscular	1	....	1	" Brain	1	....	1
Asthma	37	17	54	Cellulitis	....	1	1
Adentitis	1	....	1	Contusions	38	9	47
Acne	1	....	1	Cystitis	20	4	24
Abortion	....	1	1	Cynanche Tonsillitis	....	1	1

Disease.	M.	F.	T.	Disease.	M.	F.	T.
Crustalactea'	1	3	4	Fissure anal	1	1	2
Condylomata	3	3	6	Furunculus	3	....	3
Corneitis	7	4	11	Fibroid Tumour of Uterus	....	1	1
Chorea	2	1	3	Gastritis	5	11	16
Catarrh	19	8	27	Ganglion	1	1	2
Cataract	21	8	29	Graves' disease	....	1	1
Conjunctivitis	30	16	46	Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	3	....	3
" Catarrhal	1	....	1	Gonorrhœa	20	19	39
Caries	4	2	6	Gangrene	4	3	7
Chron-Aur-Cat	1	....	1	Gastro-Entritis	1	....	1
Chronic Bronchitis	2	....	2	Gout	2	....	2
Congestion of Liver	....	1	1	Gunshot wounds	6	....	6
Coxalgia	7	4	11	Gelatio	1	....	1
Cervicitis	....	4	4	Granular Opthalmia	5	3	8
Constipation	7	4	11	Gastralgia	2	3	5
Colic	4	10	14	Glandular disease	1	2	3
Calculus	4	....	4	Gleet	1	....	1
Chancroids	....	1	1	Hepatitis	5	3	8
Chancre	3	1	4	Hysteria	4	33	37
Chorea	1	5	6	Hydrocele	12	1	13
Confinements	....	22	22	Hernia	6	....	6
Carditis	3	6	9	Hæmotysis	5	1	6
Croup	....	1	1	Hemiplegia	14	6	20
Debility	92	96	188	Hæmorrhroids	7	6	13
Delirium Tremens	19	8	27	Hydrothorax	1	....	1
Dyspepsia	38	16	54	Hypochondriasis	....	5	5
Dyphtheria	2	5	7	Herpes	1	2	3
Dysentery	6	6	12	Hæmatemesis	1	....	1
Diarrhœa	29	37	66	Hæmatocele	....	1	1
Dropsy	4	4	8	Hepatic diseases	18	5	23
Dislocations	17	5	22	Injury to Hip Joint	....	1	1
Dacryo Cystitis	1	1	2	Injury to Spine	1	....	1
Diabetes	7	....	7	Injury to Base of Brain	1	....	1
Dysmenorrhoa	....	3	3	Injury to Knee	2	....	2
Distichiasis	....	1	1	Injury to Eyeball	4	....	4
Erosion of Os Uteri	....	2	2	Injury to Cornea	1	....	1
Erysipelas	19	20	39	Insomnia	1	....	1
Eczema	4	5	9	Iritis	7	5	12
Enlargement of Liver	....	4	4	Interstitæ keratitis	1	2	3
Epilepsy	18	11	29	Insolation	2	....	2
Episcleritis	....	1	1	Insanity	23	6	29
Epithelioma of eyelid	....	1	1	Icterus	6	2	8
Entropium	4	3	7	Incontinence of urine	2	....	2
Emphysema	3	1	4	Impetigo	4	....	4
Endo-cervitis	....	2	2	Irido-Chloroditis	1	....	1
Epydidymitis	2	....	2	Infiltration of urine	1	....	1
Erythema	1	1	2	Kicked by horse	1	....	1
Extravasation of urine	1	....	1	Kerato-iritis	....	1	1
Endometritis	....	7	7	Keratitis vascular	16	4	20
Enlarged prostrate	1	....	1	Kidney, disease of	4	2	6
Eruptions on face	1	2	3	Knee-joint, disease of	3	....	3
Ectropion	1	....	1	Lichen	....	2	2
Epulis	1	....	1	Lymphadenoma	....	1	1
Epistaxis	2	2	4	Leucoma	3	1	4
Elephantiasis	1	....	1	Leucorrhæa	....	13	13
Extirpation of thyroid gland	....	2	2	Lead Poisoning	5	1	6
Empyema	1	....	1	Lumbago	3	....	3
Frost bite	12	....	12	Laryngitis	8	8	16
Fractures	111	17	128	Locomotor Ataxia	4	....	4
Fistula in Ano	12	2	14	Lupus	2	2	4
" Urethral	2	....	2	Lepra	1	....	1
" Vesico-vaginal	....	4	4	Lithuria	1	....	1
" of Bladder	1	....	1	Lymphangeitis	2	....	2
" of Colon	1	....	1	Miscarriage	....	3	3
" Recto vaginal	....	1	1	Morbus Cordis	10	4	14
" not classed	3	1	4	Metritis	....	1	1
Fever continued	6	6	12	Marasmus	3	1	4
" Intermittent	102	35	137	Masturbation	....	1	1
" Remittent	13	7	20	Menorrhagia	....	6	6
" Typhoid	75	42	117	Meningitis	3	....	3
" Puerperal	....	1	1	Myopia	2	2	4
" Catarrhal	....	3	3	Morbus Brightii	3	4	7
" Scarlet	5	13	18	Myelitis	2	....	2
" Bilious	....	3	3	Malarial Cachexia	1	....	1
" Ephemeral	1	....	1	Moribund	....	1	1
Foreign body in the eye	2	....	2	Necrosis	24	9	38

Disease.	M.	F.	T.	Disease.	M.	F.	T.
Neuralgia	6	13	13	Rickets	....	1	1
Nephritis	7	1	9	Rosacea	....	1	1
Nebulous Cornea	1	....	1	Syphilis	63	38	102
Neuro-Retinitis	1	....	1	Synovitis	19	13	32
Nævus	1	....	1	Sprain	17	7	24
Nil	5	....	5	Stricture	27	.....	27
Ovarian Cystomata	....	1	23	Sycosis	2	.....	2
Orchitis	19	4	2	Scabies	7	2	9
Ovariotomy	....	2	8	Sciatica	5	4	9
Œdema	3	5	1	Septicæmia	1	1	2
Os-Utri, Rupture of	....	1	1	Sinus	3	.....	3
Otitis Media	1	....	1	Spinal Curvature	5	4	9
Otalgia	....	1	1	Shock	1	.....	1
Ophthalmia	9	3	12	Spermatorrhœa	7	.....	7
Otorrhœa	....	1	1	Strabismus	3	.....	3
Occlusion of Pupil	6	6	12	Stomatitis	.....	2	2
Pneumonia, Typho	1	....	1	Staphe-Cornea	1	2	3
Pneumonia, Broncho	2	....	2	Sympathetic Irritation	1	1	2
Pleuro-Pneumonia	2	1	3	Scrofula	6	3	9
Pneumonitis	31	26	57	Spinal Irritation	1	.....	1
Phthsis	84	46	130	Sarcocele	.....	1	1
Prostatic Hypertrophy	3	....	3	Suppression of Urine	1	.....	1
Pleuritis	29	10	39	Sore foot	2	.....	2
Peritonitis	3	7	10	Starvation	....	1	1
Psoriasis	16	2	18	Splenitis	.....	1	1
Paralysis	20	9	29	Tetanus	1	....	1
Prolapsus Uteri	....	3	3	Tumors	14	19	33
Prolapsus Ani	1	....	1	Tonsiceitis	5	7	12
Pediculi Corporis	....	2	2	Tabes Mesenterica	.....	1	1
Pleurodynia	6	....	6	Tabes Dorsalis	1	.....	1
Pharyngitis	2	3	5	Trismus	1	.....	1
Parotiditis	2	....	2	Tænia Solium	1	....	1
Paraplegia	9	....	9	Tracheoma	21	2	23
Pregnancy	....	264	264	Talipes	1	.....	1
Pterygium	3	....	3	Trachiasis	2	1	3
Phlyetenula Conjunct	....	1	1	Thrush	1	....	1
Phthisis Bulbi	....	1	1	Tænia Tonsuians	.....	1	1
Ptosis	1	....	1	Ulcers	149	55	204
Phlyetenula Keratitis	9	10	19	Urethritis	15	....	15
Pemphigus	....	1	1	Uterus Retroversion of	.....	5	5
Ptyalism	....	1	1	" Anteflexion of	.....	2	2
Portal Congestion	1	....	1	" Retroveresion of	.....	1	1
Pertussis	....	1	1	" Disease of	.....	1	1
Paraphymosis	1	....	1	Uticaria	3	.....	3
Phymosis	3	....	3	Vertigo	2	....	2
Polypus	2	2	4	Vaginitis	....	5	5
Paronychia	....	2	2	Variola	2	1	3
Periostitis	1	2	3	Varicella	1	3	4
Priapism	1	....	1	Vomiting	.....	2	2
Poisoning by Ammonia	1	....	1	Varicose Veins	6	2	8
Poisoning by Opium	1	1	2	Vulvitis	.....	1	1
Pericarditis	1	2	3	Venereal Sores	6	4	10
Pyæmia	....	2	2	Venereal Diseases	4	2	6
Quinsy	2	2	4	Wounds	46	9	55
Rheumatism	146	47	193	Whitlow	1	....	1
Retention of Uriue	10	....	10				

The following statement shews the average period of treatment in the respective Hospitals, and the collective stay of all the patients in each, during the twelve months reported upon :—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of Patients.	Collective Days' Stay in Hospital.	Average Stay of each Patient.
General Hospital, Toronto	1,251	60,090	48
City Hospital, Hamilton	500	17,695	35⅓
General Hospital, Kingston	477	17,766	37¼
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	340	9,605	28¼
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	239	9,872	41⅓
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	351	13,697	39

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of Patients.	Collective Days' Stay in Hospital.	Average Stay of each Patient.
General Hospital, London	312	14,508	46½
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	311	7,138	23
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	278	4,617	32⅔
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	115	3,840	33⅓
General Hospital, Guelph	123	4,740	38½
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	75	1,673	22⅓
	4,372	165,241	37¾

It would appear from the above tabular statement that the 4,372 patients who were under treatment remained in Hospital residence during the year for an aggregate period equal to 165,241 days, being an average of 37¾ days for each patient, as compared with an aggregate of 159,108 and an average of 39⅓ days in the preceding twelve months. The average stay of the patients in Toronto General Hospital, the length of which I had occasion to comment upon in my last Annual Report, has been reduced from 53½ to 48 days, and in the Hospitals at Hamilton, Kingston (General), London, and Guelph, the average periods of treatment have been somewhat reduced. In four of the other institutions there has been a slight increase, but at the Burnside Lying-in Hospital and the Eye and Ear Infirmary, in Toronto, the increase in the average period of treatment has been very marked. It will be observed that the lowest average stay was 22⅓ days at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, and the highest 48 days at the Toronto General Hospital.

While an average period of 37¾ days Hospital stay cannot be looked upon as excessive for the treatment of the more serious ailments and accidents, an examination of the tabulated list of diseases, previously given, shews that a large proportion of the complaints were not of a serious nature, and some were quite trifling. Having regard to the period of medical treatment in the family relation, I am inclined to think that the average period of Hospital residence as given in the returns of the present year might be still further reduced.

An examination of the returns made to me shews that a considerable number of the patients have been under treatment during the whole year. The names of such patients have been withdrawn from the Hospital Schedules, and a deduction of twenty-three cents per day has been made for each day's stay of such inmates.

The following summary exhibits the deductions thus made, and the net aggregate stay of the patients in each and all of the Hospitals entitled to aid :—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total Days' Stay.	Deduct for incurable cases.	Number of Days' Stay for which Hospital Allowance is to be Made.
General Hospital, Toronto	60,090	3,902	56,188
City Hospital, Hamilton	17,695	1,029	16,666
General Hospital, Kingston	17,766	2,509	15,257
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9,605	1,650	7,955
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	9,872	2,188	7,684
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13,697	.....	13,697
General Hospital, London	14,508	4,554	9,954
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	7,138	.....	7,138
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	4,617	.....	4,617
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	3,840	.....	3,840
General Hospital, Guelph	4,740	284	4,456
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.	1,673	.....	1,673
	165,241	16,116	149,125

A comparison of the above figures with those giving similar information in respect to the previous years' operations, shews that the deductions for inmates who had been residents of Hospitals for over a year, has increased from 12,388 to 16,116 days, and that the net collective period of Hospital stay had increased from 146,720 days in 1877, to 149,125 days in 1878.

Having ascertained the exact number of days' treatment of patients that each Hospital is entitled to receive Government aid for, at the rate of *twenty* cents per diem, as provided for in Section 3, and Sub-section 4, of the Charity Aid Act, enquiry may now be directed to the conditions under which the additional ten cents per diem allowance is made, and which is based upon the receipts of the respective Hospitals from other sources than the Government Grant.

The following Summary exhibits in tabulated form the receipts from these various sources at the several Hospitals, and one-fourth of the aggregate of the same, as compared with the amount that would be derived from the additional ten cents per day.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from Municipalities as a Grant and for Patients' Maintenance.	Amounts received from Patients for Board.	Amounts received as Income from Property or Investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and Donations of private individuals and incidental Receipts.	Total Receipts from all sources other than the Government Grant.	One-fourth of such Receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day Additional Grant.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto..	14,933 80	3,251 16	12,378 51	3,176 35	33,739 82	8,434 95	6,009 00
City Hospital, Hamilton ...	2,368 09	400 50	.....	.....	2,768 59	692 15	1,769 50
General Hospital, Kingston	40 00	699 14	.....	8,777 04	9,516 18	2,379 04	1,776 60
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	....	486 75	54 94	1,901 04	2,442 73	610 68	960 50
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,300 00	658 07	.....	2,742 02	4,700 09	1,175 02	987 20
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	900 00	866 27	.....	1,109 74	2,876 01	719 00	1,369 70
General Hospital, London..	2,310 01	809 79	409 50	200 00	3,729 30	932 32	1,450 80
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	950 00	259 00	.....	1,074 00	2,283 00	570 75	713 80
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	.....	435 97	138 10	160 00	734 07	183 52	461 70
Eye & Ear Infirmary, Toronto.....	533 00	1,043 79	.....	459 77	2,036 56	509 14	384 00
General Hospital, Guelph..	1,500 00	214 35	.....	806 60	2,520 95	630 24	474 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, do ..	500 00	119 00	328 00	805 03	1,752 03	438 01	167 30
	25,334 90	9,243 79	13,309 05	21,211 59	69,099 33	16,607 88	16,524 10

The above figures shew that during the past year, $69,099.33 were received towards Hospital maintenance from all sources other than the Provincial grant, which amounted to $43,259.39, making the entire Hospital receipts of the year, $112,358.72 as compared with $133,777.75 in 1877.

The aid received from municipalities, amounted to $25,334.90 during the present, as against $34,108.22 in the preceding year, or a falling off of $8,773.32. The amount paid to Hospitals by patients towards their lodgement and treatment was $9,243.79 as compared with $8,449.50. The revenue from property belonging to Hospitals shows a large decrease, but the subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals and receipts from incidental sources increased from $14,384.58 in 1877 to $21,211.59 during the past year.

From a further analysis of the figures in the above summary, it would appear

that only six of the twelve Hospitals received a sufficient amount of aid from all sources, other than the Province, to entitle them to receive the full amount of statutory aid. The second instalment of ten cents per diem, for each patient, can only be voted, provided that that further aid does not exceed one-fourth of the moneys received in aid of the Hospital from all other sources than the Province. Where such further aid in the aggregate exceeds the fourth of the amount stated, the latter amount shall be voted in lieu therof.

The Hospitals which are entitled to receive the full statutory aid of thirty cents per day for every patient treated are the General Hospitals at Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa, St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto.

Having determined these points, the following summary shews the exact amount that each Hospital is entitled to receive as Provincial aid for the year, 1879.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Fixed Allowance at 20 cents per day for aggregate residence of Patients.	Supplementary Allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all other sources.	Supplementary Allowance of 10 cents per day for aggregate residence.	Total Statutory Allowance.	Less for incurable patients by a reduction of 23 cents per day.	Net Government Allowance to each Hospital for the year 1879.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	12,018 00	.....	6,009 00	18,027 00	897 46	17,129 54
City Hospital, Hamilton	3,539 00	692 15	.....	4,231 15	236 67	3,994 48
General Hospital, Kingston	3,553 20	.....	1,776 60	5,329 80	577 07	4,752 73
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	1,921 00	610 68	.....	2,531 68	379 50	2,152 18
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,974 40	.....	987 20	2,961 60	503 24	2,458 36
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	2,739 40	719 00	.....	3,458 40	.....	3,458 40
General Hospital, London	2,901 60	932 32	.....	3,833 92	1,047 42	3,008 82
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,427 60	570 75	.....	1,998 35	.....	1,998 35
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	923 40	183 52	.....	1,106 92	.....	1,106 92
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	768 00	.....	384 00	1,152 00	.....	1,152 00
General Hospital, Guelph	948 00	.....	474 00	1,422 00	65 32	1,356 68
St. Joseph s Hospital, Guelph	334 60	.....	167 30	501 90	.....	501 90
	33,048 20	3,708 42	9,798 10	46,549 72	3,706 68	43,070 36

The details of the expenditures incurred in the maintenance of Hospitals, will be found in the separate Reports, but the information, in a condensed form, is exhibited in the following summary, also the cost of each patient per day in the respective Hospitals.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	Cost of Dietaries.	Salaries and Wages, Fuel, Light, Bedding, and all other Expenses.	Total.	Cost of each Patient per Day.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	20,940 83	16,315 11	37,255 94	0 62
City Hospital, Hamilton	3,655 32	4,498 78	8,154 08	0 46½
General Hospital, Kingston	3,656 68	2,855 26	6,511 94	0 36¾
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	3,062 33	1,848 70	4,911 03	0 51⅓
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	2,444 80	3,221 65	5,666 45	0 57⅓
General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	3,692 27	2,888 40	6,580 67	0 48
General Hospital, London	3,532 60	4,109 58	7,642 18	0 52¾
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,680 46	2,701 90	4,382 36	0 61⅓
Burnside Lying-in Hospital, Toronto	1,461 11	927 57	2,388 68	0 51¾
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	1,616 31	1,725 42	3,341 73	0 87
General Hospital, Guelph	1,532 38	1,896 04	3,428 42	0 72¼
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	1,539 56	1,264 59	2,804 15	1 67¾
	48,814 63	44,253 00	93,067 63	0 56⅓

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

During the past year, twelve Houses of Refuge were aided with Provincial funds under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. The operations of these Houses, in respect to the movement of inmates, are shewn in the following summary :—

Number of inmates remaining in the Houses on 1st October, 1877		511
Admitted to them during past year		789
Total number of inmates		1300
Discharged during year	657	
Died " "	64	
		721
Remaining in Houses, 30th September, 1878		579

Comparing the above figures with the statistical returns of the preceding year, we find, notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the poor during the past twelve months, that the admissions to these Refuges have been reduced from 882 to 789. Owing, however, to the lengthened period of residence of some of the inmates, the entire number of persons who were lodged and cared for was only 13 less than the previous year, being 1300 as compared with 1313. The discharges were 657, as against 740; and the deaths, 64, as compared with 62, and the number remaining in the Houses at the close of the past year was 579, as against 511 in 1877.

In addition to the 1300 indigent persons who were cared for as temporary or permanent residents of these Refuges, it would appear from the returns made to me that 6867 were relieved in the family relation; that 5072 obtained supper a night's lodging and breakfast as casuals; and 7476 more received temporary relief from the various Houses in the shape of meals.

The following statistical information is supplied in respect to the 1300 inmates of Refuges, of whom 546 were males and 754 females :—

Nationalities.

Canadians	332
Irish	678
English	168
Scotch	58
United States	40
Other countries	24
	1300

Religion.

Roman Catholics	840
Protestants of all denominations	460
	1300

I gather from the returns made to me that 828 of these indigent persons were admitted to the Refuges from the cities or towns in which the houses are located, that 376 came from the Counties of which these cities and towns are the capitals, and that 96 were emigrants and foreigners.

The following tabulated statement shews the Refuges that were aided by Government funds, their location, the number of inmates each had during the year, the entire collective stay of the inmates, and the average period of lodgement of each in the respective Houses :—

NAME OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.	Total Number of Inmates.	Total Stay in Days.	Average Stay per Inmate in Days.
House of Industry, Toronto	169	31,746	188
House of Providence, Toronto	430	65,696	152¾
House of Industry, Kingston	153	17,033	111⅓
House of Refuge, Hamilton	124	17,502	141
House of Providence, Kingston	91	19,341	212½
House of Providence, Guelph	91	14,678	161⅓
Home for Incurables, Toronto	29	6,894	237¾
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	49	8,293	169¼
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	48	11,630	242¼
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	16	4,910	306⅞
St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa	80	13,922	174
St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas	20	1,551	77½
	1,300	213,196	164

The Charity Aid Act provides that every House of Refuge, so entitled, shall receive five cents for each day's actual lodgement and maintenance of any indigent person admitted thereto, and a further sum of two cents per day, provided such further aid does not exceed one-fourth of the amount received towards the maintenance of the Refuge during the preceding year from all sources other than the Province.

Based upon these statutory provisions, the following statement shews the amount that each Refuge is entitled to as Provincial aid for the year 1879 :—

NAME OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.	Aggregate Stay of Inmates.	First instalment of Legislative aid at five cents per day.	Amounts received from Municipalities, private and all other sources other than Government.	One-fourth of last-named sums.	Supplementary Government aid at the rate of two cents per day.	Total amount each House is entitled to for 1879.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
House of Industry, Toronto	31,746	1,587 30	6,615 39	1,653 85	634 92	2,222 22
House of Providence, Toronto	65,696	3,284 80	9,148 22	2,287 05	1,313 92	4,598 72
House of Industry, Kingston	17,033	851 65	492 87	123 22	340 66	974 87
House of Refuge, Hamilton	17,502	875 10	2,385 15	596 29	350 04	1,225 14
House of Providence, Kingston	19,341	967 05	3,231 66	807 91	386 82	1,353 87
House of Providence, Guelph	14,678	733 90	2,366 67	591 67	293 56	1,027 46
Home for Incurables, Toronto	6,894	344 70	2,487 31	621 83	137 88	482 58
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	8,293	414 65	2,652 17	663 04	165 86	580 51
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	11,630	581 50	*	.....	232 60	814 10
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	4,910	245 50	2,197 54	549 38	98 20	343 70
St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa	13,922	696 10	1,281 95	320 49	278 44	974 54
St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas	1,551	77 55	525 18	131 29	31 02	108 57
	213,196	10,659 80	33,384 11	8,346 02	4,263 92	14,706 28

* Included in receipts of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa.

The cost of maintaining these Refuges during the past year, exclusive of all expenditures for the relief of the out-door poor, amounted to $46,855,86. The following summary exhibits these maintenance expenditures, under the headings of food, fuel, and all general expenses, and salaries and wages, and also shews the daily cost per inmate of each House:—

NAME OF HOUSE OF REFUGE.	Collective stay of inmates.	Expenditure for Salaries and Wages.	Expenditure for Food, Fuel and all other maintenance.	Total Expenditure.	Cost of each inmate per day.
House of Industry, Toronto	31,746	837 50	10,745 82	11,583 32	36½
House of Providence, Toronto	65,696	123 00	13,332 35	13,455 35	20½
House of Industry, Kingston	17,033	400 00	2,506 49	2,906 49	17
House of Refuge, Hamilton	17,502	350 04	2,811 13	3,161 17	18
House of Providence, Kingston	19,341	8 25	5,350 53	5,358 78	28¼
House of Providence, Guelph	14,678	73 00	3,473 27	3,546 27	24⅙
Home for Incurables, Toronto	6,894	678 32	1,911 60	2,589 92	37½
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	8,293	547 00	2,598 78	3,145 78	37¾
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	11,630	*			
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	4,910	180 00	2,754 33	2,934 33	59¾
St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa	13,922	60 55	1,972 34	2,032 89	14¾
St. Thomas Home, St. Thomas	1,551	64 00	398 22	462 22	29¾
	213,196	3,321 66	47,854 86	51,176 52	24

* Included in expenditures of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The number and distribution of the orphaned, destitute and abandoned children who were maintained in the twenty-one Orphan Asylums, aided by Provincial funds, during the past year are exhibited in the following tabular statement.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Location.	No. of inmates remaining in Orphanages on the 30th September, 1877.	No. admitted during year ending 30th September, 1878.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Discharged, died, &c., during the year ending 30th September, 1878.	No. of inmates remaining in Orphanages on the 30th September, 1878.
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	Toronto	100	34	134	28	106
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	do	230	193	423	187	236
Girls' Home	do	119	81	200	81	119
Boys' Home	do	97	59	156	70	86
News Boys' Lodgings	do	22	126	148	139	9
Infants' Home	do	50	171	221	159	62
Orphans' Home	Kingston	48	13	61	13	48
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	do	32	39	71	32	39
Roman Catholic Orphan Home	London	78	118	196	94	102
Protestant Orphan Home	do	26	94	120	60	60
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	116	42	158	50	108
Orphan Asylum	do	30	7	37	12	25
Boys' Home	do	93	15	108	41	67
Girls' Home	do	67	27	94	33	61
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Ottawa	59	31	90	43	47
Orphans' Home	do	40	52	92	42	50
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	60	69	129	55	74
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	25	9	34	9	25
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	Kingston	31	50	81	48	33
St. Catharines Home	St. Catharines	12	22	34	11	23
St. Nicholas Home	Toronto	21	88	109	81	28
		1,356	1,340	2,696	1,288	1,408

It is thus shewn that 1340 children were admitted to these Orphanages during the past, as compared with 1290 in the preceding, year, and that an aggregate of 2,696 were cared for as against 2,504 in 1877.

The sex, religious denominations and nativity of these 2,696 children are shewn in the following summaries.

SEX.

Males	1,479
Females	1,217
	2,696

NATIONALITIES.

Canadian	2,031
Irish	239
English	263
Scotch	53
United States	75
Other Countries	35
	2,696

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Protestants of all Denominations	1,353
Roman Catholics	1,342
Other Denominations unknown	1
	2,697

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.

Received into the Asylums from the cities in which the institutions are located	1,997
From the counties in which these cities are situated	186
From other counties in the Province	450
Emigrants and Foreigners	63
	2,696

The following table shews the collective stay of the inmates in the Orphanages, the amount of money each Asylum received from all sources, other than from the Government, and the extent of Provincial aid that each Institution is entitled to for 1879, based upon such period of stay and receipts.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Collective stay of inmates in the Institution, exclusive of day of discharge.	Legislative Grant, at the rate of 1½ cents per day for each day's actual lodgment of each inmate admitted, would amount to	Amount of moneys received from all sources other than the Province towards the ordinary yearly maintenance of the Institution.	One-fourth of the amount received from other than Government sources for maintenance, would be equal to	Legislative Supplementary Grant, at the rate of ¼ cent per day's stay, not to exceed one-fourth of money received from other sources to maintenance.	Total amount of Legislative Grant to be given for the year 1879.	Grant for the year 1878.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	38,051	570 77	3,788 03	947 02	190 25	761 02	733 49
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	88,126	1,321 89	7,800 98	1,950 24	440 63	1,762 52	1,625 76
Girls' Home, Toronto	42,391	635 87	3,886 02	971 51	211 95	847 82	794 53
Boys' Home, Toronto	31,249	468 72	4,301 29	1,075 32	156 26	624 98	635 52
News Boys' Lodgings, Toronto.	5,894	88 41	2,465 37	616 34	29 47	117 88	240 00
Infants' Home, Toronto	22,107	331 61	2,489 69	622 42	110 53	442 14	397 12
Orphans' Home, Kingston	17,032	255 48	8,448 29	2,112 07	85 16	340 64	640 00
House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston	15,405	231 09	*	.....	77 01	308 10	263 69
Roman Catholic Orphan Home, London	37,026	555 39	19,596 27	4,899 07	185 13	‡949 67	640 00
Protestant Orphan Home, London	17,159	257 39	†	.....	85 79	343 18	416 28
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	43,163	647 44	5,321 72	1,330 43	215 82	863 26	853 28
Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	10,044	150 66	1,314 44	328 61	50 22	200 88	640 00
Boys' Home, Hamilton	28,943	434 15	2,578 97	644 74	144 71	578 86	640 00
Girls' Home, Hamilton	25,812	387 18	2,030 10	507 53	129 06	516 24	483 24
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	17,721	265 80	4,799 11	1,199 79	88 62	354 42	413 52
Orphan Home, Ottawa	16,883	253 25	2,096 78	524 19	84 41	337 66	480 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	24,683	370 24	2,391 11	597 77	123 42	493 66	484 81
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum, St. Agatha	9,256	138 84	743 71	185 92	46 28	185 12	214 61
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum, Kingston	13,120	196 80	930 35	232 59	65 60	262 40	277 49
St. Catharines Home, St. Catharines	7,744	116 16	1,351 28	337 82	38 72	‖229 33	150 00
St. Nicholas Home, Toronto	9,888	148 32	3,253 00	813 25	49 44	197 76	200 00
	521,697	7,825 46	79,586 51	19,896 63	2,608 48	10,717 54	11,223 34

* Included in House of Providence. † Included in Home for Aged and Friendless.

‡ This amount includes $209.15 extra. ‖ This amount includes $74.45 extra. Both amounts being for the lodgment of aged persons, who will in future be included with Refuges.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

During the past twelve months 442 women have been cared for in the five Asylums of this kind aided by the Province.

The following summary shows the admissions, discharges, viz. :

Remaining in Asylums on 30th Sept., 1877		192
Committed during past year		250
		442
Discharged during year	282	
Died	7	
		289
Remaining 30th Sept., 1878		153

The following statistical information is furnished in respect to the 442 inmates of Magdalen Asylums, viz. :—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Roman Catholics	269
Protestants of all Denominations	173
	442

NATIONALITIES.

Canadian	174
Irish	162
English	62
Scotch	19
Other Countries or unknown	25
	442

It would appear from returns made to me that 215 of the women were admitted to these Asylums from the cities where they were located, viz., Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, 87 from the counties of which these cities are the capitals, and the remainder were from other counties and the United States.

The following summary shows the aggregate stay of the inmates in Magdalen Asylums, and the amount that each institution is entitled to as Provincial aid for 1879.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of inmates under lodgment during the year.	Aggregate period of residence.	Amount received in aid of maintenance, exclusive of Government Aid.	Government Aid for 1879, at the rate of 2 cents per day.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Magdalen Asylum, Toronto	95	10,631	3,004 52	212 62
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto	52	6,284	4,168 91	125 68
Home for the Friendless, Hamilton	64	6,140	2,581 80	122 80
Good Shepherd Magdalen Hospital, Ottawa	176	45,016	5,880 50	900 32
Refuge for Fallen Women, Ottawa	55	.....	1,426 60	150 00
	442	.....	17,062 33	1,511 42

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The admissions, discharges, etc., of this Hospital during the official year, ending 30th September, 1878, are exhibited in the following tabular statement :—

Number of patients, remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1877		162
Number admitted during the past year		1,089
Total number under treatment		1,251
Discharged during the year	963	
Died during the year	100	
Remaining on 30th September, 1878	171	
		1,251

The above figures, when compared with those indicating the operations of the Hospital during the preceding year, shew that there was an increase of 172 in the number of admissions; of 199 in the total number of patients under treatment; of 171 in the discharges; of 12 in the deaths, and of 16 in the number remaining in the Hospital at the close of the year.

The 1,251 patients under treatment were admitted from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Toronto	813	
From the County of York	54	
From other Counties of the Province	367	
From the United States	13	
From other countries	4	
		1,251

It is reported that 840 of these patients were males, and 411 females; that 945 were Protestants of all denominations, 294 were Roman Catholics, and 12 were of other religions.

The receipts of the Hospital during the year, and the sources from which derived, are given hereunder.

From the Province of Ontario	$16,226 46
From Municipalities on new plan of subscription	750 00
From Municipalities in payment of patients' maintenance	14,183 80
From paying patients themselves	3,251 16
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	440 00
Income from property belonging to Hospital	11,288 51
From sales of land belonging to Hospital	1,090 00
From other sources (including students' admission fees)	1,936 35
	$49,166 28

The above figures do not include the disposal of debentures to the extent of $9,445, nor of $800 worth of stock sold.

The expenditures incurred in the maintenance of this Hospital during the same period were as follows:—

Beer, wine and spirits	$1,465 68
Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	1,851 76
Milk	2,925 24
Butcher's meat, bread, groceries, and provisions	14,309 97
Salaries and wages	7,385 80
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	3,078 44
Furniture, furnishings, clothing, etc.	4,747 15
Ordinary repairs	751 44
Interest on outstanding debentures	2,800 27
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	351 10
Land purchased	3,561 00
Other expenditures	389 18
	$43,617 21

Deducting the items of $3,561 and $2,800.27 for the purchase of land and interest on the debentures respectively, which are not properly chargeable to ordinary maintenance, it will be seen that the actual cost of maintaining the Hospital during the year was equal to $37,255.94, or 62 cents per day per patient.

The average period for which each patient was under hospital treatment equalled 48 days, as against 53½ in the preceding year. This is still a greater average than in any other Hospital, but it may be stated that it would be lowered were a deduction to be made of incurable patients, and those for whom the allowance at houses of refuge rates only is granted. The collective stay of the total number of patients was equal to 60,090 days, entitling the Hospital to receive Government aid on the following basis:—

Allowance for 60,090 days at 20 cents per day	$12,018 00
Supplementary aid at 10 cents per day	6,009 00
	$18,027 00
Less for the retention of chronic and improper cases, 3,902 days at 23 cents	897 46
Total for 1878	$17,129 54

Inspection.

On several occasions during the year, I visited the hospital for various purposes, and on the 21st October I made a statutory inspection of the whole premises. Since my previous Report upon this Hospital, many structural and other additions have been made to it, and which may be referred to as follows:—

Burnside Lying-in Hospital.—As indicated in my Annual Report for the year 1877, negotiations were then in progress for the amalgamation of the Institution known as the "Burnside Lying-in Hospital" with the Toronto General Hospital. These negotiations were brought to a successful issue in the early part of 1878, and plans were immediately prepared for the necessary structure to be erected upon the hospital grounds. These plans were submitted to me and approved of after a few alterations were made in them, and work was at once com-

menced and pushed forward so quickly that, at the time of my inspection, the building was completed and occupied. It is situated at a point receding from the front of the hospital proper, so that greater privacy and quietness may be obtained, and its general design is excellent. The internal arrangements of the building are perfect in all respects, and compare favourably with those of any other structure on the continent designed for a similar purpose, if indeed they do not stand first. The sanitary arrangements, including the ventilating, sewage and heating systems, as well as other requisites, are all of the most modern description and of the highest order. The building has ample accommodation, with most liberal cubic space allowance for 40 patients, and also affords room for all domestic and culinary offices, as well as for sitting and working rooms. Indeed, the number of beds might be increased to 50, without doing any violence to sanitary requirements.

A Fever Hospital has been provided by the erection of a new wing on the west of the main building. The structure is substantially built and well furnished, and is fitted with all the sanitary appliances and conveniences for effective working, and is capable of giving accommodation for 40 patients. It is questionable, however, whether necessity really exists for using this large addition exclusively for fever patients, as at no time is there a sufficient number under treatment to warrant the setting apart of so many beds for that class, and, moreover, except in the case of contagious fevers, such separation is not really required. I am of opinion, therefore, that a portion of the space of this addition will have to be used for other purposes.

The Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary.—In accordance with the recommendation made by me during the last Session of Parliament, and at the time the affairs of the estate of the late Andrew Mercer were under discussion, an appropriation of $10,000, from the funds of that estate, was made towards the cost of erecting a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary, to be attached to the Toronto General Hospital. The Hospital Trustees undertook the trust, and made arrangements for immediately proceeding with the work of erecting the requisite building, a site being selected on the vacant land to the east of the present main Hospital. The new structure, which is expected to be ready for occupation in January next, externally conforms to the general design of the other buildings. The interior arrangements are admirably suited to the purposes for which they are required, possessing all modern scientific and sanitary requisites for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. The dormitory accommodation is arranged to provide single and associated rooms; all being spacious and airy, with an excellent outlook from every part. The building, in every particular, is a model for an Eye and Ear Infirmary, and will afford accommodation for not less than 40 patients, with surgery and receiving rooms for the treatment of any number of out-patients, whose cases may not be sufficiently serious to require residence in the Infirmary.

Attached to the western end of this structure is a residence for the Medical Superintendent, having a separate entrance, as well as one into the main corridor, extending throughout the entire hospital buildings. The provision of this last named addition will enable a re-allocation to be made of the official and domestic departments of the main buildings, which was much needed—and which, when effected, will provide space for not less than 20 more beds for patients.

Reference was made in my report of last year to the isolated structure which had been erected for laundry and mortuary purposes.

I was glad to learn that the Hospital Trustees had succeeded in repossessing themselves of all the land, with the exception of one small lot, belonging to the Hospital block, and which had very unwisely been sold by former Boards.

I visited every ward and room used for the accommodation of patients, as well as the official and domestic quarters. The wards were in the best possible condi

tion, both cleanliness and order being scrupulously observed in them, and many of the rooms were rendered bright and cheerful looking by pictures, flowers and other inexpensive ornaments, which must add much to the comfort of the patients, and at a certain stage largely conduce to cure. The beds were very comfortable, and the bedding was particularly tidy in appearance. A supply of woven wire spring mattresses and iron bedsteads had just been procured, and they seemed to be particularly well suited for hospital purposes. Few, if any, bad odours existed at the time of my visit, and in the sleeping rooms the air was generally pure. The sanitary state of the Hospital appeared to be all that could be desired.

The condition of the Institution, and the good discipline and system which seemed everywhere to prevail, were in the highest degree commendable, and reflected great credit upon the Board of Management, the Medical Superintendent, and the officials generally. The only exception was the stores department, which was rather slovenly kept.

At this visit, there were 174 patients under treatment, viz.: 113 males and 61 females; 9 of the last named being residents of the new Lying-in Department. There were 196 beds made up in the main Hospital and 14 in the Lying-in branch, or a total of 210, thus leaving 31 vacancies in the former place and 5 in the latter. When all the new buildings are completed and furnished, there will be accommodation for 330 patients in this Hospital, as follows:—In the main building, 210; Burnside Lying-in Department, 40; Eye and Ear Infirmary, 40; and Fever Hospital, 40.

I saw all the patients and conversed with them, receiving no complaints.

Information was obtained from the Medical Superintendent respecting the cases of a few patients who had occupied beds in the Hospital for longer periods than is usually required for treatment. Deductions have been made from the statutory allowance to the Hospital in respect of these cases to the extent of $897.46.

I was present when dinner was served. It was good in quality and ample in quantity.

The books of record were examined. The visits of the Trustees are very frequent, and their supervision over the affairs of the Hospital appears to be most thorough and systematic. The visits of the physicians, although frequent, are paid at irregular times between nine in the morning and six in the evening. It is most desirable that the visits should be made at a fixed hour, except in cases of emergency.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Hospital during the year are shewn in the following summaries, viz.:—

Number of patients remaining on the 30th September, 1877		42
Admitted during the year		428
Births in the Hospital during the same period		30
Total number of patients under treatment during the year		500
Discharged during year	420	
Died	33	
Remaining under treatment at close of official year	47	
		500

These 500 patients were admitted from the undermentioned places—

From the City of Hamilton, including births	427
From the County of Wentworth	21
From other Counties in the Province	39
From other countries	13
	500

Of these 500 patients, 313 were males and 187 females. Their nationalities and religions were as follows:—Canadians, 154; English, 100; Irish, 134; Scotch, 43; other countries, 69;—Protestants of all denominations, 323; Roman Catholics, 146; other religions and unknown, 31.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the past year are given in the following tables:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,385 49
From the City of Hamilton	1,974 21
From Municipalities, in payment of patients' maintenance	393 88
From paying patients themselves	400 50
	$8,154 08

Expenditures.

Beer, wine, and spirits	$ 93 33
Medicine and medical comforts	648 07
Butchers' meat, bread, groceries, and provisions	2,508 39
Milk	527 51
Salaries and wages	1,689 97
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	1,233 00
Furniture, furnishing, clothing, etc.	932 63
Ordinary repairs	217 19
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	21 87
Other expenditures	282 12
	$8,150 08

These expenditures shew that the daily cost of maintaining each patient was equal to $46\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

An analysis of the Hospital returns indicates that the aggregate period of residence of the 500 patients admitted during the year was 17,695 days, or an average of $35\frac{1}{3}$ days to each patient.

The Hospital will be entitled to receive Government aid for the year 1879 as follows:—

Allowance for 17,695 days' residence of patients at 20 cents per diem	$3,539 00
Supplementary allowance, equal to one-fourth of the revenue derived from all other sources than the Province	692 15
	4,231 15
Less difference of 23 cents per day for 1,029 days' residence of chronic cases	236 67
Total Government aid	$3,994 48

It is to be regretted that the aid received by this Hospital from municipal and private sources is not sufficiently large to entitle it to the full amount of the

Government allowance. From the revenue statement it will be seen that only $393.88 were received from municipalities other than the City of Hamilton, although 73 patients, or 14½ per cent. of the total admissions, were received from other places, including the County of Wentworth. It will also be noticed that nothing at all is reported to have been received by subscriptions or donations from private individuals. I hope that a strong effort will be made by the managers of this Hospital to materially increase their revenue from these sources in the future.

Inspection.

I inspected the Hospital, on the 28th July. I found that two weeks prior to my visit, Dr. White had resigned his position as superintendent, and that Dr. Mills had been appointed to succeed him. With this exception, the staff remained the same as at the time of my previous inspection. On this occasion, there were 22 men, 15 women, and 2 children under treatment. Four of these patients had been in the hospital since the 1st October, 1877, and two of them had been admitted some time before that date. Two of the number seemed to be improper cases, and another, a paying patient, was not likely to be benefited by treatment. Of the six lying-in cases found under treatment, one had been admitted a very long time before there was any necessity for it. I requested that she might be discharged. All the rest of the cases appeared to be of an acute nature, and to require treatment of some kind or another.

As regards cleanliness and order, the condition of the Hospital was extremely satisfactory, but it was in the same structurally defective state as when last visited. I was more thoroughly convinced than ever that steps must be shortly taken to overcome its many deficiencies.

All the patients were seen and conversed with. No complaints were received.

As recommended by me, a register had been opened in which the visits of the Medical staff were recorded.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following is a summary of the movements of the 477 patients who were treated in this Hospital during the official year :—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1877	41
Admitted during year	399
Births in Hospital during year	37
Total number under treatment	477
Discharged	410
Died	17
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1878	50
	477

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:—

From the City of Kingston (including births)	260
From the County of Frontenac	48
From other Counties of the Province	158
From other Countries	11
	477

From the returns made to me, I find that of these 477 persons, 268 were males and 209 females; that 327 were Protestants, 112 Roman Catholics, and 38 were of other religions; that 88 were English, 118 Irish, 21 Scotch, 230 Canadian, 14 American, and 6 were natives of other countries.

The receipts of the Hospital during the year were reported to be as under:—

From the Province of Ontario	$4,815 88
From Municipalities as a grant	40 00
From patients themselves	699 14
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	7,172 18
From other sources	1,604 86
	$14,332 06

The following expenditures were incurred in maintaining the Hospital during the same period:—

Beer, wine and spirits	$ 39 91
Medicine and medical comforts	409 45
Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, etc.	2,870 89
Milk	356 03
Salaries and wages	1,184 06
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	749 34
Furniture and furnishings, clothing, etc.	471 04
Ordinary repairs	167 82
Advertising, postage, stationery, etc.	13 63
Other expenditures	249 77
Investment of the Watkins Bequest	6,950 00
	$13,461 94

The average daily cost per patient was 36⅔ cents, excluding the last item.

The aggregate period of treatment was 17,766 days, or an average of 37¼ days per patient.

The following summary shows the amount of Government aid to which this Hospital is entitled for 1879:—

Allowance for 17,766 days treatment, at 20 cts. per day	$3,553 20
Supplementary aid at 10 cts. per day	1,776 60
	$5,329 80
Less 23 cts. per day on 2,509 days' stay of incurable patients	577 07
Total aid for 1879	$4,752 73

It will be seen that for the first time this Hospital has received a sufficient amount of local aid to entitle it to receive Government aid at the full rate of 30 cents a day. This was largely due to the fact that the late Mr. Watkins, of Kingston, left the Hospital a legacy, which in all realized $6,750.

Inspection.

I made an inspection of the Kingston General Hospital on the 23rd March, on which day there were in residence 21 men, 26 females, and 4 infants. Of the 41 patients receiving treatment on the 1st October last, 9 were still under accommodation, and 181 new patients had been admitted since that date. At least 9 of the inmates were not proper subjects for a curative establishment, or, at any rate,

were not of the class to which aid, under Schedule A of the Act, could be extended, as many of them were only suffering from the infirmities of old age, while others had diseases which might be alleviated but not cured. Attention was drawn to the fact that the practice still continued of admitting cases of pregnancy to the Hospital very much in advance of the time of confinement.

I saw all the patients. One of them complained of the quality of the bread; I tasted it and found it to be rather sour. It was recommended that the steward be empowered to return all supplies not delivered in exact accordance with the terms of contract.

The register was examined and found to be rather slovenly kept. It had not been balanced off at the close of the preceding official year to correspond with the return then sent in to Government, and, in some instances, patients who had been discharged were not so marked off, nor was the number of days' stay extended.

I was informed that only one physician attended the Hospital at a time. There appeared to be some irregularity in making visits, as on some days none had been made at all. I suggested that a book should be opened in which the visiting physician for the time being should enter the date of each call made by him.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

During the past year, only 340 patients were under treatment in this Hospital, as compared with 355 the preceding year. The general operations, in respect to admissions and discharges were as follows:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1877	21	
Admitted during the year	319	
Total number under treatment	——	340
Discharged	109	
Died	10	
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1878	21	
	——	340

These patients were admitted to the Hospital fron the following places, viz:—

From the City of Kingston	184	
From the County of Frontenac	68	
From other Counties of the Province	29	
From other Countries	59	
	——	340

The following statistical information is given in respect of these 340 patients: 162 were males, 178 females; 19 were Protestants, 312 were Roman Catholics, and 9 were of other religions; 5 were English, 17 Irish, 14 Scotch, 281 Canadians, and 22 were of other nationalities.

The figures given in the summary below shew the revenue of the Hospital during the official year, ending 30th September, 1878:—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,368 24
From paying patients	486 75
Income from property	54 94
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,794 83
From other sources	106 21
	$4,810 97

The expenditures incurred during the same period were as under:—

Beer, wine, and spirits	$ 24 35
Medicine, and medical comforts	344 17
Butcher's meat, flour, groceries, etc	2,708 81
Salaries and wages	208 00
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc	650 57
Bedding, furnishings, etc	551 01
Repairs, ordinary	196 04
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	72 40
Other expenses	155 68
	$4,911 03

Although the number of patients under treatment during the year just ended was less than in the year preceding, the aggregate residence was longer, being 9,605 days against 9,332, or an average of 28¼ days as compared with 26⅓, but notwithstanding this increase in the period of treatment, the Government aid for 1879 will be less than the sum granted for 1878; first, because the amount of revenue from other sources has fallen off slightly, and secondly, because a much larger deduction has had to be made on account of the prolonged residence in the Hospital of chronic cases. The following summary shews how the total of the grant is arrived at:—

Allowance for 9,605 days' treatment at 20 cents	$1,921 00
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of total revenue	610 68
	2,531 68
Less 23 cents per day on 1,650 days' residence of chronic cases...	379 50
Total Government aid for 1879	$2,152 18

Inspection.

This Hospital was visited by me on the 23rd March, when I examined the register, inspected the Hospital, and enquired into its management. There were under treatment 15 men and 13 women. Eight of the twenty-one patients who occupied beds on the 1st October, 1877, were still in residence and many of them appeared to be improper cases for an hospital, however desirable it might have been to afford shelter to them in a poor-house. I informed the managers that the full allowance would not be granted in respect of such persons. In addition, one or two persons lately admitted had only very trifling ailments.

The house throughout was found in its usual admirable order, and the bedding was thoroughly clean and neat. The associated rooms were well ventilated and generally free from bad smells.

The register was examined and found to be very well and neatly kept, but it had not been balanced off at the close of the previous official year.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

Detailed information respecting the operations of this Hospital is contained in the tabular statements given hereunder, viz:—

Number of patients remaining under treatment on 1st of October, 1877	22	
Number since admitted, up to 30th September, 1878	217	
Total number treated during year	—	239

Discharged	180	
Died	27	
Remaining in residence at close of official year	32	
		239

The total number of patients treated during the preceding year was 201.

Of the 239 patients above enumerated, 138 were males and 101 females. All were Protestants, except 18 Roman Catholics, and 1 whose religion was not known. As regards nationalities, 108 were reported to be Canadians, 41 to be English, 54 to be Irish, 17 to be Scotch, and 19 to be natives of other countries.

The patients were admitted from the following places :—

City of Ottawa	128
County of Carleton	36
Other Counties of the Province of Ontario	37
Other parts of the Dominion	13
Other Countries	25
	239

From the financial return made to me, I gather that the revenue of this Hospital, for the official year, was $6,597 34, and that it was received from the sources shewn in the summary annexed, following which will be found a statement of the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Hospital during the same period :

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,897 25
From the City of Ottawa	800 00
From the County of Carleton	500 00
From paying patients	658 07
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	1,330 34
From other sources, not enumerated	1,411 68
	$6,597 34

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits	$ 158 52
Medicine and medical comforts	425 13
Meat, flour and general groceries	1,550 57
Milk	319 58
Salaries and wages	1,417 93
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance and interest	1,291 65
Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc	124 49
Extraordinary repairs	1,672 98
Advertising, printing, postage, etc	153 27
Other expenditures	225 31
	$7,339 43

If the charge for extraordinary repairs be deducted, it will be found that the daily cost per inmate was a little over 57 cents.

The collective stay of the 239 persons admitted was equal to 9,872 days, or an average of 41⅓ days per patient. Based on this aggregate period of treatment, the Hospital has earned Government aid as follows :—

Grant for 9,872 days' treatment, at 20cts	$1,974 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10cts. per day	987 20
	$2,961 60
Less deduction for chronic cases, 2,188 days, at 23cts	503 24
Total of Government Grant for 1879	$2,458 36

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Institution on the 5th of April. The condition of the wards, rooms, and hospital premises generally, was most satisfactory—the utmost cleanliness was observable from basement to garret, together with commendable order and neatness. This, and the prevailing good management and discipline, reflected great credit upon the Hospital Board and Staff. The books were examined and found to be properly kept. I found that the visits of the physicians were recorded when made. There were in residence 33 patients, or rather inmates and patients, for some were not proper subjects for hospital treatment, although they were occupying beds. An effort was being made to obtain other and more suitable accommodation for these inmates, of whom there were at least six affected with chronic diseases. Others, owing to old age and its attendant infirmities, had found a home in the Hospital. I strongly pressed upon the Secretary of the Board the desirableness of making other provision for such cases. I found that one patient was quite insane, and therefore recommended his committal to gaol, with a view to his removal to an Asylum.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:

Number remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1877	25
Number admitted during the year	326
Total number under treatment during the year	351
Discharged	293
Died	27
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1878	351

The localities from which the 351 patients were drawn were as under, viz.:

From the City of Ottawa	173
From the County of Carleton	138
From other Counties in the Province	32
Other Countries	8
	351

Of these patients, 170 were males, and 181 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 10 were returned as Protestants; and 341 as Roman Catholics.. It is further shown that 191 were Canadians, 7 English, 132 Irish, 1 Scotch, and that 20 belonged to other countries.

The Hospital revenue during the year was returned to me as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$3,530 84
From paying patients	866 27
From Municipalities (as grants)	900 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	123 99
From other sources	985 75
	$6,406 85

The expenditures of the Hospital for its maintenance, for the same period, were as follows :

Beer, wine and spirits	$ 57 21
Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	371 46
Butchers' meat, flour and groceries, etc.	3,342 41
Salaries and wages	100 00
Fuel, light, water, insurance, taxes, etc	923 80
Bedding, furnishings, etc.	1,370 46
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	273 07
Other expenses	142 26
	$6,570 67

The average residence of each patient in the Hospital was 39 days, and the collective stay equalled 13,697 days. The Hospital is therefore entitled to receive aid as shewn in the following summary, viz. :

Grant for 13,697 days, at 20 cents per day	$2,739 40
Supplementary allowance equal to one fourth of revenue derived from sources other than the Province	719 00
Total Government aid for 1879	$3,458 40

Inspection.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 6th April, when I found it to be in its usual excellent condition of cleanliness and order throughout. The large associated wards used for sleeping and sitting rooms, were very neat, and although somewhat overcrowded, the good window ventilation appeared to keep them sweet. Since my previous visit, ten additional beds had been placed in the ward for men, thus quite exhausting the space, both as regards superficial area and air allowance. The attention of the Managers was called to the necessity for providing another ward to meet the pressing demands for hospital accommodation.

There were 31 patients in the Hospital. Only one had been in continuous residence since the close of the previous official year, but five others had been under treatment for periods varying from four to five months. However, the visiting physicians assured me that hospital treatment was necessary in every case.

The various books were examined and found to be very neatly and correctly kept.

In order to meet the pressing demands made upon them, the Managers asked that the second half of the statutory appropriation might be paid them in advance of the usual period. In view of the special circumstances, and upon the understanding that the action should not be taken as a precedent, I recommended that the request be acceded to, and the Government was pleased to carry out my recommendation.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1877	41
Admitted during official year	248
Number of births in the Hospital during same period	23
Total number of patients under treatment	312
Discharged during the year	258
Died	18
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1878	36
	312

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places.

From the City of London	215
From the County of Middlesex	56
From other Counties of the Province	28
From other places	13
	312

The sex, religious denominations and nationalities of these 312 patients are returned as follows:

Males, 196; females, 116. Protestants of all denominations, 231; Roman Catholics, 80; other religions, 1. English, 82; Irish, 89; Scotch, 25; Canadian, 88; other countries, 58.

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,023 62
From the City of London	2,116 51
From Municipalities, in payment for patients	193 50
From paying patients	809 79
From income from property or investment	409 50
From subscriptions, donations and bequests	200 00
	$6,752 92

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits	$ 50 25
Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	551 96
Butcher's meat and groceries	2,636 53
Milk	308 86
Salaries and wages	1,553 02
Fuel, light, insurance and taxes	688 22
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc	544 83
Ordinary repairs	153 34
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	41 76
Other expenditures	224 15
Wood and relief to out-door patients	889 26
	$7,642 18

Deducting the last item of $889.26, it will be seen that the cost of maintaining the resident patients was $6,752.92, averaging about 46½ cents per day for each patient.

The collective stay of the 312 patients admitted during the year was 14,508 days; the average period of residence being equal to 46½ days. The Government grant to the Hospital, based on the collective period of treatment, and the amount received in aid of maintenance will therefore be as follows:—

Allowance for 14,508 days at 20cts	$2,901	60
Supplementary aid, equal to one-fourth of total revenue, exclusive of Government Grant for 1878	932	32
	$3,833	92
Less 23cts. per day on 4,554 days' residence of improper subjects	1,047	42
Total Government aid for 1879	$2,786	50

Inspection.

Statutory inspection was made of the London Hospital on the 8th of February. The names of 24 men and 19 women appeared on the register, or a total of 43. In checking over the roll I necessarily saw all these inmates, no less than 13 of whom (4 men and 9 women) were indigent persons, who were being thus supported and maintained. Some of them were afflicted with incurable diseases, and had been in residence for years, and others were only troubled with the physical infirmaties of old age. While a little latitude may be given to Hospital authorities in the reception of persons until their cases can be fully examined into, I cannot too strongly condemn the practice in force in this Hospital, of generally granting admission to improper subjects, and retaining them for indefinite periods. The presence of such persons is not only prejudicial to the objects of a curative institution, but has a debasing influence upon its disciplinary arrangements and general management. In addition, it is a very costly method of maintaining indigent people, as the dietaries furnished to them are the same as those supplied to *bonâ fide* hospital patients, and are of course, far more expensive than what should be given to the inmates of a House of Refuge. The City of London now being of sufficient size to profitably maintain a Refuge for indigent persons, I pointed out to the Mayor that if the Council desired to retain the grant from the Government for hospital purposes, the admission of paupers to, and their retention in, the Hospital must cease.

The condition of the Hospital was satisfactory, and the beds were clean and comfortable. The general appearance of the wards and rooms would be much improved by a few pictures on the walls, and other inexpensive decorations. The arrangements for lying-in patients, of whom there were four at the time of my visit, are very fair—reasonably good separation from the other patients being admissible.

The various books were examined and found to be exceedingly well and neatly kept.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

From returns made to me, I gather that the movements of patients in this Hospital during the past official year, were as under:—

Under treatment on 1st October, 1877	32
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1878	271
Born in Hospital during same period	8
Total under treatment	311
Discharged during year ending 30th September, 1878	280
Died	11
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1878	20
	311

The patients under treatment were admitted from the following places:—

City of St. Catharines	113
County of Lincoln	70
Other counties of Ontario and sailors	112
Other countries	16
	311

The nationalities of these 311 persons are returned to me as follows:—Canadian, 75; English, 64; Irish, 128; Scotch, 15; Other countries, 29. Their sexes were males, 254; females, 57; and religious beliefs, Protestants of all denominations, 129; Roman Catholics, 179; other religions, 3.

The Hospital income during the year, with the sources from which derived, is shewn hereunder:—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,114 15
From the Dominion Government (for sailor patients)	500 00
From Municipalities as grants	850 00
From Municipalities for payment of taxes	100 00
From paying patients themselves	259 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	574 00
	4,397 15

The expenditures during the same period are shewn in the following summary:—

Beer, wine and spirits	$ 45 39
Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	455 37
Butcher's meat, groceries and vegetables	1,048 94
Milk	172 26
Salaries and wages	1,086 00
Fuel, light, insurance and taxes	557 77
Bedding, clothing, furniture etc	380 34
Ordinary repairs	383 44
Extraordinary repairs	796 58
Printing, postage and stationery	44 60
Other expenditures	208 25
	$5,178 94

Deducting the expenditures for extraordinary repairs, I find that the daily cost per patient was equal to 61⅜ cents, as compared with 71½ in the preceding year. This rate of maintenance is much greater than it should be.

The collective period of residence of the patients treated was 7,138 days, or an average of 23 days for each patient. Based on the collective stay, the Government aid to this Hospital would be as under :—

7,138 day's stay at 20 cts	$1,427 60
Supplementary aid equal to one-fourth of receipts derived from sources other than the Government	570 75
Total Provincial aid for 1879	$1,998 35

Inspection.

At the time of my inspection of this Hospital on the 7th February, there were 20 patients in residence. Two of them were occupying private rooms as paying patients, but all the rest were receiving the benefits of the Hospital free of charge. An unusually large number of men were under treatment for sore legs in various forms; one of the number, an old man, certainly was not a proper case for a curative institution. I pointed out that if the man had no home, an attempt should be made to get him into a house of refuge.

A most commendable feature in the management of this Hospital is the superiority of the nursing service. The partial affiliation to the Hospital of a school for nurses, has been the chief factor in promoting efficiency in this branch of the Hospital administration. It would be well if other Hospitals would adopt the same means of obtaining trained nurses, instead of putting up with incapable and inexperienced persons.

The condition of the Hospital at the time of my visit, was very satisfactory in respect to order and cleanliness, and the general management appeared to be good.

The various books of record were examined, and instructions given regarding the proper method of keeping the register.

I made inquiry at this visit into the cause of the large increase in the daily cost of lodging and treating each inmate during the year ending 30th September, 1877, as compared with the preceding year, viz., from 43½ cents to 71½ cents per head. I found that it was partially caused by the additional cost of food, but more particularly by the increased expenditures for repairs, presumably of an extraordinary character.

BURNSIDE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The operations of this Hospital, up to the time of its amalgamation with the Toronto General Hospital were as under :—

Number remaining in the Hospital on 30th September, 1877	7
Number admitted since	134
Number of births in the Hospital	137
Total number under treatment	278
Discharged during the period above named	272
Died	6
	278

The 141 women under treatment, were admitted from the following places :—

City of Toronto	55
County of York	2
Other Counties of the Province	83
United States	1
	141

The annexed statements shew the receipts and expenditures of the Hospital during the past year:—

Receipts.

From the Ontario Goverment	$895 00
From paying patients	435 97
From Income from Property	138 10
Students fees	160 00
	$1,629 07

Expenditures.

Medicine and medical comforts	$99 68
Food of all descriptions	1,362 43
Salaries and wages	488 00
Fuel, light, water, taxes and insurance	96 90
Bedding, furnishing, etc	153 40
Repairs, ordinary	51 76
Repairs, extraordinary	75 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc.	15 11
Other expenditures	46 40
	$2,388 68

The average period of residence in the Hospital of the adult inmates was 32¾ days, or an aggregate of 4,617 days. The amount of the Government grant is arrived at as under:—

Allowance at 20cts. for 4,617 day's stay	$923 40
Supplementary aid, equal to one-fourth of receipts, exclusive of Government grant	183 52
Total Government aid for 1879	$1,106 92

As arrangements had been made for the affiliation of this Institution to the Toronto Hospital, I did not make an inspection of the building in which its operations were formerly carried on; but I thoroughly examined the new structure designed for the future purposes of the Institution.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The operations of this Infirmary during the year are indicated in the summary given below:—

Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1877	13
Admitted during the year	102
Total number under treatment	115
Discharged	109
Remaining on 30th September, 1878	6
	115

These patients are registered as having been admitted to the Infirmary from the following places:—

From the City of Toronto	14
From the County of York	5
From other Counties of the Province	95
From other places	1
	—115

The classification of these patients in respect to sex, religion and nationalities was returned to me as follows:—Males, 71; females, 44; Protestants, 79; Roman Catholics, 34; other religions, 2; Canadian, 56; English, 23; Irish, 20; Scotch, 7; other countries, 9.

The collective stay of the patients received into the Infirmary was 3,840 days, or an average of 33⅓ days per patient.

The revenue of the Hospital and the sources thereof during the year are shewn in the annexed statement:

From the Province of Ontario	$1,000 00
From Municipalities (as grants)	330 00
From Municipalities (for payment of patients)	203 00
From paying patients	1,043 79
From subscriptions, donations, bequests, etc	110 00
From other sources	349 77
	$3,036 56

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:—

Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	$ 84 42
Food of all descriptions	1,550 81
Salaries and wages	500 00
Water, taxes and insurance	67 80
Bedding, furnishings, etc	120 63
Ordinary and extra ordinary repairs	113 07
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc	159 00
Rent	750 00
	$3,341 73

The Government grant to the Infirmary for 1879 will be as under:—

Allowance for 3,840 days at 20c	$ 768 00
Supplementary aid at 10c	384 00
Total government aid for 1879	$1,152 00

Inspection.

On the 31st October, I made an inspection of the Infirmary, and then found in residence 5 men and 2 women. The house was examined and found to be scrupulously clean in all departments, with good management apparently prevailing.

The books were properly and neatly kept, and afforded all the information required.

I was informed that in consequence of the founding of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, in connection with the Toronto General Hospital, the Managers of this Institution proposed to close it in January next.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:—

Remaining in the hospital 1st October, 1877	20	
Admitted during the year	103	
Total number under treatment		123
Discharged	101	
Died	10	
Remaining 3rd September, 1878	12	
		123

These 123 patients were admitted to the hospital from the following places:—

Town of Guelph	72	
County of Wellington	45	
United States and other countries	6	
		123

Statistics regarding these 123 patients were given me as follows:—Sex—Male, 82; female, 41. Religion—Protestants, 103; Roman Catholics, 20. Nationalities—Canadian, 48; English, 37; Irish, 16; Scotch, 16; other countries, 6.

The revenue and expenditure of the hospital respectively during the past official year are given in the two subjoined statements:—

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,428 65
From Municipalities as Grant	1,500 00
From paying patients themselves	214 35
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	787 60
From other sources	19 00
	$3,949 60

Expenditures.

Beer, wine, and spirits	$50 25
Medicine and medical comforts	239 64
Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, etc	1109 13
Milk	133 36
Salaries and wages	744 00
Fuel, light, etc.	450 60
Advertising, printing, etc	48 37
Repairs	181 88
New buildings and interest	613 76
Other expenditures	210 28
	$3781 27

The aggregate period of residence of the patients under treatment during the year, was equal to 4,740 days, an average of 38½ days. The Hospital has, therefore, earned Government aid to the following extent:—

Allowance on 4740 days at 20c	$948 00
Supplementary allowance of 10c. per day	474 00
	$1,422 00
Less 23c. per day on 284 days' residence of improper subjects...	65 32
Provincial aid for 1879	$1,356 68

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 20th February. There were then under treatment, 6 males, 5 females and 1 infant. With one exception, they were all recent admissions, and seemed to be proper subjects for hospital treatment. The attention of the House Surgeon was called to a case of pregnancy—the woman having been admitted on the 24th of November, and only confined on the 4th February, and was still in residence. The period of residence was unnecessarily long for such a patient. All the inmates were on the free list.

I found that the Register had not been balanced off to correspond with the return made to Government at the close of the previous official year, as required by the circular issued to managers of Hospitals, and in some instances, the period of residence of discharged patients had not been entered up. I informed the managers that it was absolutely necessary the rules in this respect should be adhered to.

The condition of the Hospital building, both as regards cleanliness and order, was good, and the ventilation was excellent. I recommended that the walls should be inexpensively ornamented with pictures, etc. The defects previously reported in the heating arrangements were said to have been overcome. In accordance with the recommendation made at my previous visit, a lock-up ward had been provided for prostitutes—the infectious diseases ward having been taken for the purpose.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the official year, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., were as under:—

Remaining in the Hospital, 1st October, 1877	4
Admitted during the year	71
Total number under treatment	75
Discharged	64
Dead	6
Remaining 3rd September, 1878	5
	75

The localities these 75 persons were drawn from, are reported to be as follows:—

Town of Guelph	39
County of Wellington	22
Other Counties	12
United States	2
	75

Fifty of these patients were males, and 25 females. All were Roman Catholics except 8. Their nationalities were:—Canadian, 34; English, 5; Irish, 29; Scotch, 5; other countries, 2.

The receipts and expenditures of the Hospital during the official year are shewn in the two summaries given below:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$573 00
From Municipalities, as grants	500 00
From paying patients	119 00
Income from property	328 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	30 25
Other sources	774 78
	$2,325 03

Expenditures:

Bear, wine and spirits	158 90
Medicine and medical comforts	145 20
Butcher's meat, groceries and provisions of all kinds	1,057 96
Milk	182 50
Salaries and wages	77 50
Fuel, light, insurance, taxes and interest	379 15
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.	553 30
Ordinary repairs	59 63
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.	19 51
Other expenditures	170 50
Addition to Hospital	2,256 45
	$5,060 60

The entire stay of the patients admitted amounted to 1,673 days, or an average of 22⅓ days each.

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows:—

Allowance for 1,673 days at 20c.	$334 60
Suplementary allowance at 10c. per day	167 30
Total aid for 1879	$501 90

INSPECTION.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 12th September. The new addition, which was in course of construction at the time of my previous visit, was completed. It has much improved the character of the accommodation, which is now all that can be desired, and combines all modern improvements. The dormitories and other rooms used for hospital purposes are large, well aired and cheerful looking.

Every part of the building was visited and found to be in the best condition of order and cleanliness.

Only four patients were under treatment. The register was properly kept.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 169 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1877	73	
Admitted during the year	96	
Total number of inmates		169
Discharges during year	75	
Deaths "	5	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1878	89	
		169

The places from which these 169 persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz. :—

From the City of Toronto	83	
From the County of York and other counties	50	
From other Countries	36	
		169

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these 169 inmates:—Sex—male, 90; female, 79. Nationality—English, 47; Irish, 67; Scotch, 18; Canadian, 31; American, 6. Religions—Protestants of all denominations, 142; Roman Catholics, 27.

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,900 00
From the City of Toronto	2,000 00
Received from inmates	87 50
Income from property belonging to the House	668 50
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	3,055 95
From other sources	803 44
	$9,515 39

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz. :—

Food of all kinds	$6,294 94
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	508 08
Fuel, light, and cleaning	2,920 70
Salaries and wages	837 50
Repairs, ordinary	217 50
Other expenditures	804 60
	$11,583 32

Of the above amount ,$6,352.68 were expended in distributing out-door relief in the way of bread, groceries, and fuel, and in supporting a soup kitchen. It is reported to me that the number of persons thus relieved was no less than 4,755. In addition, 5,072 people received casual accommodation, consisting of a night's lodging, with supper and breakfast, and frequently dinner.

The collective stay of the 169 inmates amounted to 31,746 days, or an average of 188 days. The Institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under :—

Allowance for 31,746 days, at 5 cents	$1,587 30
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	634 92
	$2,222 22

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 4th February, when I found 50 men, 41 women, and 2 children in residence. The health of the Institution seemed to be as good as could be expected, considering the class of persons cared for—only three women were in bed. I was present when dinner, consisting of soup, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread, was served, I also saw the operations of the soup kitchen, and found that no less than 170 gallons of good soup were distributed on that day to destitute families, and to poor people who called. The supply and culinary arrangements of this Charity, both in respect to the dietaries furnished to the regular inmates of the House, and to the carrying on of the soup kitchen, are excellent, enabling good wholesome food to be furnished at the lowest possible rates. The importance of such arrangements in an establishment of this kind cannot be overrated, as it enables relief to be extended to a much greater number of persons than the funds at the disposal of the managers would otherwise admit of.

At this visit, I made particular inquiry into the method adopted by the managers of the Institution for the relief of the necessities of casuals. As the result of such inquiry, I found that every casual asking admission was received into the House, unless some good reason, such as previous bad conduct in the Institution, necessitated refusal ; that such casuals came from all parts of the Province ; that they invariably received supper, bed, and breakfast, and that the majority of them returned at noon, when they received dinner, consisting of a pint of soup and half a pound of bread. In fact, in most cases, a full day's lodgment and maintenance was given. In view of these facts, I expressed the opinion that the wording of the Charity Aid Act would admit, certainly without doing any violence to the spirit of the law, of aid being given to the House of Industry, in respect of such casuals who receive the entire day's board and lodging, as above indicated, and made a recommendation to that effect to the Government. No decision, however, was arrived at, but a sufficient amount was placed in the Supplementary Estimates to make the Government grant to the House of Industry, for the year 1878, equal to the annual allowance of $2,900, which was granted prior to the passage of the Charity Aid Act.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates, are exhibited in the following summary :

Inmates remaining in the House on 1st October, 1877	166	
Admitted during the year	264	
Total number during year		430
Discharged	233	
Died	29	
Remaining 30th September, 1878	168	
		430

These 430 persons were received into the Refuge from the following places :—

City of Toronto	280	
County of York and other Counties of Ontario	123	
Emigrants and Foreigners	27	
		430

From the returns made to me, I gather that of the inmates above enumerated 106 were males and 324 females ; 404 were Roman Catholics and 26 Protestants; 120 were Canadian ; 13 English ; 264 Irish ; 8 Scotch, and 25 were natives of other countries.

During the year the House received from the following sources funds in aid of its ordinary maintenance:

From the Province of Ontario	$4,258 17
From the City of Toronto	500 00
From inmates in payment of board	890 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,228 22
From other sources	3,530 00
	$13,406 39

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz :—

Food of all kinds	$6,749 15
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,156 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,696 00
Salaries and wages	123 00
Repairs ordinary and extraordinary	417 00
Other expenditures	2,314 20
	$13,455 35

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 65,696 days, which, under the provisions of the Act, would entitle the establishment to the following appropriation of Provincial funds for the year 1879 :—

Allowance for 65,696 days, at 5 cents	$3,284 80
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,313 92
Total Government aid for 1879	$4,598 72

Inspection.

I visited this Institution on the 13th September. Of the 166 persons, who were in the House on the 1st October, 1877, 115 were still in residence. 18 had died, and the rest had been discharged. The average age of the deceased persons was 61 years, and many of the inmates then in residence were over 80 years old. I found the names of 179 persons on the Register, all of whom I saw with the exception of four, who were absent at the time. No less than 25 were in bed, many of them quite helpless from paralysis ; the infirmities of old age and other physical causes, and not a few were weak-minded and otherwise unfit to take care of themselves. These poor helpless people appeared to be well looked after and kindly treated by the sisters in charge of this excellent charity, although in many cases their care is attended with great trouble and responsibility. The condition of the House at the time of my inspection was very satisfactory, considering its many structural deficiencies. Some of the more serious of these are gradually

being overcome. The bathing and closet arrangements have been reconstructed, and the accommodation in some parts of the main building improved. The erection of a wing for the residence of the old men, who now occupy a frame structure, is much needed—or what would be much better, arrangements should be made to disconnect the orphanage from the main structure, so that the Institution could be used exclusively for a refuge for adult persons. By this means, the accommodation would be greatly bettered, and the discipline and general management of the House simplified and improved.

I pointed out to the Sisters in charge, that considering the great number of helpless people in the building, and the occupation of the garret by the boys, the greatest necessity exists for improving the means of exit, so as to reduce the danger and risk to human life in the event of a fire breaking out.

The books were examined, and found to be neatly and apparently correctly kept.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year 153 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. Their movements were as follows :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1877	42	
Admitted during the year	111	
Total number in the House		153
Discharged during the year	104	
Died	3	
Remaining 30th September, 1878	46	
		153

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz :—

City of Kingston	79	
County of Frontenac	25	
Other counties of Ontario	30	
Other places	19	
		153

Of the total number of inmates, 93 were males and 60 females; 94 were Protestants and 59 Roman Catholics; 39 were Canadians; 28 English; 66 Irish; 8 Scotch, and 12 were natives of other countries.

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario (including supplementary grant)	$2,200 00
From inmates	118 29
Interest	26 08
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	346 99
All other sources	1 51
	$2,692 87

The expenditures incurred in maintaining the House for the year, were as follows, viz:

Food of all kinds	$1,540 35
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	436 76
Fuel, light and cleaning	240 83
Salaries and wages	400 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	124 26
Other expenses	164 19
	$2,906 49

The collective stay of all the inmates in this House for the year, numbered 17,033 days, or an average of 111⅓ days for each inmate. The House would thus be entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation :—

Allowance for 17,033 day's stay, at 5c. per day	$851 65
One-fourth of the receipts in aid of maintenance other than the Government Grant	123 22
Total Government Aid for 1879	$974 87

INSPECTION.

A statutory inspection of the House of Industry, Kingston, was made on the 23rd ult., when I found 30 men and 20 women in residence. I saw all these persons and received no complaints from them. I was informed that a change had been made in the mode of obtaining supplies, by which the food was purchased as required, instead of a certain number of rations being obtained at a fixed rate.

The House was only in fair order. The men's dormitories, although not absolutely dirty, were entirely lacking in all appearances of neatness and tidiness, which was perhaps the more striking as I had just come from the House of Providence, every part of which was most orderly. A fire escape had been constructed from the upper dormitory. With the exception above stated, the House seemed to be well and economically managed. The only work at which the inmates were engaged was breaking stones.

It appeared to me that there was great necessity for the addition of another wing to the Institution, as not only did the number in residence somewhat overcrowd, but I found a number of refuge cases in both of the Kingston Hospitals, who should be lodged in the House.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The followiug summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates :—

Number remaining in the House on 1st Oct., 1877	30
Admitted during the past year	94
Total number	124
Discharged during the year	74
Died	5
Remaining on 30th September, 1878	45
	124

Those indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz :—

City of Hamilton	109
County of Wentworth and other counties	10
Other places	5
	124

Of these people 57 were men, and 67 women 78 were Protestants, and 46 were Roman Catholics ; 31 were Canadians ; 25 English ; 58 Irish ; 6 Scotch, and 4 American.

The above figures include the information respecting the old men who were transferred at the beginning of the official year, to an outbuilding attached to the City Hospital.

The income of the Hospital during the official year, and the sources thereof, are shewn in the subjoined statement:

From the Province of Ontario	$776 02
From the City of Hamilton	2,353 79
From inmates	31 36
	$3,161 17

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:—

Food of all kinds	$1,043 63
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	86 69
Fuel, light and cleaning	180 00
Salaries and wages	350 04
Repairs, ordinary	14 76
Other expenses	95 73
	$1,770 85

To the above amount must be added the sum of $1,390.32 incurred in maintaining the old men in the Hospital, making the total expenditure on account of the House of Refuge equal to $3,161.17.

The entire period during which the 124 inmates received board and lodging was equal to 17,502 days This aggregate stay entitles the Institution to receive the following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1879:

Allowance for 17,502 days, at 5c.	$875 10
Supplementary aid, at 2c. per day	350 04
Total Government aid for 1879	$1,225 14

Inspection.

I visited the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 18th January. In accordance with the understanding arrived at with the City Council, the old men formerly in the House had been removed to two outbuildings attached to the City Hospital. At my inspection of this latter department, I found 32 men in residence, 8 of whom had been removed from the House of Refuge. All of these persons were unfitted for work, many being blind, paralysed, bed-ridden, etc. The houses in which they were accommodated, were reasonably comfortable, and answered the purposes fairly well. In the Refuge proper, I found 26 women and 4 children. The condition of both departments was very good, having regard to the structural condition of the buildings and the character of the occupants.

The books were examined and found to be properly kept.

As I have not been advised of any action having been taken by the City Council to provide increased accommodation of an improved character for indigent persons, I have again brought the matter before the Council, with a strongly expressed hope that another year may not be allowed to pass by without steps being taken to carry out the much needed improvements pointed out by me in previous reports.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shows the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz. :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1877	52	
Admitted during the year	39	
Total number during year	—	91
Discharged during year	29	
Died	11	
Remaining on 30th September, 1878	51	
	—	91

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places :—

City of Kingston	30	
County of Frontenac and other counties	53	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	8	
	—	91

These 91 persons included 45 males and 46 females. Of the 91 inmates of the house, all but 4 were Roman Catholics. Their nationalities are stated in the statistical returns to be as follows : Canadians, 3 ; English, 4 ; Irish, 73 ; Scotch, 5 ; other countries, 6.

The receipts and expenditures of this Refuge include those of an orphanage which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew what they were.

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,525 86
From inmates in part payment of board	156 70
Income from property	54 94
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,024 62
From other sources	995 40
	$4,757 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,113 10
Clothing and furnishings	659 15
Salaries and wages	8 25
Fuel, light, and cleaning	442 27
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	843 57
Other expenses	1,292 44
	$5,358 78

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates was equal to 19,341 days, or any average of 212½ days for each inmate. The Government allowance to the House for the year 1879, based upon these figures would be as follows :—

Allowance for 19,341 days, at 5 cents per day	967 05
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	386 82
Total Government aid for 1879	$1,353 87

INSPECTION.

On inspecting this House on 23rd March, I found it to be in very good order throughout, the women's department being particularly neat and tidy. Having regard to the crowded state of the building and its structural unsuitableness in some respects, the managers of the institution are entitled to the greatest credit for the manner in which it is kept. The beds are neater than those in any other public Charity under my inspection, nearly all the old women are provided with beds made of feathers collected by the Sisters. The number of inmates in residence was 56, a few of whom had been admitted from the Province of Quebec.

The register was well and neatly kept, affording all the information required by the Charity Aid Act.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges for the past year:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1877	33	
Admitted during the year	58	
Total number of inmates during the year	—	91
Discharged during the year	48	
Died	2	
Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1878	41	
	—	91

These 91 indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz.:—

From the Town of Guelph	46	
From the County of Wellington and other Counties	45	
	—	91

Fifty-eight of the number were males, and thirty-three were females, and, with the exception of seven, all were Roman Catholics. Forty-six were natives of Ireland, thirty-four were Canadians, ten English, and one was from the United States.

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz.:—

Province of Ontario	$743 12
Municipal Aid	8 00
From inmates	760 00
Income from property	656 00
From all other sources	942 67
	$3,109 79

The expenditures for the same period were, for—

Food of all kinds	$2,151 15
Clothing and furnishings	673 06
Fuel, light, and cleaning	130 41
Salaries and wages	73 00
Repairs, ordinary	78 03
Other expenses	440 62
	$3,546 27

The average period that each inmate was in the House during the year was 161⅓ days, and the collective stay of the whole number was equal to 14,678 days, which would entitle the House to the following Government grant for the year 1879 :—

Allowance for 14,678 days at 5 cents per day	$733 90
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	293 56
Total amount for 1879	$1,027 46

Inspection.

On the 12th September, I visited the House of Providence in Guelph. There were then 25 males and 17 females receiving the benefits of the Charity. I thoroughly inspected the institution, and saw all the inmates; everything seemed to be done to render them as comfortable as possible.

The managers are entitled to great credit for the amount of work carried on in the way of farming, by which a large quantity of produce is obtained.

The register was examined and found to be properly kept. I was informed that a small proportion of the inmates were supported to some extent by relatives.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the mevements of inmates in this House during the past year :—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1877	20
Admitted during the year	9
Total number in the Home during the year	29
Discharged	9
Died	4
Remaining on 30th September, 1878	16
	29

Except two received from Meaford, the above enumerated persons were all received from the City of Toronto. I gather from the returns made to me that 15 were men and 14 were women, that all save seven were Protestants, and that 8 were of English birth, 18 of Irish, 2 of Scotch, and 1 of Canadian.

The receipts of the year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$ 454 37
From the City of Toronto	300 00
From the County of York	20 00
Income from property	49 60
Payments from inmates	60 00
Subscriptions and donations	1,978 80
Other receipts	78 91
	$2,941 68

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under :—

Food of all kinds	$ 868 08
Clothing and furnishings	138 40
Fuel, light, and cleaning	178 22
Salaries and wages	678 32
Rent	500 00
Other expenses	226 90
	$2,589 92

The 29 inmates remained in the House during the year for a collective period equal to 6,894 days, or an average of 237¾ days per inmate, which entitles the House to the following Government aid for 1879, viz. :—

Allowance for 6,894 days at 5 cents per day	344 70
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	137 88
Total Government aid for 1879	$482 58

Inspection.

I inspected the Home for Incurables on the 4th February. There were then 8 men and 10 women in residence. The House was found in excellent order.

It was very clear that the capacity of the House was entirely too limited for the demands made upon the Charity, and as only so few persons can be received, the cost of maintenance per head is necessarily very high. The President of the Institution informed me that it had been decided by the Board to build a suitable house upon a lot overlooking the bay on the road to the Humber. This site may perhaps be somewhat inconvenient, and cause a difficulty in obtaining the prompt and regular services of medical men, but these disadvantages, which may be overcome, are far more than counterbalanced by the healthiness of the locality, as regards pureness both of air and water. So far as the admission of patients is concerned, the site makes but little difference, inasmuch as those who are once admitted are generally retained for life, the Institution not being a curative one, where admissions and discharges are constantly taking place.

My opinion had previously been asked as to the advisableness of renting an old, but roomy house in Wellington Place. I deprecated such a course, as no house, unless specially built, is at all adapted for such an object.

Towards the end of the official year, the Managers procured plans, by competition, of a suitable building. These plans were submitted to me, and with a few modifications, were approved. I trust that the Board will have the work of erecting the new Home commenced as early in the spring as practicable.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in this Home during the past year :—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1877	23
Admitted during the year	26
Total number in the Home during the year	49
Discharged	27
Died	2
Remaining on 30th September, 1878	20
	49

Of these inmates, 26 were males and 23 females. All were Protestants. Their nationalities are returned to me as follows:—Canadians, 4; English, 19; Irish, 12; Scotch, 7; other countries, 7. Admissions were made from the City of London only.

Connected with the Home is an Orphan Asylum, the receipts and expenditure of which are included in those of the Home. The following statements shew the items under the respective heads.

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 895 22
From inmates in part payment of board	439 90
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,212 27
	$3,547 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,262 60
Clothing and furnishings	549 16
Salaries and wages	547 00
Fuel, light, and cleaning	321 58
Other expenses	465 44
	$3,145 78

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 8,293 days (an average of 160¼ days). The Government allowance will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 8,293 days, at 5 cts. per day	$414 65
Supplementary Aid, at 2 cts. per day	165 86
Total Aid for 1879	$580 51

Inspection.

I made an inspection of the Refuge Department of this Institution on the 7th of October, when there were 10 men and 10 women in residence, of whom I only saw 16, the rest being absent on leave. These inmates were all well on in years, and most of them appeared to be physically incapable of earning a living for themselves. The premises were clean and well kept, and everything seemed to be done for the comfort of the old people.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the house 1st October, 1877	29	
Admitted during the year	19	
Total number during year	—	48
Discharged during the year	12	
Died	1	
Remaining on 30th September, 1878	35	
	—	48

Of these 48 inmates, 15 were males and 33 females, all of them being Roman Catholics. The nationalities were returned as follows:—Irish, 43; English, 1; Scotch, 2; and Canadians, 2. These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

City of Ottawa	33	
County of Carleton and other counties	15	
	—	48

The stay of these indigent persons in the Refuge was equal to 11,630 days or 242¼ days per inmate, which entitles the Refuge to the following Government grant for 1879, viz.:

Allowance for 11,630 days, at 5 cents per day	$581 50
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	232 60
Total Government aid for 1879	$814 10

The receipts and expenditures of this house are included in those of the Orphan Asylum, which is in the same building, so that they cannot be given separately.

INSPECTION.

On the 26th August I made an inspection of this Refuge, finding then in residence 11 old men and 23 old women. They all appeared to be well cared for and good health prevailed, only one inmate being confined to bed. The house, beds and bedding were all found in capital order. The Government form of register had not been obtained, although a form had been sent to the Treasurer of the Institution, with instructions to adhere to it in future.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1877	13	
Admitted during year	3	
Total number in the Home during year	—	16
Discharged	1	
Remaining 30th September, 1878	15	
	—	16

All these persons were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of Hamilton. 9 of them were English, 5 Irish and 2 Scotch.

The income of the Home and the sources thereof were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$182 21
From Municipalities	300 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,444 42
Received from other sources	453 12
	$2,379 75

The expenditures, of which I have not details, amounted to $2,934.33 including $1,493.63, for food, clothing, etc., for outdoor relief.

The 16 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 4,910 days. The Provincial aid for 1879 will therefore be as under :—

Allowance for 4,910 days at 5 cents	$245 50
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	98 20
Total Government aid for 1879	$343 70

INSPECTION.

On the 18th January I inspected the portion of the Orphan Asylum building used for the accommodation of aged women. I found 13 inmates in residence. The house and all its appointments were exceedingly neat and comfortable :—

ST. CHARLES HOSPICE, OTTAWA..

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows :—

Remaining in the Hospice, 1st October, 1877	30
Admitted during the past year	50
Total in residence	80
Discharged during the year	34
Died " "	3
Remaining 30th September, 1878	43
	80

Of these 80 inmates, 35 were males and 45 females, and except one, all were Roman Catholics. Respecting nationalities, 57 were returned as Canadians, and 23 as being Irish. They were received into the House, according to the returns made to me from the following places, viz :—

City of Ottawa	57
County of Carleton and other Counties	23
	80

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows :—

From Government of Ontario	$ 758 10
From payments made by inmates	551 62
Subscriptions, donations, etc	625 80
Other sources	104 53
	$2,040 05

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz :—

Food of all kinds	$1,135 56
Clothing and furnishing	335 52
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	74 30
Salaries and wages	60 55
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	217 39
Other expenses	209 57
	$2,032 89

The stay of the 80 inmates in the House during the year was equal to 13,922 days, or an average of 174 days per inmate. It will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for the year 1879 as follows :—

Allowance for 13,922 days at 5 cents per day ...	$696 10
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	278 44
Total aid for 1879	$974 54

INSPECTION.

I inspected the St. Charles Hospice on the 6th April. The Register showed that there were 36 inmates in residence, but I only saw 31, and the house then was quite full.

House-cleaning was in progress so that a little disorder existed, but the place was clean, and its affairs seemed to be well conducted.

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The Managers of the Ladies' Benevolent and Temperance Society of St. Thomas having petitioned the Government to extend aid, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, towards the above-named Home, established by them for the care of indigent adults and orphaned children, I was instructed to enquire into the matter. This I did, and reported to Government as follows :—

"I have the honour to report that I visited the St. Thomas Home on the 6th September, finding it situated in the outskirts of the town, and in an apparently healthy position. The house used for the purposes of the charity is of brick, a storey and a half high, with all the surroundings of an ordinary dwelling. Of course, in many respects, it is not suited to the purposes of a public institution, but so long as the Home is continued on the present limited scale, it will answer. It is only rented by the Society. The house affords accommodation for eight persons, exclusive of the matron and servant.

"At the time of my visit there were four women, one child, and three old men in residence, thus exhausting the space at the disposal of the Managers. The house was fairly clean and well kept.

"The books kept do not give all the information required by Government. I am informed that $400 per annum is granted by the Town Council towards the funds of the Society, the income of which is further augmented by assistance received from private individuals.

"In view of the above stated facts, I have the honour to recommend that 'The Ladies' Benevolent and Temperance Society of St. Thomas' be, by authority of Order in Council, placed in Schedule B. of the Charity Aid Act, as regards the care of adults, and in Schedule C. of the same Act as regards the care of children."

I have not up to the present time been advised of the result of this recommendation.

The following figures shew the operations of this Home, since its opening in March last :—

Admitted from March to 30th September, 1878	—	20
Discharged	8	
Died	2	
Number of inmates in residence on 30th September, 1878	10	
	—	20

Of these 20 persons, 6 were males and 14 females. All were Protestants, and were received from the Town of St. Thomas, except one. Their nationalities were Canadian, 10; English, 4; Irish, 3; other countries, 3.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home is shewn in the two subjoined statements:—

From the Town of St. Thomas	$350 00
From payments by inmates	14 00
From subscriptions, bequests, etc	161 18
	$525 18

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$150 41
Clothing and furnishing	48 33
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	71 28
Salaries and wages	64 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	17 27
Other expenses	110 93
	$462 22

The aggregate stay in the Home of above indicated 20 persons was equal to 1,551 days or an average of 77½ days. If it be decided to grant aid to the Society under the provisions of the Act, the amount will be as under:

Allowance for 1,551 at 5 cents per day	$ 77 55
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	31 02
Total aid for 1879	$108 57

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past year:—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1877	100	
Admitted during year	34	
Total number in residence during year	——	134
Number discharged	28	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	106	
	——	134

The statistical information regarding these 134 children, is as follows:—Sex, Male, 83, Female, 51; Religious denominations, Protestant, 133, Roman Catholic, 1; Nationalities, Canadian, 99; English, 20; Irish, 8; Scotch, 6; American, 1. Places admitted from:—City of Toronto, 101; Province of Ontario, 33.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was $4,190,01 and the receipts during the same period were $4,521.52, including the Government grant of $733.49.

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 38,051 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $761.02, as the Government grant for 1879.

Inspection.

I visited the Home on the 19th September. I found that since my previous visit some internal changes had been made, by which the school-room was enlarged, and made more convenient for entrance and exit, besides being rendered more cheerful. The hall had also been improved and decorated. The condition of the house was good, the beds were made up neatly, the dormitories were clean and bright looking, and the house generally had the appearance of being under efficient management.

There were 67 boys and 38 girls in residence, all but three of whom I saw. As a general thing they were healthy in appearance and cleanly and comfortably dressed. The excellent health of the Institution was proved by the fact that not one death has taken place during the year. The number in residence somewhat overcrowded the dormitories. Two, and in some cases, three children had to sleep in each bed. In view of this, I recommended that the Board should consider the propriety of fitting up the infirmary portion of the building, now disused, for dormitory purposes.

The books of record were examined and found to be neatly and properly kept.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1877	230	
Admitted during year	193	
Total number in residence	—	423
Discharged during year	182	
Died	5	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1878	236	
	—	423

The statistical information regarding these children, is as follows :—Sex, Male, 201 ; Female, 222. Religious denominations, Roman Catholics, 401 ; Protestants, 22. Nationalities, Canadian, 380 ; English, 15 ; Irish, 5 ; Other Countries, 23. Places admitted from :—City of Toronto, 294 ; County of York, 30 ; other counties, 90 ; Emigrants, etc., 9.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,625.76, were $9,426.74, and the expenditures incurred were $9,430.00.

The collective stay of the inmates was 88,126 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $1,762.52, as Government aid for the year 1879.

Inspection.

A statutory inspection of this orphanage was made on the 13th September There were 196 inmates (83 boys, 113 girls) in residence. The names of 235 children appeared on the register, but 35 were being cared for in the "Sunny-side" branch of the Orphanage, and 4 were absent on leave. All the children whom I saw were clean in appearance, well and comfortably clad, and gave evidence generally of being well cared for in all respects. There were 79 boys and 105 girls in the school rooms on the premises. I learned that a considerable number of the children had been apprenticed out during the year.

The dormitory, school and general accommodation occupied for the girls is very good, and is bright and cheerful throughout, but that provided for the boys,

as stated in previous reports, is not nearly so good. The beds and bedding throughout were very comfortable.

I recommended to the managers the complete severance of the Orphanage from the House of Refuge, as the bringing together under one organization and one roof, children of tender years and adult paupers cannot but have a contaminating and lowering influence upon young minds, and a most unfavourable effect upon their future.

The books were examined and found to afford all the information required.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1877	119
Admitted during year	81
Total number in residence	200
Discharged during year	80
Died	1
Remaining in Home on 30th September, 1878	119
	200

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—Sex—Male, 54, Female, 146. Religious denominations, Protestants, 196; Roman Catholics, 4. Nationalities, Canadian, 176; English, 15; Irish, 7; Scotch, 1; American, 1. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 193; County of York, 5; other Counties, 4.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $794.53, were $4,680.55, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Home were $4,856.37.

The collective stay of the inmates was 42,391 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $847.82, as Government aid for the year 1879.

Inspection.

Agreeably with the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, I made an inspection of this Institution on the 20th October, finding in residence 122 inmates. This number is somewhat in excess of the average of previous years, and is all that the Institution can accommodate. I saw all the inmates, two of whom were deformed and two mentally defective. They were all clean and tidy in their persons and, from their appearance generally, it was clear they were well looked after. They were all comfortably dressed and very cheerful in demeanour.

The house throughout was, as usual, in the highest condition of order and cleanliness. The beds are more comfortable than those in any of the other charities which I visit. The management of the house is worthy of the highest commendation.

The management of the school upon the new principle by the appointment by the City Board of a teacher, is reported to continue to give satisfaction. Arrangements have been made whereby the school-hours are somewhat reduced in order to admit of the industrial work being fully carried out.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:

Number of inmates in residence on 1st October, 1877	93	
Number since admitted	63	
Total number during the year		156
Number discharged	70	
Number in residence on 30th September, 1878	86	
		156

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows: Religious denominations, Protestants, 153; Roman Catholics, 3. Nationalities, Canadian, 109; English, 31; Irish 4; other Countries, 12. Places admitted from, City of Toronto, 112; County of York, 8; other counties, 16; other Countries, etc., 20.

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $635.52, amounted to $4,936.81, and the expenditures incurred on account of maintenance were $4,781.26.

The collective stay of the 156 inmates, was equal to 31,249 days entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $624.98, as Government aid for the year, 1879.

Inspection.

The Boys' Home was inspected by me on the 27th October, when I found 78 boys therein, being a slight reduction upon the average number in residence, owing, it was alleged, to a number of lads having been placed in situations. I was glad to find that a register of the regulation pattern had been at last provided, and was properly kept, with the exception that it had not been added up and balanced off at the close of the official year, so as to correspond with the returns then made to the Government. I saw all the inmates assembled in school, not a single case of sickness existed, and there had been little or none during the year. The boys, with few exceptions, were healthy looking, and all were comfortably clad. The change effected in the conduct of the school affairs was said to have resulted very advantageously and the teacher appointed by the city Board reported marked progress. I examined every room in the building, as well as its surroundings and found the house throughout to be clean, and as a general thing well-kept, with an air of tidiness everywhere apparent. I have the more pleasure in being able to record this, as reflections have been made by grand juries and others upon the condition of the house. The beds were also clean and comfortable, and the sanitary matters seemed to be well-looked after. I am of opinion, however, that the bathing and lavatory arrangements are not sufficient and that improvements must be made in that service.

THE NEWS BOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past official year:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1877	22	
Since admitted	126	
Total in residence during year		148
Discharged	139	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	9	148

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows:—Religion—Protestant, 105; Roman Catholics, 43. Nationalities—Canadian, 89; English, 31; Irish, 4; Scotch, 3; other Countries, 21. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 98; County of York, 25; other Counties and places, 25.

The income of the Institution during the year, inclusive of the Government grant of $240, was $2,705.37, and the expenditures were $2,709.11.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 5,894 days, which will entitle the Institution to a Government grant of $117.88 for 1879.

Inspection.

I made my usual annual inspection of the News Boys' Lodgings on the 28th October, when I visited every portion of the building, examined the books and made a general investigation of the operations of the Institution during the year which had just closed. I found that only 9 lads remained in residence on the 30th September, a considerable falling off as compared with the corresponding day in the previous year, when 22 were in the house. The Superintendent accounted for this by saying that owing to the exceedingly fine weather, the boys were able to find employment without having recourse to the lodgings. All of the nine above mentioned were employed in the city in some way or another, but only one as a newsboy, shewing that the appellation of the house is really but little indication of the character of the work performed. The register shewed that many of the boys go in and out during the year, and that only one entry was made in respect thereof. The Superintendent was instructed to correct this in future, and to record every discharge and admission, no matter how many entries might have to be made respecting the same individual, as by so doing I can obtain a better check upon the operations. A further examination indicated that the average period of residence per boy was about forty days, as against fifty in the preceding year.

Considering its structural defects, the house was in a very satisfactory condition. Some improvements had been made in the interior arrangements. The dormitories were clean and sweet and the beds and bedding in good order. At the time of my visit, forty beds were made up in the house. It appeared that the greatest number of inmates registered in one night was forty-two. The attention of the Superintendent was called to the danger attending the occupation of the rear extension dormitory, as in the event of fire, exit therefrom would be difficult, and a recommendation was made that a fire escape should be placed at hand for use in a case of emergency. The yards were well kept, and the whole surroundings of the place were as neat and orderly as could be expected. Altogether the house seemed to be fulfilling in a very satisfactory way, the objects it was designed to accomplish. The moral and religious instruction of the boys appeared to be very well looked after, and it was reported that marked benefit resulted from such care.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Total.
Number of mothers and infants remaining in the Home, on the 1st October, 1877	14	36	50
Admitted during past year	58	113	171
Total number during the year	72	149	221

Discharged during the year	53	56	109
Died	—	50	50
Remaining in the Home 30th September, 1878...	19	43	62
	72	149	221

It will be observed that the death rate of the infants has decreased to 33 per cent., against 40 per cent. in the preceding year.

All the infants except two were born in Canada, and the religious denominations of the mothers of 125 is stated to be Protestant, and of 24 Roman Catholic. The places the infants were admitted from are as under:—City of Toronto, 108; County of York, 7; other Counties and places, 34. The statistical information regarding the 72 mother nurses in residence during the year is as follows:—Religious denominations, Protestant, 58; Roman Catholic, 14. Nationalities, Canadian, 41; English, 11; Irish, 10: Scotch, 6; other countries, 4. Places received from, City of Toronto, 41; County of York, 3; other counties and places, 28. The receipts of the Home during the year were $2,886.81, and the expenditures during the same period amounted to $2,808.42.

The collective stay of the mother nurses and children was equal to 22,107 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to a grant of $442.14.

Inspection.

I inspected the Infants' Home on the 29th October. There were then 44 children and 21 mother nurses in residence.

Upon the whole, the condition of the house, so far as order and cleanliness were concerned, was satisfactory, but, inasmuch as the building was neither designed nor constructed for the purpose to which it is now devoted, it is in many respects unfitted for the objects of the Home, and on the day named it was decidedly over-crowded. Now that the objects of the Institution are well known, and that they appear to be approved of by the public and appreciated by the class most likely to derive benefit therefrom, it seems most desirable that the accommodation should be extended, which could be done at a very cheap rate. I was led to understand that the managers have a nucleus of a building fund at their disposal.

The various books were examined and found to give all proper statistical information.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the year:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1877	48	
Admitted during year	13	
Total number in residence	—	61
Discharged	13	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	48	
	—	61

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 61 children: Sex—male, 30; female, 31. Religion: Protestants, 61. Nationalities—Canadian, 47; English, 10; Irish, 3; Scotch, 1. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 61.

The revenue of the Home during the year was $9,088.29, including the Government grant, and the expenditure was $8,935.51, in which is included a sum of $6,000 deposited at interest.

The aggregate period of residence was equal to 17,032 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive $340.64 as Government aid for 1879.

INSPECTION.

At the time of my visit made to this Home on the 23rd March, there were 48 children being cared for, all of whom I saw.

The Register, as usual, was not to be found, so I could make no examination into the operations of the charity since the close of the previous official year.

The children appeared to be in good health, but they did not seem to be kept as clean and tidy as they might have been. Want of help in the management may perhaps have had something to do with it. The dormitories were in no better condition than that in which I found them at the time of my previous visit. In fact the place is anything but well or tidily kept. There appeared to be a new matron in charge, from whom I could get but little information.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1877	32	
Admitted during year	39	
Total number in residence	—	71
Discharged during year	30	
Died	2	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1878	39	
	—	71

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows :—Sex—male, 68; female, 3. Religion—Roman Catholic, 66; Protestants, 5. Nationalities—Canadian, 10; English, 5; Irish, 47; Scotch, 4; other countries, 5. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 46; County of Frontenac, 3; other counties and places, 22.

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence and cannot well be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above-indicated children was 15,405 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of $308.10.

INSPECTION.

Statutory inspection of the Orphanage of the House of Providence was made by me on the 23rd March. The names of 48 children were then on the Register, all of whom I saw, with the exception of four, out on leave.

It is most important that an effort should be made by all interested in this Orphanage to separate it entirely from the House of Providence. The fact of accustoming young children to have constantly before them the care of indigent and pauper persons, cannot but have a demoralizing effect upon their minds, and is likely to instil in them a dependent spirit, which might perhaps be never eradicated. I impressed upon the Mother in charge, the absolute necessity of making an effort to overcome the evil complained of, by the establishment of a separate institution to be used exclusively as an Orphanage.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summary shows the operations of this Home during the year, both as regards the care of children and adults:

In residence on 1st October, 1877	78	
Admitted up to close of year	118	
Total number cared for		——
Discharged during year	84	
Died	10	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	102	
	——	196

The statistical information regarding these 196 persons, 26 of whom were indigent adults, is as follows:—Sex: male, 98; female, 98. Religious denominations: Roman Catholic, 187; Protestant, 9. Nationalities—Canadian, 178; Irish, 17; American, 1. Places admitted from—City of London, 91; County of Middlesex, 8; other counties and countries, 97.

The receipts, including the Government grant, and expenditures during the year were $20,236.27, and $20,313.80 respectively.

The collective period of residence of the 196 inmates was 37,026 days. The Institution will, therefore, be entitled to Government aid for 1879 as under:

Allowance for 4,183 days at 7 cents	$292.81
Allowance for 32,843 days at 2 cents	656.86
	$949.67

In future the operations of the two branches of this charity will be shewn separately.

Inspection.

I visited this Orphanage on the 7th October. I found that the new buildings referred to in my previous Report were fully completed and occupied by the orphans. The buildings appeared to be better than those of any other similar institution in the Province. The corridors are wide and spacious, the rooms large and lofty, and exceedingly bright and cheerful in appearance. Everything has been done to make the sanitary and domestic arrangements as perfect as possible; altogether, the buildings and their surroundings are a credit to the community by whose efforts they have been erected. I was informed that there was a considerable debt still due on the building. It is to be hoped that liberal subscriptions will be received towards liquidating it.

On the day of my visit the names of 84 children appeared on the register. In addition, there were 8 old men and 8 old women in the refuge branch. The names of these old people were included in the register of the orphanage, instead of being kept separate, as for one class of inmates the Institution would be entitled to receive aid at the rate of 7 cents per day, and for the other at only 2 cents per day. The matter was brought to the attention of the directress.

The condition of the children was exceedingly satisfactory. They were all neatly dressed, and had a clean and tidy appearance, shewing that they were well looked after.

A school is conducted on the premises.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this charity are shewn in the following summary :

In the Home on 1st October, 1877	26	
Admitted during year	94	
Total number of inmates		— 120
Discharged	59	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	60	
		— 120

The statistical information respecting the children in residence is as follows :— Sex—male, 74; female, 46. Religious denominations—Protestant, 119 ; Roman Catholic, 1. Nationalities—Canadian, 99 ; English, 9 ; other countries, 12. Places admitted from—City of London, 117. County of Middlesex, 1 ; other counties and countries, 2.

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the 120 children equalled 17,159 days, entitling the Institution to receive $343.18, as Provincial aid for 1879.

Inspection.

On the day of my visit, namely, 7th October, I found 40 boys and 17 girls in residence. They were all healthy looking and comfortably dressed, and as there was not a case of sickness amongst them, the health of the Institution might be pronounced good. The number of children in residence exhausted all the accommodation at the disposal of the managers, and indeed somewhat overcrowded the dormitories. All the portions of the house used for the lodgment of the children were found in excellent order, and the affairs of the Institution seemed to be well managed and carefully looked after. I enquired for the books so that they might be examined, and was informed that they had been taken away by the secretary in order that the annual return to the Government might be made up from them.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1877	116	
Admitted during year	42	
Total number of inmates		— 158
Discharged	49	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	108	
		— 158

The statistical information respecting these 158 children is as follows :—Sex —male, 73; female, 85. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 157; Protestant, 1; Nationalities—Canadian, 151 ; Irish, 5 ; American, 2. Places received from, City of Hamilton, 86 ; County of Wentworth, 7 ; other counties and countries, 65.

Including the Government grant of $853.28, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $6,175.00, and the expenditures to $6,013.19.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 43.163 days, which will entitle the Institution to receive the sum of $863.26, as Government aid for 1879.

Inspection.

I made a statutory inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum on the 16th January, then finding in residence 118 children, all of whom I saw; 108 of them were receiving school instruction, the remainder being either too young to learn or physically and mentally defective. The appearance of the children was generally satisfactory—they were all decently clad and apparently their comforts were well attended to.

I learned from the Mother in charge that it had been finally decided to erect a house for the boys upon a site on the Burlington Bay, opposite Hamilton. Such site would undoubtedly be a healthy one, although too far away from the city for convenience, but under any circumstances, it is most desirable that the over-crowding in the present building should be remedied. With the exception of this over-crowding, the condition of the dormitories was good.

I called the attention of the managers to the deficient means of exit from the crowded dormitory, consisting apparently of but one narrow stairway, and to the fact that in the event of a fire breaking out the loss of life might be most serious. They informed me however, that there was a trap door at one end of the room, over which a bed was then placed. I recommended the removal of the bed, so as to leave the trap-door ready for use in case of emergency.

The books were examined. As usual, they were very neatly and well kept.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:

In residence 1st October, 1877	30	
Since admitted	7	
Total number of inmates during year	—	37
Discharged	12	
In residence 30th September, 1878	25	
	—	37

The statistics concerning these 37 orphans are as follows:—Sex—male, 27; female, 10. Religious denominations—Protestant, 37. Nationalities—Canadian, 15; English, 8; Irish, 9; Scotch, 5. Places admitted from—City of Hamilton, 37.

The income of the Asylum during the year was $1,954.44, and the expenditures were $1,334.51.

The collective stay of the children was 10,044 days, which will entitle the Institution to a statutory allowance of $200.88.

Inspection.

I visited the Protestant Orphan Asylum on the 18th January, finding it in fair order throughout. There were under accommodation 31 orphans (22 boys, 9 girls) all of whom were seen. One boy was weak-minded, but controllable, and might in time be rendered useful. The children were healthy-looking and generally well clad.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1877	81	
Since admitted	27	
Total number of inmates during year	—	108
Discharged	41	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	67	
	—	108

These 108 boys were all Protestants, and all admitted from the City of Hamilton. Their nationalities are returned as follows:—Canadian, 23; English, 43; Irish, 12; Scotch, 23; other countries, 7.

The receipts of the Home during the year were $3,218.97, and the expenditures, including a sum of $1,821.68 invested, were $5,160.42.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was 28,943 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $578.86 as Provincial aid for 1879.

Inspection.

I made a statutory inspection of the Boys' Home on the 18th January. The number of inmates, viz., 85, exhausted the space at the disposal of the managers, and I pointed out that before any additional admissions could be made, the attic dormitories would have to be fitted up.

I saw all the boys, with the exception of three absent on leave. They were comfortably clothed, and appeared to be well cared for. Not one case of sickness existed at the time of my visit. The condition of the house was excellent and the general discipline and order prevailing indicated good management.

The school administration appeared to have been much improved by the appointment of a regular teacher from the City Board. While it is most desirable, in an Institution of this kind, to give the boys good plain education, it is of equal importance to teach them to be industrious. To encourage and promote this, I think it would be well to establish some kind of light mechanical employment, and I am sure it would be most beneficial to the well-being of the Institution. Of course, I am aware that the aim of the managers of the Home is to find places in the country for the boys.

The books were examined and found not to be balanced off at the close of the official year, so as to correspond with the return made to Government.

It seems to be almost impossible to get the lady managers of this class of institution to comply with the regulations made with a view to obtaining a correct and complete statistical record of the operations of the charities under their care.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Home, formerly known as the "Industrial School," are shewn in the summary given below:—

In residence 1st October, 1877	67	
Since admitted	27	
Total number of inmates during the year	—	94
Discharged	33	
In residence 30th September, 1878	61	
	—	94

Except 8 infant boys, all these inmates were girls, and all, save one, were Protestants. Their nationalities are returned to me as under:—Canadian, 61; English, 24; Irish, 5; Scotch, 2; American, 2. With the exception of four, the admissions were from the City of Hamilton.

The revenue of the Home during the year was $2,513.34, and the expenditure for the same period amounted to a like sum.

The aggegate period of residence of the total number of inmates equalled 25,812 days. The Government grant for 1879 will, therefore, be $516.24.

Inspection.

I inspected the Girls' Home on the 17th January, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Even at that early hour the house was found in excellent order throughout, and the dormitories well aired. The children were just assembling in school, so I had an opportunity of seeing them all. Since the appointment of a teacher from the City School Board, very great improvement has been made in the discipline and order of that branch of the establishment, and the teacher reported fair progress in the classes. Three afternoons in the week are spent exclusively in industrial employment, which is also carried on during a portion of every day. There were 69 girls and 6 infant boys in residence.

I called the attention of the secretary to the fact that the register had not been made up for the official year, so as to correspond with the returns made to Government.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1877	59	
Since admitted	31	
Number of inmates during year	—	90
Discharged	43	
In residence 30th September, 1878	47	
	—	90

The statistical information regarding the 90 inmates is as follows:—Sex—male, 38; female, 52. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 90. Nationalities—Canadian, 10; English, 9; Irish, 69; Scotch, 2. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 66; County of Carleton, 6; other counties, 18.

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage during the year were $5,976.07, and $5,893.06 respectively.

The collective stay of the 90 children was 17,721 days. Based on this, the Government Grant to the Asylum for 1879 will be $354.42.

Inspection.

I made a statutory inspection of this Asylum on the 25th August, when I found the building, both internally and externally, in a thoroughly clean and well kept state.

There were 22 boys and 45 girls in residence, all but eight of whom I saw. They were in excellent health, and very clean in appearance.

The Government pattern of register was not in use, although a form had been sent to the secretary some little time before.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1877	40	
Since admitted	52	
Total number of inmates during year	—	92
Discharged	41	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	50	
	—	92

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows:—Sex—male, 44; female, 48. Religious denominations—Protestant, 91; Roman Catholic, 1. Nationalities—Canadian, 66; English, 13; Irish, 4; American, 9. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 75; County of Carleton, 14; other counties and places, 3.

The revenue of the Home for the year was $2,576.78, and the expenditures incurred during the same time were $2,192.90.

The collective period of residence of the 92 children was equal to 16,883 days, the Government grant for 1879 will therefore be $337.36.

Inspection.

On the 5th April, I inspected the Orphans' Home in Ottawa. There were in residence on that day 45 inmates, viz: 23 girls, and 12 boys, 6 infants and 4 aged women. The children were very healthy-looking, tidily dressed and appeared to be well cared for in all respects.

The Home was very clean throughout, but its structural unfitness will not admit of perfect neatness in the interior arrangements.

The erection of a new building especially designed for the purpose of the charity has been pressed upon the Board of Management, and I have reason to believe that they entertain hopes of shortly being able to proceed with the work.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The operations of this charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1877	60	
Since admitted	69	
Total number of inmates during year	—	129
Discharged	54	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	74	
	—	129

The statistical information respecting the inmates is as follows:—Sex—male, 46; female, 83. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 129. Nationalities—Canadian, 118; Irish, 11. Places received from—City of Ottawa, 109; County of Carleton, 19; other places, 3.

The receipts of the Institution for the year were $2,875.92, and the expenditures during that time were $2,879.45.

The entire period of residence of the 129 children was 24,683 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $493.66 as Government aid for 1879.

INSPECTION.

On the 5th April I visited and inspected the Institution now under comment The house appeared to be clean, but owing to an entertainment having been given the previous evening, a little disarrangement prevailed. The structural deficiencies and over-crowding referred to in previous reports were very noticeable. An addition to the Asylum building is much required, and as there is plenty of land attached, it is to be hoped that a successful appeal will shortly be made to the people of Ottawa for means to enable the building to be completed.

There were 69 inmates in the Orphanage. They were all healthy looking and fairly well clad.

The attention of the managers was called to the necessity of balancing off the books to correspond with the annual returns made to Government.

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October 1877	25	
Since admitted	9	
Total number of inmates during year	—	34
Discharged	8	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th Sept. 1878	25	
	—	34

The statistical information relating to these children is as follows:—Sex—male, 16; female, 18. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 34. Nationalities—Canadian, 33; American, 1. Places admitted from—County of Waterloo, 26; other counties and countries, 8.

The revenue of the Asylum was $958.32, including the Government grant of $214.81, and the expenditures were $883.32.

The total stay of the children was equal to 9,256 days, which will entitle the Asylum to a grant of $185.12, for 1879.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of this Institution. He reported to me as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that I visited the St. Agatha's Orphan Asylum on the 6th of August. There were then 12 boys and 12 girls being cared for. I saw all these children and found them to be healthy looking, and neat and clean in personal appearance, and altogether they gave evidence of being well cared for. They are taught in a school attached to the Institution and conducted by one of the Sisters. The girls are also instructed in sewing, etc., and the boys in gardening and general work and one in shoe-making.

"The building used for the purposes of this charity is a substantial stone structure, divided into two equal portions, one being used for the accommodation of the sisterhood, with the exception of a day room, and the other, comprising three dormitories, a day room and a school room, is devoted to the purposes of the orphanage. The rooms are all well lighted and ventilated. Only two of the dormitories were in use, and the total accommodation was said to be sufficient for 50 children. This may be the case in summer when the windows can be kept

constantly open, but in winter I do not think such a number could be lodged without seriously impairing the purity of the air. The building throughout was very clean and tidy.

"Attached to the Institution are ten acres of good land, part of which is used as a play ground and the rest is under cultivation.

"A register is kept but it does not afford all the information required. As a proper form has not yet been supplied, I promised the Directress that one should be sent."

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:

In residence on 1st October, 1877	31	
Since admitted	50	
Total number of inmates during year	—	81
Discharged	48	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	33	
	—	81

The statistical information regarding these 81 children is as follows:—Sex—male, 4; female, 77. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 81. Nationality—Canadian, 81. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 50; County of Frontenac, 24; other counties, 7.

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $1,207.84, and the expenditures on account of maintenance were $1,544.48.

The collective stay of the inmates was 13,120 days, thus entitling the Institution to Provincial aid for 1879 to the extent of $262.40.

Inspection.

I made a statutory inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage on the 23rd March. Thirty-two children (all girls, except two) were being cared for. They were all clean, neat and healthy in appearance. The large room and the smaller ones off it, used for the Orphanage purposes, were clean and nicely kept.

It would be desirable to have the Orphanage entirely separated from the Hospital Department, although at the present time the Sisters in charge of the orphans have nothing to do with the other branch of the Institution.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES.

The operations of this Home are shewn in the following summary:—

	Children.	Adults.	Total.
In residence on 1st October, 1877	10	2	12
Since admitted	17	5	22
Total number of inmates	27	7	34
Discharged	8	3	11
Leaving in residence on 30th Sept., 1878	19	4	23

The statistical information respecting the total number of inmates is as follows:—Sex—male, 19; female, 15. Religious denomination—Protestant, 34.

Nationality—Canadian, 24; English, 7; Irish, 3. Places admitted from—City of St. Catharines, 23; County of Lincoln, 10; other counties, 1.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $1,501.28, and $1,728.19 respectively.

The total stay of the children was equal to 6,255 days, and of the adults to 1,489 days. The Institution will thus be entitled to receive Government aid for 1879 as under:—

Allowance for 6,255 days, at 2c.	$125.10
Allowance for 1,489 days, at 7c.	104.23
	$229.33

In future, the operations of the two different branches of this charity will be shewn separately.

INSPECTION.

I visited the St. Catharine's Protestant Home on the 14th January. The organization is intended for the care of aged and indigent persons and of orphan and destitute children. At the time of my visit, there were 5 of the former and 19 of the latter in the Home. As indicated in my last report, a substantial and rather handsome structure had been erected in order to carry on the work of the charity. The building was at the time of my visit completed and occupied. Its internal arrangements are well adapted for the purposes it is designed for, and 50 beds can be made up in it, although a proper classification of the inmates would hardly allow of that number of persons being accommodated. The plan of the building will admit of the addition of an extra wing at each end, so as to enable any necessary extensions being made at a future time. The house throughout was in capital order and in the highest state of cleanliness. A school is conducted on the premises.

I called the attention of the Managers to the necessity of opening a register, to date back from the 1st October, and furnished them with a proper form.

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

In February last the managers of this institution made application to the Government for aid under the provisions of the Charity Act. I was therefore instructed to make enquiry into the objects of the Home. The result of my enquiry is set forth in the following report:

"On the 1st March, I visited and inspected the institution known as the "St. Nicholas Home,' which was established in 1869 and is now under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The Home is situated on Lombard Street. The building is a good substantial structure reasonably well adapted for the purposes of the charity, and is owned by the Ecclesiastical Corporation of the Roman Catholic Church. Although the external surroundings of the Home are not all that could be desired, its position is very convenient for the class of boys it is designed to accommodate. The objects of the charity are the boarding, lodging and general care of newsboys, apprentices, boot-blacks, shop-boys, etc., whose ages run from 10 to 18 years. A night school is also conducted.

"The names of 36 boys were on the register, 24 of whom were paying about $1.50 per week on an average, the other 12 were paying nothing, being destitute and out of work.

"The register not being kept in accordance with the Government form, I

could not tell the extent of the stay of the inmates during the official year, but I found that the average nightly attendance was 27.

"The two dormitories in the house were said to be capable of accommodating 40 boys, but from my observation, I should think that such a number would overcrowd them. The house was found in very good order throughout.

"The Institution appears to be doing a very good work and seems to me to be entitled to aid under the Act. Were it not for the home provided for the boys, many of them would be unable to follow their respective callings, and in all probability would fall into courses of vice and crime. Inasmuch, however, as the register does not enable me to assess a definite sum to be given to the Institution, based upon its operations as provided for in the Charity Aid Act, I would recommend that a sum of $200 be placed in the supplementary estimates of the year as a grant towards the maintenance of the St. Nicholas Home for 1878."

This recommendation was approved of by the Government, and the grant was duly paid. An Order in Council was also passed including the name of the Institution in Schedule C. of the Charity Aid Act.

The operations of the Home during the official year ending 30th September, 1878, are shewn in the following summary:

In residence on 1st October, 1877	21	
Admitted during year	88	
Total number of inmates during year		109
Discharged	81	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	28	
		109

The statistical information regarding these lads is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant, 3; Roman Catholic, 105; other religions, 1. Nationalities,—Canadian, 68; English, 15; Irish, 19; other countries, 7. Places received from,—City of Toronto, 80; County of York, 4; other counties and places, 25.

The revenue of the Home during the year was $3,453.00 and the expenditure amounted to $3,428.52.

The collective stay of the boys was 9,888 days. The Home will be entitled to Government aid to the extent of $197.76.

Inspection.

I made a statutory inspection of the St. Nicholas Home on the 28th October when I found the names of 28 boys entered on the register. Of these 5 were engaged as newsboys, 9 were working at various trades, 11 were attending school, 1 was a deaf-mute and 2 were messengers. About one half of the boys were paying from $1.50 to $2 per week for their board and lodging. Considering the smallness of their earnings this is most creditable to the boys.

I found the accommodation to be rather limited, as there really is only one dormitory, for the garret sometimes used for sleeping purposes, is by no means safe. If the Managers could see their way to build a rear extension, with a recreation or receiving room on the ground flat and a dormitory on the first floor it would be a great improvement. Several other things also require to be done to this place, whereby the comfort of the inmates would be much added to. Making due allowance for the structural defects, the Institution is kept in an extremely tidy and orderly condition.

I called attention to the defective way in which the register was kept, and pointed out the right method.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1877	40	
Since admitted	55	
Total number of inmates during year	—	95
Discharged	69	
Died	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	23	
	—	95

The statistical information respecting these 95 women is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant, 78 ; Roman Catholic, 17. Nationality—Canadian, 17 ; English, 53 ; Irish, 34 ; Scotch, 6 ; other countries, 5. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 75 ; Province of Ontario, 16 ; emigrants, etc., 4.

The revenue of the Asylum amounted to $3,484.26, and the expenditure to $2,455.42.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 10,631 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $212.62, as the Government Grant for 1879.

Inspection.

I visited the Toronto Magdalen Asylum on the 29th October. An examination of the register shewed that a total of 95 persons had passed through the House during the preceding twelve months, and that of these 3 died, 14 were sent to the Lying-in-Hospital or other Institutions, 18 were placed in service, 27 ran away, 1 "went to the Falls," 3 were taken away by friends, 3 were dismissed for general disobedience, 1 went to claim a legacy, in 2 cases the time expired, and 23 females remained in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1878. It will be apparent from this summary that the advantages, of whatever value they may be, to be given by this Institution are largely curtailed by the want of power to compulsorily detain the inmates. The register also shewed that a considerable number of the females were admitted more than once—it is to be presumed, therefore, that many of those registered as having been sent out to service found their way back to the Institution. Indeed so long as the present structural defects exist, and all classes of women are allowed to associate together in large corridors, but little good can be expected to be derived from the working of this Institution as a reforming agency.

On the day of my visit, there were 30 inmates in residence, being less than the usual average. All the women were engaged in work of some kind, chiefly washing and sewing.

The House throughout was in good order, and the sanitary arrangements seemed to be properly attended to.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the past year :

In residence on 1st October, 1877	14	
Since admitted	50	
Total number of inmates during the year	—	64
Discharged	51	
In the Home on 30th September, 1878	13	
	—	64

The statistics regarding these women are as follows :— Religious denominations, —Protestants, 42 ; Roman Catholics, 22. Nationality,—Canadian 26 ; English, 13; Irish, 13 ; Scotch, 6 ; American, 6. Places admitted from—City of Hamilton, 39 ; County of Wentworth, 6 ; other counties and places, 19.

The revenue of the Home amounted to $2,680.80 and the expenditures to $2,658.95.

The aggregate period of residence of the 64 women equalled 6,140 days. The Government Grant for 1879 will therefore be $122.80.

Inspection.

On the day of my visit to this institution—17th January—there were 17 women in residence. It would seem that females are sometimes admitted for short periods as casuals, although not necessarily "fallen women." It appears to me that such a practice cannot be beneficial to the Institution or the casuals.

I examined the register and found that it was not made up in accordance with the regulations. It had not been balanced at the close of the year nor were the names of all the inmates entered.

The building used for the purposes of the charity was found in its usual state of good order and thorough cleanliness. The laundry work is still successfully carried on as the industry of this establishment.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year :

In residence on 1st October, 1877	97	
Admitted during year	79	
Total number of inmates	—	176
Discharged	87	
Died	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	86	
	—	176

The statistical information regarding these inmates is as follows :—Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 173 ; Protestant, 1 ; other religions, 2. Nationalities—Canadian, 94 ; English, 2 ; Irish, 70 ; Scotch, 2; other countries, 8. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 53 ; County of Carleton, 75 ; other countries and places, 48.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institution during the year were $6,565.09, and $7,650.72 respectively.

The collective stay of the 176 inmates was equal to 45,016 days. The Government aid for 1879 will therefore be $900.32.

Inspection.

I visited the Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 26th August. Since my previous visit a new wing had been added to the main structure, and was being finished internally. When completed, separate and distinct chapel accommodation will be provided for three grades of inmates in the three stories of the wing. The frame house, formerly occupied by the Sisters, was being fitted up for dormitories and class-rooms for the youths, so that the over-crowded and dilapidated dormitories might be vacated by them and used for laundry purposes. These improvements were much needed, but the lodgment for the penitent or *entrants* is still much overcrowded and otherwise unfitted for the purpose, as are also

the premises used for the accommodation of the young girls admitted to the Asylum, in order to remove them from temptation and the evil influence of degraded parents. When the proposed buildings for this Asylum are completed according to a well planned design which has been prepared, they will afford most effective means of separation and classification, which I hold are above all things, the great desiderata in Institutions of this class. Having regard, therefore, to the well-being of the inmates and the welfare of the Institution, it is to be hoped that the Sisters in charge will, in their efforts, meet with the hearty co-operation of the people of Ottawa.

At the time of my visit there were 75 inmates in residence, their classification being as follows :—

Young girls and children admitted for purpose of preservation...	27
Penitents or *entrants*, who have to undergo a probationary residence of two years or more	23
Magdalens who have gone through the probationary period	25

Most commendable efforts are made by the Sisters to provide employment for all. A large proportion of the inmates were engaged in laundry work, and others were weaving, making boots, printing, etc.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

Application having been made for Government aid to be extended to the above named institution, I was instructed to inspect the building used for the purpose and to make enquiry regarding its objects, etc. On the 1st March last I reported to the Government, as follows :—

"I have the honour to state that I this day made an inspection of the Institution called 'The Refuge for Fallen Women,' and conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The objects of the charity are indicated by its name. The house occupied is situated on Queen Street, and is known as West Lodge. But for its very limited accommodation, it would be well adapted in some respects to the purposes of the Refuge, more particularly in regard to its isolation from town surroundings, which is most necessary for an Institution of this class.

"Since the Refuge was established, 103 women have been admitted to it, some of them many times. To day I found 18 were in residence and the house only affords room for 20. The community, being burdened with a debt of a portion of the purchase money, have not been able to properly furnish the building, but great efforts are being made to do this. The system of management in regard to the separation and classification of inmates is substantially the same in all the institutions conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The industry carried on is general laundry work, the proceeds of which are stated to be the only income of the charity, except what is received from voluntary donations, etc.

"I would beg to recommend that the 'Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto,' be included in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and that in future Provincial aid be extended to it under the provisions of the Act named."

The following summary shews the operations of this Refuge during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1877.....	15	
Admitted since	37	
Total number of inmates	—	52
Discharged.....	35	
In residence on 30th September, 1878.....	17	
	—	52

The statistical information respecting these women, is as follows:—Religious denominations. Roman Catholic, 44; Protestant, 8; Nationalities. Canadian, 16; English, 4; Irish, 27; American, 5. Places received from. City of Toronto, 44; Province of Ontario, 6; other places, 2.

The revenue and expenditure of the Institution each amounted to $4,168.91.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 6,284 days, which, if my recommendation be acted upon, will enable the Refuge to draw Provincial aid for 1879 to the extent of $125.68.

REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, OTTAWA.

An Order in Council was passed at the beginning of the present year including the above named institution in Schedule C. of the Charity Aid Act, and authorizing the payment to it of a sum of $150 for the year 1878.

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge during the past official year:

In residence on 1st October, 1877	26	
Since admitted	29	
Total number of inmates during year	—	55
Discharged	40	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1878	14	
	—	55

The statistical information respecting these persons is as follows:—Religious denominations,—Protestant, 42; Roman Catholic, 13. Nationalities,—Canadian, 21; English, 10; Irish, 18; Scotch, 5; American, 1. Places received from,—City of Ottawa, 4; County of Carleton, 6; other counties and countries, 45.

The revenue during the year was $1,576.60, and the expenditure $2,220.11.

As no proper record is kept of the admissions to and discharges from this refuge, I am unable to arrive at the exact stay of the inmates upon which to base the Government Grant for 1879. I have therefore recommended that the sum of $150 be paid as Provincial aid.

Inspection.

In accordance with instructions received from the Attorney-General, and in compliance with the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, I made an inspection of this Institution on the 26th August. The establisnment was founded by, and is under the care of, Mrs. Hardy. It was first intended as a temporary home for girls out of employment, a refuge for fallen women, and also as a Lying-in-Hospital. When my attention was first directed to the Institution, upon an application being made for Government aid, I pointed out the obvious impropriety of undertaking in one place and under one organization, the temporary care of poor, but virtuous girls, and the lodgment, with a view to their reformation, of fallen women. I stated that before aid could be granted to the establishment, it would be absolutely necessary to separate its two objects. The Charity, as a Magdalen Asylum, could be very properly aided under the provisions of the Act, but it appeared to me to be most improper that the temporary care of respectable girls should go hand in hand with the lodgment of fallen women, and even if the two branches were entirely separated, I submitted that it would be most undesirable to reduce a home for the temporary accommodation of respectable women to the character of a pauper establishment.

I found the premises occupied for the purposes of the Refuge to consist of two small brick houses of the ordinary terrace character. In one Mrs. Hardy and her family resided, using a portion for the official and domestic purposes of the Refuge, and the other was devoted exclusively to the objects of the charity, affording separate bed accommodation for 12 women, but as in many instances two are placed in one bed, a greater number can be lodged. At the time of my inspection there were 19 women and 9 infants in residence. Mrs. Hardy informed me that she no longer received poor servant girls into the Refuge, so that the most objectionable feature of the scheme had been removed, although the bringing together in unrestricted association of all classes of fallen women—some for lying-in purposes; some for a temporary retirement for one cause or another, from an abandoned life, and some having an honest desire to reform, cannot I think be attended with much good. I am further of opinion, that all lying-in cases should be provided for in the Ottawa Hospital, and only fallen women having an earnest wish to reform should be admitted to the Refuge.

The house was in a very untidy condition, particularly in the sleeping and domestic departments. Washing, to a small extent, was carried on as the industry of the Institution.

Conclusion.

The usual Reports of the Managers of Institutions will be found in the Appendix hereunto annexed.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
December, 1878.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

For the Year ending 30th September, 1878.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

For the Year ending 30th September, 1878.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1878.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—In conformity with law, I herewith submit for your consideration the thirty-eighth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum, for the twelve months ending with 30th September, 1878.

I have taken the liberty of giving a short history of the Asylum since its foundation. No published record has heretofore been made, and if the written journals should happen to be destroyed, much that is interesting to preserve could not be supplied from any other source. There is also inserted an article on the use of alcohol, in the treatment of the insane. This is necessary after the discussion which took place last Session in the House of Assembly, and because of the misconception which seems to exist on this subject.

Admissions and Discharges.

The admissions for the past year have been 189, as against 232 for the year 1877, and 297 for the year 1876. The discharges having been fewer, the death rate lower, and only 8 were transferred to Hamilton and 30 to London, as a consequence, our vacancies were not as numerous as in the previous years. The discharges were 112 in 1876 ; they were 112 in 1877 and 97 in 1878. The percentage of discharges on the yearly admissions would remain proportionately about the same, were that fallacious method of computation adopted.

Deaths.

The death rate has been much lower during the past year than during the two previous years. In 1876, the deaths were 71 ; in 1877, the deaths were 58 ; in 1878, the deaths were 47. There is no reason to believe that the lower death rate arose from better sanitary regulations or from improved treatment. The principal cause of the lower mortality doubtless arose from the fewer admissions of acute cases, and the superior general health of body of those admitted. These conditions of patients, as well as disproportion in the ages of those admitted from month to month and year to year, will always make the death rate vary very much in the same Asylum, under uniform treatment.

Repairs and Alterations.

In my report of 1876, it was recommended to use the hospitals for private and paying Asylums. Their isolation from the main buildings was in their favour as such, and it was stated that it was my impression the experiment would be a financial success. Instead of this being done, two more paying wards were fitted up in the Asylum, and a small increase was made in the charge for admission into the best wards. As was anticipated, a large number of paying patients were received, and the Government has been already more than *recouped* for the extra outlay by the increased receipts from this source. Were about fifty dormitories added to each of the hospitals, and the front buildings used for sitting rooms and parlours, a great improvement would take place in the condition of the paying patients, and their care would be a source of less anxiety to myself. It would be much more desirable to both patients and friends to have this isolation. It would be healthier than the larger building can possibly be. I am often put in an unpleasant position under the present arrangement in many ways. For example—a patient is admitted into a superior ward, who is filthy in habits, foul in language, very noisy and quarrelsome. Such a person would excite a whole ward, and give no peace nor comfort night nor day to the other quiet inmates. It becomes necessary to remove such for a time into an inferior ward, where the most of the inmates are of the same class, and to whom the noise, excitement and surroundings are of secondary importance. The friends visit the patient and complain of the change. They never consider the necessities of the case, nor the comfort of the ward. They have paid for certain comforts and they insist on the occupancy of the ward under any circumstances. The statute is pointed to as authority for the change, but neither law nor gospel will satisfy the unreasonable. Were the hospitals fitted up for this class, each of the three stories could be graded, and the worst class put in the upper story when noise would not disturb those below. *All* would thus be under all circumstances in a paying ward. This arrangement would be far more satisfactory to every one, and would meet all the requirements of the Province, in respect to this class of patients for years to come. In fact, the Hospital would be two private Asylums, and could be maintained in connection with the larger organization, at a much cheaper rate than could be possible were they independent establishments. They would be branches having the advantages of the central administration. The project would pay and be far superior to the present arrangement in every way. Those quiet patients who now occupy these could be removed to the wings.

The old coal and wood sheds are no longer safe—the foundations having given way from rottenness. When coal was being delivered in one of them last summer, the corner of the building gave way. A number of patients were working underneath, and it was only by the merest accident that loss of life was prevented. The sooner such a large quantity of combustible matter as coal and wood is removed to a safer place the better for the safety of the buildings.

The verandahs will need to be removed. The joisting has become rotten and in many of them, as a consequence, the floors have sunk. In the main building they are becoming dangerous to use. It is needless to expatiate on their superiority, over airing pens into which patients are promiscuously turned in *fine weather* to broil in the sun and roll around on the earth. In rain and sunshine, in winter and summer the verandahs are used more or less. The only drawback to them is that on account of their elevation, noisy patients air their eloquence too freely to the discomfort of the sane neighbours. We have a preëmptive right, however, and if the public will locate in our vicinity, they must be content to hear the vigorous language of our inmates. The verandahs cannot be dispensed with under any consideration.

The new range in the west kitchen has now been in operation nearly a year. It has given satisfaction and is an improvement on the former arrangement. A similar range is needed in the east kitchen, where wood stoves are still used. The old building has become very dingy and needs painting, at least on the front part. A wash was recommended as being a good substitute for paint. It was said to look as well as paint, to be as durable and much cheaper. We applied it according to the receipt furnished on the wall of a brick outhouse, but it was not a success. There is nothing as durable as the lead paints, against the weather and to keep out moisture.

The inside of the entrance has been improved by erecting a staircase from the ground floor to the first landing, but the outside of the main door needs a respectable portico. The main entrance door looks like the passage in a beehive; being out of all proportion to the front of the building, and having no fan nor side lights, it is as devoid of architectural beauty as is the entrance to an eastern monument.

The brick wall around the Asylum needs rebuilding in many parts. This is particularly the case on the west side. At least fifty thousand bricks would be needed for repairs.

The roof of the main building leaks very much after a rain, and during the winter thaws. The most of the leakage is where the walls are built up through the roof, and behind the stone eave-troughs, under the edge of the projecting roof.

In the wings the rain pours down through the roofs, to such an extent and in such quantities during every heavy rain storm, as to deluge the upper wards underneath the defective parts. Pails are put under the leaky spots to catch the water as it falls through the ceilings of Nos. 15 and 16. The defective parts are principally around the cupolas, and no satisfactory job can be done until the sheathing is taken off these projections, and relaid over the slates underneath.

A new conservatory is much needed. The present one is too small, and is not adapted to preserve plants from the frost in winter, on account of its dilapidation and decay. The necessity for a new green-house was urged last year. It is to be hoped an appropriation will be granted to enable us to erect a proper structure of suitable dimensions, which may be both ornamental and useful. It is to be remembered that our grounds are open to the public, and that we are all anxious to see them excel in floral beauty and ornamentation. This cannot be accomplished unless the ways and means are at our command to do so. A commodious conservatory has become a necessity.

Hall and Chapel.

A comparatively small oom on the upper flat is now used for a variety of purposes. It is made to do service for a chapel, a ball-room, a concert-hall, and a sewing-room. It is only fit for the latter or an amusement room. There is no more useful place in an Asylum, than a well-lighted and commodious hall, sufficiently large to accommodate all the patients and servants who may wish to attend church or amusements. This room in our attic story is gloomy and forbidding in appearance, even as a working-room for women. A two-story building could be erected in connection with the main building for this purpose, not devoid of external beauty and internal comfort. The one flat might be used as a concert room, and the other properly fitted up as a church.

Farm.

It is a matter of regret that so many public exigencies arise necessitating the occupancy of so much of our farm land. Every year this productive farm is being curtailed, and large areas of it, which had been thoroughly tile-drained, and brought under a high state of cultivation, have been applied to other purposes. Unless it is intended to allow the Asylum to retain the remainder for a number of years, it is useless expense to tile-drain and break up the pasture land in the south-west part of the farm. The Central Prison brickyard, the Mercer Female Reformatory, the Credit Valley and Union Stations yards, and the extension of King Street, have reduced our farm by at least 20 acres. This is a serious inroad on our circumscribed arable land. This "raiding" on our farm has already seriously affected the quantity of our farm produce. This means an increased demand for maintenance out of the public chest. We could cultivate a much larger farm were it at our disposal. It is to be hoped the old Agricultural ground can be procured for Asylum purposes. It cannot be used for building uses, on account of its proximity to our buildings, unless families are prepared to endure torrents of vigorous Anglo-Saxon both night and day, from noisy but irresponsible neighbours.

In the middle of last May I occupied the new residence erected, east of the main entrance. It is commodious and comfortable. The change is an improvement in many ways to a residency in the main building. The wall in front of the house has been taken

down for a distance of fifty feet, and a neat iron railing has been erected instead, with a gate in the centre, which allows communication with Queen Street. The rooms vacated by me are now occupied by Drs. Lett, C. K. Clarke, and Pyne.

The cooking range erected in the west kitchen of the main building has succeeded better than did the former arrangement. Three kitchens have been reduced to one, and there has been an improvement in the cooking with less waste of material.

A forty horse engine with a sixty horse boiler, has been erected in the laundry. It runs four washers, a mangle and a centrifugal wringer. We have now all the power, steam and hot water we need, and much more conveniently than formerly. The engine and boiler have been isolated by brick walls from the other parts of the laundry, and are under the direction of an engine driver.

Crops.

The crops were on the whole very good. The hay crop was excellent, and in sufficient quantity to meet our demands for the year. The root crop is above the average, with the exception of the potatoes. Although about five acres of more ground were planted this year than were last year, the total crop is much lighter. The irrepressible potato bug did us great damage in spite of our most determined efforts to exterminate it. We gathered the bugs up by the bushel and barrelful, but it was of little use, for swarms followed, as voracious as their predecessors. I have great timidity in using Paris Green, on account of its poisonous properties, fearing that patients might take a fancy to eating it. The seed seemed to be good when planted, but in large sections of the drills no potatoes appeared. This unaccountable failure of seed is said to be general throughout the country this year. On account of the wet weather the rot has appeared in low ground to a small extent. Although nearly 30 acres were planted our maximum crop will not exceed 3000 bushels.

Self-Pollution.

The part of my last year's report treating of self-abuse was also published in tract form for distribution among the clergy of the country, in the hopes that in this way good might be done through the religious instructors of our youth. The result has been most satisfactory. A large number of letters has been received by me from victims of this vice; shewing not only its prevalence, but its bad effects upon body and mind of those who never become insane. Every one who has communicated by letter, or with whom there has been personal conference, gives a deplorable statement of his condition, and invariably tells how ignorant he was of the bad results flowing from the habit. The tract has been used with good effect in a large number of our Colleges, Public Schools and Charities. I have to thank the secular press, as I know the general public does, for the attention it has given to this crying evil. One weekly newspaper had the courage to publish the extract *in extenso*. It saw it to be a duty and had no fears of offending the fastidiousness of its readers. It is a matter of regret that such creditable examples were not followed to some extent, at least by the religious press. A large constituency cursed by this vicious habit could have been reached in this way to their temporal and eternal good. Sound doctrine is important, but good morals are better. The more I see of the effects of this vice, the more am I convinced of its being an important factor among the many causes of insanity.

History of Asylum.

The history of this Institution has, like that of many other old buildings, become involved in obscurity as time has rolled on, and there are not many persons left who can remember the incidents connected with the early history of Asylums in Canada. The information that we have of the doings of the Asylum up to 1853, is of the most meagre description, and it may be useful to gather together what scattered details are to be found, and preserve them in this official report. It seems that before the year 1841, Upper Canada had no Asylum of any kind, and those persons who were unfortunate enough to become insane, had either to be placed in Gaol for safe keeping, or else were taken care of at home; and those who have anything to do with the insane know well what is often

involved in the sentence "taken care of at home." Such a state of things was deplorable, and no doubt many poor creatures who might have recovered had proper accommodation existed, were kept at home, "a terror" to all about them, or left in Gaol to terminate a miserable existence. In 1839 the evil was at last recognized, and Parliament passed an Act authorizing the establishment of the first Provincial Lunatic Asylum. This was at least a step in the right direction, and the beginning of better things.

In 1841 the old Gaol, on Toronto Street, was occupied by seventeen patients—two of whom are still alive and enjoying good bodily health in Toronto Asylum—and Dr. Rees, who had urged upon the Government the necessity of establishing an Asylum for the destitute insane of Canada, was appointed first Medical Superintendent. An Institution which could furnish accommodation for such a limited number was, as might have been expected, soon found totally inadequate to the demands for admission, and it was deemed absolutely necessary to occupy temporarily the east wing of the Parliament Buildings, and a house on the corner of Front and Bathurst Streets. The position of Medical Superintendent was filled by Dr. Rees until 1844, when he was followed by Dr. Telfer, who remained in office until 1847.

But little is known of the history of the place during the time of Dr. Rees and Telfer's incumbency beyond the fact, that owing to the many difficulties to be contended with, the Asylum was far from a "model institution." Dr. Park succeeded Dr. Telfer, and assumed the duties of Medical Superintendent in 1847, and remained in office for a year. At this time things did not run smoothly, and unfortunate differences seem to have existed between the twelve trustees appointed to manage the affairs of the Asylum and the Medical Superintendent. The Superintendent was not vested with anything like the power he has at present, and the trustees had management of matters, which were sure to be productive of trouble. Things in general did not work harmoniously, and at the end of a year Dr. Park was followed by Dr. Primrose, who was placed in the position of Acting Superintendent. If Dr. Park's report to the Government at this time can be believed, the Asylum was in anything but an orderly condition when he assumed his duties, and the patients were hardly as well cared for as they might have been. Dr. Primrose remained in his position a year.

While the unfortunate patients, some two hundred and eight in number, had been spending their days as best they could in the old Gaol and Parliament Buildings, the Government had not been idle, and at last steps were taken to erect a building suitable for the reception of this unfortunate class.

It will be seen that the changes of Superintendents were many in a few years. In looking over the records of these times, it is easy to see that the cause of trouble was making the responsible head a mere machine. He could not hire nor discharge the lowest servant—he could not even suspend for violation of duty. All the *employees* took their orders from this Board of Trustees, and as one of the Superintendents of that period writes, "he could not order a servant to bring him a glass of water." Gross violation of duty; such as drunkenness and cruelty was condoned (if not too flagrant) or passed over with a mild reprimand, if the servant had a friend in one or more of the Trustees. No institution could prosper with such an order of things existing, and as a result, anarchy, insubordination and want of discipline followed. The chief officer was only nominally such, and those who failed in other walks of life were placed in positions of trust, for which they had no aptitude nor capability. Under Dr. Rolph's *regime* of a few weeks, the Board of Trustees was superseded by a Board of Commissioners. This was a great improvement, and was the first step to bring order out of confusion. They were few in number, but having a high standing in the community, and devoting a large portion of their time to the work of inspection, they saw the difficulties which surrounded chief officers of Asylums, and gave them extended powers. They held such, strictly responsible for every person and everything under their supervision, and put the power of appointment and hiring in their hands as well as that of dismissal. The Provincial Statute only left two appointments in the hands of the Government, viz.: Superintendent and Bursar. It wisely and virtually said, "We will hold you accountable for the work done, therefore choose your own subordinates." From that day efficiency took the place of favouritism and incompetency, and it would be a dark day for our Public Institutions were this method allowed to lapse into the former order of things. The present system of

direct Governmental Supervision, through one of its officers appointed for that purpose, instead of the Board of Commissioners was another step in advance, and has been productive of much efficiency and economy in all Institutions receiving public aid. Were the following statement of the condition of the Asylum in its early history only partially true, it would give a glimpse of the state of things which existed at the time mentioned, and in striking contrast to Asylum life at the present day. One of the Superintendents in his Report to the Government says : " When the Superintendent first entered upon the duties of his office, he found, as might readily be supposed from what had occurred previous to his appointment, the Institution in a very bad state. There was not clothing enough of any or all kinds for a change, there were several patients that had been naked for several months, constantly confined in cells, or if quiet, lying on the floor of the attic ward, a place where from sixty to seventy patients were constantly kept in a very filthy condition, as they were the worst class of patients they were not let out at all into the yard or open air. The stench of this ward was scarcely bearable from the great amount of filth that had been allowed to accumulate in different parts of it. The other wards were not quite so bad, but there was no part of the whole establishment, but what was dirty and otherwise badly attended to. There were no baths or proper arrangements for cleaning the patients—the cells and sleeping apartments were confined and filthy, the beds and bedsteads full of vermin ; the noisy and restless patients were kept for days and nights together locked in cells, as an easy mode of getting rid of taking care of them. The keepers and servants were in the habit of going in and out of the Asylum without permission, the clothing and other articles belonging to the Institution had no marks upon them by which they could be distinguished from other articles of a similar kind, for the want of which, no doubt, the Institution has suffered much loss."

It is only just to say that the individual members of the Board of Trustees were hardly responsible for this deplorable state of affairs, but it was the system in general which was in fault.

As early as 1844, Dr. Widmer, Mr. John Ewart, Mr. J. G. Chewett, Sheriff Jarvis, and Dr. King, were appointed Commissioners to superintend the erection of an Asylum in the west ent. A lot of fifty acres of land on the Garrison Commons was granted for the purpose by the Ordnance, and on the 7th of June, 1845, the present building designed by J. G. Howard, Esq., was commenced :

Programme of the Order of Procession on Laying the Corner Stone of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Two Policemen.

BAND OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Fire Companies (in their own order, Juniors first).
Saint George's Society.
Saint Patrick's Society.
Saint Andrew's Society.

Magistrates
AND
Sheriff,
Municipal Council
AND
Warden
OF
Home District.

CORPORATION
AND
Mayor
OF
City of Toronto.

Builder, Architect, and Clerk of Works.
The Chief Justice.
Commissioners
AND
Secretary.
Bishops
AND
Clergy.
Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench
AND
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Medical Profession.
Odd Fellows' Society.
Inhabitants.
Two Policemen.

☞ The Procession will form at the Government House at half-past two o'clock, precisely. Marshal of the day, Richard L. Denison, Esquire.

Copy of the inscription on the Plate deposited under the Corner Stone of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the 22nd August, 1846:

THIS CORNER STONE

Of the first building erected in Western Canada for the reception of

INSANE AND LUNATIC PERSONS;

Under the Direction and Superintendence of
The Honourable Robert Sympson Jamieson, Vice-Chancellor,
Hamilton Hartley Killaly, Esquire,
Henry Sherwood, Esquire, Q.C., M.P.P.,
The Honourable Christopher Widmer, Surgeon,
John King, M.D., Professor of Medicine, University of King's College, Toronto.
John Ewart, Esquire,
James Grant Chewitt, Esquire,
William Henry Boulton, Esquire, M.P.P., Mayor of the City of Toronto,
William R. Beaumont, Esquire, F.R.C.S.E., &c., Professor of Surgery, University of King's College, Toronto.
William Botsford Jarvis, Esquire, Sheriff of the Home District,
Commissioner appointed for that purpose by His Excellency the Right Honourable
CHARLES THEOPHILUS BARON METCALFE,
then Governor-General of the Province,
Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of
Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria,
Was laid by
The Honourable JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada
in the presence of
the Clergy,
The Judges and Bar of the Province,
The members of the Medical Profession,
The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto,
The Sheriff, Magistrates, Warden and Municipal Council of the Home District,
The National Societies of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick,

The Odd Fellows' Society, the Volunteer Fire Companies,
and
The Inhabitants of Toronto generally,
on
The 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord,
1846;
And the Tenth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty,
QUEEN VICTORIA,
His Excellency Lieutenant-General, the Right Honourable
CHARLES MURRAY EARL CATHCART,
Being Governor General of British North America and Commander of the Forces therein.
The Plan and elevations of the building prepared by
JOHN G. HOWARD, Esquire, Architect,
Were after mature deliberation and great care for the Health, Comfort,
Security and Restoration, under
DIVINE PROVIDENCE,
Of the unfortunate beings for whom this
ASYLUM
is erected, adopted by the Commissioners and carried into effect upon this Site of
Fifty Acres of Land.
Munificently granted by Her Majesty's Government for this
HUMANE PURPOSE.

Builder,
Mr. John Ritchey.

Secretary to the Commissioners,
Charles Daly.

Marshal of the Day,
Richard L. Denison, Esquire.

To those who know what the Garrison Common was in 1844, it will hardly be necessary to state that a more unsuitable site for an Institution of this kind could not have been selected by the most ignorant person, and the advantages to be gained by the selection of such a spot must remain a mystery to all. Perhaps it was thought that as the land was to be obtained for nothing, this was an advantage too great to be overlooked; but after all what is the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars, when valuable lives are concerned. There were many eligible places about Toronto in 1844, that could have been purchased for a "mere song," and made beautiful sites for an Asylum—but with reckless stupidity the building must be planted in the midst of a veritable swale, with no convenience as regards pure water, and difficulties to be overcome in the matter of drainage that have since cost considerable outlay and annoyance. So marshy was the ground, that in many places the workmen employed had to dig as deep as thirteen feet before arriving at a decent foundation. Owing to the insecure nature of the soil, inverted arches had to be built in many places beneath the foundation to give the requisite support to the walls.

Not until 1850 was the building partially ready for occupation, but in January of that year the first patients were transferred from the old Gaol and Parliament Buildings, and Dr. Scott was placed in charge as Superintendent. The main building was first erected, and it was not until 1869 that the wings as designed in the original plan were constructed.

If any one will take the trouble to examine the main structure he will find that in the "good old days" contractors had not learned the tricks that seem to become more common as *civilization* advances. The walls are massive and grouted throughout, and one does not often see such conscientious work as is to be found in every part of the main

building. Dr. Scott remained as Superintendent until 1853, and was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Workman, whose name is now so well known in connection with the subject of insanity. Not until Dr. Workman assumed the position of Medical Superintendent did the Toronto Asylum emerge from the cloud that seems to have obscured its early history. A keen observer—it was not long before he recognized that something was radically wrong with the ventilation of the house, and discovered that with the drainage "some one had blundered," but where the defect was no one could tell. The health of the patients was bad, diarrhœa and dysentery common events, and general indisposition so frequent that Dr. Workman knew there must be something endangering the lives of his precious charge. It was not long before a startling discovery was made—a discovery that doubtless saved many a life. The whole of the space beneath the basement was one vast cess-pool, and the patients had, for nearly four years, been breathing the pestilential vapours which ascended from this mass of corruption. It seems that all refuse soap-suds and filth of four years' accumulation had been gathered here to breed disease. No wonder dysentery and diarrhœa were of frequent occurrence. But "why had this cess-pool formed beneath the basement floor" was a problem that no one could find a solution for, and no Œdipus appeared to solve the riddle until the winter of 1853 arrived, when Dr. Workman set patients to work, had the filth removed, and soon a startling revelation was made which easily accounted for the presence of the vast cess-pool. The basement drains were properly constructed, and the main sewer had been built in a perfectly satisfactory manner, but unfortunately two different parties had received the contracts, and by a mistake it had become the business of nobody to make the connection between the basement drains and the main sewer. What was the state of the basement with four years' accumulation of filth beneath its floor can hardly be imagined. In spite of the fact that the connections were immediately made, and a thorough cleansing of the basement accomplished, no less than fifty cases of erysipelas occurred in the winters of 1853 and 1854, but happily owing to proper care and attention all the sufferers recovered.

Strange to say, before this date, no air had been allowed to circulate beneath the basement floor, and as might have been expected, the timbers became rotten and useless in a very short time. This defect Dr. Workman remedied by making sub-ventilation. External openings were made at various points, and air admitted beneath the floor. When the inclemency of the weather made it necessary to have these openings closed, perfect ventilation was provided for by stove-pipes running from beneath the floor to the nearest chimneys. It is hardly necessary to state that when the much needed reforms had been accomplished, a marked improvement in the general health of the household was manifested, and no doubt many valuable lives were saved. Dr. Workman found the system of ventilation very defective, and the arrangement, instead of being a benefit to the Institution, was just the opposite, as it provided some of the wards with a far greater share of foul air than they would have had if no ventilation, so-called, had existed. In the summer of 1854 the air in the wards was found to be so bad that no less than six fanning mills were introduced to keep up the circulation of currents of fresh air. This plan, although modifying the evil, was of course supplanted by a good system of ventilation, and now our wards are constantly supplied with abundance of good air, although the Griffith ventilators, which are to be seen in numbers on the roof, are in most cases a delusion, as they refuse to revolve when they are most needed, and those which do work —a very limited number—spin around in windy weather at a rate that would lead one to imagine a good deal of ventilating was required to be done on short notice.

Yet another great and dangerous enemy was to be contended with. The water-closets were found to be very defective. The bath-room and water-closets of each ward were in one compartment, and of course this state of things had to be altered. The evil was remedied by having the water-closets arranged on the plan of downward ventilation, and the bath-rooms were made in different apartments. In the water-closets of the main building, each pan now has its own trap with a ventilating tube running into a main shaft, which terminates in two flues which enter a furnace in the attic. This causes a sufficient draft to ensure the removal of foul air, and the plan works admirably. In the wings this system was deviated from without Dr. Workman's consent, and as a consequence the water-closets are not nearly so perfect as they might be. When Dr. Workman entered the Asylum in 1853, he found 353 patients in residence, but since the wings

have been erected, we can furnish accommodation for nearly 680. As might have been expected, in a young country, where persons of little experience had been carrying on the management of the affairs of an institution of this kind, things were not in as perfect a condition as they might have been, but brighter days were in store, and under his able management the Toronto Asylum gradually was brought more prominently before the notice of Canada at large, and before long earned the name of being a first-class Institution. For twenty-two long years Dr. Joseph Workman devoted himself to the work of alleviating the sufferings of this most unfortunate class in the community, and spent his whole time in striving for the advancement of the Asylum, and the performance of this good work. How far he succeeded is known by all, and Dr. Workman's labours on behalf of the insane will always remain as a bright spot in the history of Canadian Asylums. He was ably assisted by his brother Benjamin, who for some twenty years was Assistant Physician, and whose presence in the wards was always greeted by a smile from the most desponding. On the 19th of July, 1878, Dr. J. Workman resigned his position, and was succeeded by Dr. Gowan, who retired from the office on the 8th September, 1875. Dr. Metcalf, Assistant Physician at this time, now took charge of affairs until December 27th, 1875, when I entered upon my duties as Medical Superintendent.

The Governor in Council approved of By-laws framed by the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, on February 21st, 1876, which superseded those formerly in force. This was necessary as new officers had been created in the interim, between the issue of the two copies of By-laws, and the duties devolving upon the incumbents of such had only been verbally defined. The duties of officers and *employees* may be summarized thus :—

1st. The Medical Superintendent is the head of the Institution, and the Chief Officer of the same. He watches over the internal management of the Institution, and maintains the discipline and due observance of the rules and regulations of the Asylum.

2nd. The first and second assistants are under the directions of the Superintendent, and shall by seniority perform the duties of the Chief Officer in his absence or disability.

3rd. The Bursar is properly a Government Officer, to take charge of the financial affairs of the Asylum, and to purchase supplies. He is responsible for all purchases until they are drawn out by the requisition of the Superintendent. He is directly responsible to the Inspector, and has charge of the stores not required or drawn out for use. This is the only connection he has with the Asylum, and is not an executive officer of the same, except as specified.

4th. The Storekeeper has charge of the Asylum stores. He takes general directions from the Bursar respecting the stores and store-rooms, and from the Medical Superintendent for any other supervision or duty required of him for the general benefit of the Asylum.

5th. The Steward supervises and is accountable for all the male attendants and servants of the Asylum. He has charge of all the goods and chattels on the male side of the house, and keeps a stock book of all furniture and goods in the Asylum. He makes a requisition, approved by the Superintendent, of all articles required for the Institution. He carries out the Police regulations of the Asylum, and carries with him the authority of the Medical Superintendent. He acts as farm bailiff, and has charge of the farm and its appurtenances.

6th. The Matron has the general directions of the domestic concerns of the Asylum, and the general supervision of the female side of the house, subject to the approval of the Superintendent. The Assistant Matron acts under her instructions.

It may be interesting to those who have never given the subject consideration, to print a number of regulations and forms, which are in force and use in this Asylum. They are carried out and used with the greatest possible precision and regularity.

Rules for Attendants.

Supervising Attendants.

1. There shall be one supervising attendant in each ward, who shall have control over all other attendants in their respective wards. They shall keep written reports of all

occurrences that require to be mentioned, and shall receive written reports at stated times from night watches. They shall examine all patients when received into their respective wards, and shall see that all knives, scissors, and all sharp articles are taken from them, and removed from the wards.

2. They shall leave their rooms as soon in the morning as the other attendants, and see that the patients are properly washed and dressed.

3. They shall after breakfast, examine the bed, bedding and bed-rooms, and see that everything is clean and in good order.

4. They shall receive at stated times all clothing, bedding and other articles needed in their respective wards from the Steward or Matron, and keep an account of them, and be responsible for loss, other than fair wear and tear.

5. They shall see that their subordinate attendants are in their proper stations, and doing their work as it ought to be done, and that they remain during the hours stated in the rules on duty.

6. They shall be present in the dining rooms to see that the attendants place and serve their respective patients properly.

7. They shall detail a portion of their attendants in the dining room half an hour before meals, to assist the preparation.

8. One shall be on duty from seven to nine in the evening, to see that attendants whose turn it is for service are at their stations.

9. Each supervising attendant shall go round with the night watches when they come on duty, and see that every patient is handed over to the night watch dry and orderly, and shall receive an acknowledgment of their condition from the night watches, and shall receive them in the morning.

10. Each Supervisor shall keep a list of his patients, and make a weekly return of their numbers and how they have been employed, occupied or amused.

11. Each Supervisor shall enter visits of relatives and the names of the patients visited, and also the removal of patients from or to their wards.

12. They shall report to the Assistant Physician everything worthy of mention.

13. They must be firm, patient, kind and conciliatory, and an example to those under them, and shall give their whole time to the proper performance of their duties.

14. A daily report-book shall be in every ward, and this book shall be kept by the Supervisor of the ward who will daily report in it :

a. Any restraint used during the day, the name of the patient restrained, nature of restraint, and by whose order.

b. Any seclusion, the name of patient secluded, by whose order, and how long.

c. The name of patients, violent, excited, sick or having fits, designating each.

d. The name of patients admitted to their wards or transferred to another ward, and by whom transferred.

e. Name of patients visited by friends, and by whom.

f. Anything worthy of note that may occur in their wards.

The attention of the Supervisor is called to the following :—

N.B.—Supervisors will accompany the Steward and Night Attendant when they are going their rounds in the evening, and hand over the patients in their respective wards, in a clean and proper condition. The Night Attendant will make a report of the condition in which patients are received, noting and naming those who are found either wet, dirty, or otherwise improperly handed over.

In the morning the Supervisor shall rise in time to relieve the Night Attendant, and accompanied by him will personally inspect each patient and ascertain his or her condition, reporting to the Steward any wet or dirty beds, also filthiness that has not been removed.

As the Night Attendants are not permitted to leave the wards until they have properly handed the patients over to the Supervisors, the latter must be punctual in leaving their rooms, and not unnecessarily detain them.

THE ATTENDANTS.

15. The Attendants shall devote their whole time to the performance of their duties.

16. They shall rise at the appointed hour, and promptly and diligently attend to their duties.

17. They shall treat the inmates with respect and attention; and show them such marks of good will and kindness as evince sympathy and interest. Violent hands are never to be laid on a patient. A blow given is never to be returned, nor any other insult. Sufficient force to prevent the patients injuring themselves or others is always to be applied with firmness and gentleness.

18. They shall never seclude any patients without giving immediate notice to the Medical Superintendent; nor apply any restraining apparatus without his instructions.

19. They shall see that the dress and person of each patient are kept clean and neat.

20. They shall keep the patients' rooms and corridors orderly and well ventilated; shall have the beds made, and all the cleaning completed by nine o'clock in summer and ten o'clock in winter, every morning; they shall pay particular attention to the water-closets and nuisance-vessels.

21. They shall never retire to their rooms while the patients are in their halls, and at no time shall there be less than two keepers in each ward.

22. During meals two keepers must always be present to distribute the food, maintain order, and give assistance to those who need it. It shall be their duty to see that no patient carries off any knife, fork or other article belonging to the table, and that the knives and forks are counted and secured after each meal.

23. The attendants shall not suffer to be within reach of patients any razor, knife, scissors, rope, cord, medicine, lucifer matches, or any dangerous instrument, by which the patients or Institution might be endangered.

24. The attendants shall see that all doors connected with the stairs, waiters' and clothes' traps, are always secure; that the doors of all rooms occupied by patients are securely locked at bed-time; that no patient ever has access to the waiters' or clothes' traps; that all articles of dress are removed and folded outside the doors; they shall take care of all lights—it being required that one light in a lantern shall always be kept burning through the night in the room of a keeper in each corridor.

25. The attendants shall never give the keys entrusted to them to any patient or person. They shall never visit from corridor to corridor, nor proceed to the kitchens or other parts of the house, except in the discharge of their proper duties. They shall never leave the Asylum without the permission of the Medical Superintendent, and shall not remain out after nine o'clock, except by special permission.

26. The apparel of the attendants shall always be clean and neat

27. No male attendant shall ever enter a corridor occupied by female patients, and no female attendant shall ever enter a corridor occupied by male patients except by permission of the Medical Superintendent.

28. The attendants must never report abroad, nor relate to visitors, anything of the history, conduct, or conversations of patients.

29. Food is not to be carried to the rooms of the patients, nor is any one to be absent from the regular meals (except in cases of sickness or high excitement), without the permission of the Medical Superintendent.

30. Attendants will notice the habits and conduct of the patients, and inform the Medical Superintendent at his visits, of all the circumstances requiring attention, such as loss of appetite, or any indisposition, tendency to suicide, &c., and shall report any accident or unusual occurrence immediately to the Medical Superintendent, or in his absence to the Assistant Physician.

31. No conversation shall be held through the windows or verandahs, either by keepers or servants, nor must anything be thrown away through a window or from a verandah.

32. An indispensable duty of the attendants and servants is to secure the perfect and systematic cleanliness and neatness of the Asylum and its inmates. No part of the house is to be considered clean, when it can be made cleaner.

33. Attendants in charge of patients at work shall never address them harshly, or speak in a loud tone to them; but on all occasions shall take a part in the labour, and encourage their patients to diligence and industry, by their own good example.

Night Attendants.

34. The night attendants shall commence their duties at the hour of 9 o'clock each night, or when required by the Medical Superintendent, and shall continue them until relieved by the day attendants. During this term of service, they shall be constantly faithful and vigilant in the discharge of their duties.

35. It shall be their duty to remain in their respective divisions during the night, passing continually from one corridor to another, with as little noise as possible; seeing to the sick and those requiring particular care, as the suicidal and violent; executing the orders of the Medical Superintendent, and performing the services that may be required in any emergency.

36. They must be attentive to any unusual noise, ascertain the cause, and endeavour to soothe and quiet the patients; and be careful that patients do not injure themselves, or do any damage.

37. They must be especially vigilant respecting danger from fire, and take immediate steps to extinguish any fire that may occur. Any suspicion of fire, or smoke, or smell of anything burning, should engage their immediate attention, and must be forthwith reported to the Steward.

38. Whether stationary or moving, they must never have a light with them except in a lantern.

39. The male night attendant shall ring the morning bell at the hour specified in the By-law.

40. It shall be the duty of the night attendants, to guard during the night against any violation of the rules of the Asylum; and should such occur, or any circumstance requiring attention, they must report them immediately, or early in the morning, as the case may be, to the Steward or Matron.

41. A night report book shall be in each division, and this book shall be kept by the night attendants of their respective divisions, who will nightly report in it.

a. When the night attendants come on duty in the evening, they will, accompanied by the Steward and Supervisor, visit each patient, ascertain his or her condition, and enter in their report the names of those patients who are found either wet, dirty, or otherwise improperly handed over.

b. They will, during their tour of duty, at stated times get up those patients who are in the habit of either wetting or dirtying their beds, and use their best endeavours to check or break them off the habit. They will also mop up and remove any uncleanness that may be deposited on the floor or elsewhere, before it soaks into the wood or produces strains.

c. At 10 P.M., they will visit each attendant's room, and report those who are absent. In the morning they will accompany the Supervisor and hand over the patients to him or her, who will personally inspect each one, and report to the Steward or Matron the condition in which he or she receives them, also any uncleanness that has not been removed.

d. All parties who have become wet or dirty during the night, will be noted by the night attendant in his or her report, together with such other occurrences as have come under his or her notice during his or her tour of duty.

e. No night attendant is permitted to leave his or her duty until he or she has handed over his or her patients to, and been duly relieved by, the Supervisor of each ward.

General Rules.

42. All patients on admission are to be examined in the presence of the Steward or Matron; they are not to be allowed any box with a lock and key, or any razors, knives, scissors, or other dangerous instrument of any kind.

43. Whenever a patient is taken from the wards by any person duly authorized, that person shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such patient until returned to the wards, or entrusted by an officer to the care of another; and if a patient escapes through negligence of

any servant or keeper, the whole expense of re-taking such patient will be deducted from the wages of the person at fault.

44. No keeper or servant shall at any time make use of tobacco or intoxicating liquor within the limits of the Institution, nor permit the use of either among the patients without permission of the Medical Superintendent.

45. Every keeper and servant shall be in the Asylum punctually at the hour of nine o'clock at night; and no keeper or servant is to be permitted to pass the night out of the Asylum, except the male keepers or servants who are married, and who are permitted to sleep out every third night, provided that their services are not required in the Institution.

46. No publications are to be distributed to the patients, but under the express direction of the Medical Superintendent.

47. All the damages done by patients, and all their wants, as to clothes and articles, necessary to put the rules in practice, are to be reported by the keepers and servants to the Steward or Matron. Each hall has a book in which is enumerated all the articles used in the hall; and in which all damages and losses, and by whom occasioned, are to be entered; and no new article can be obtained to replace them without exhibiting the book.

48. Attendants must be particularly careful when any door locks or unlocks with difficulty, to report to the Steward.

49. The bell shall be rung at a certain hour every morning for the delivery of the regular supplies from the store; at which time all parties concerned must attend.

50. The storekeeper, however, shall issue at any time whatever may be required on the requisition of the Medical Superintendent.

51. No patient shall be allowed a light in his or her bedroom, without the special permission of the Medical Superintendent, and then under the care of a keeper.

52. Keepers and servants shall, in rotation, be allowed to attend religious services on the Sabbath, as they can be spared from the Institution.

53. The morning bell shall be rung at half-past four o'clock A.M. in May, June, July and August; at five, in March, April, September and October; and at six, in November, December, January and February. It is required that all persons sleeping in the Institution, who have duty to perform, rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell.

54. Breakfast is to be placed on the table, in the summer, at half-past six o'clock; in the spring and fall, at seven; and in the winter at half-past seven.

55. Dinner to be served at twelve o'clock, noon; and tea at six P. M. the year round.

56. The Asylum is to be closed at nine o'clock every night, at which time the keepers and servants must all retire to their apartments.

I have herewith appended some of the forms required in the executive work of the Asylum. They are given to show the necessary restrictions imposed and the duties required of *employees* in addition to the daily routine of work. These forms are of service, not only as matters of discipline but in an economic way.

N.B.—The following forms are not in the By-laws, but have been put in force since.

No. 40. *Application for Leave of Absence.*

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, Sept. 3rd, 1878

I, John Rogers,
respectfully ask leave of absence from 6 o'clock P.M. September the 4th, until 6 o'clock P.M. September the 5th.

Was last absent
from 8 o'clock A.M., May the 24th, until 6 o'clock A.M., May the 25th.
Granted.

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

Returned 6 o'clock P.M., September 5th, 1878.

JOHN ROGERS,
Attendant.

Received.
R. B. STEWARD.

REGULATIONS.

1. Application for leave of absence are to be made at or before eight, eleven, two, or five o'clock each day. They will be acted upon within three hours thereafter.

2. Leave of absence extends from the hour of resigning duty until the hour of resuming it again.

3. In case the leave of absence is not taken, attendants are to write not taken over their signature, and return the application without delay.

4. Immediately after their return from leave of absence attendants are to write the hour of their return over their signature on the form of application, and leave the same at the office.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Monthly Report, (*Specimen Copy*).

*Work	A	On Medicine	M	
Work on Ward	B	Camisole, Day	N	
Work in Dining Room	C	Muff "	O	
On the Ward	D	Wristlets "	P	Movements of Patients.
Out Walking	E	Camisole, Night	R	
Violent	F	Muff "	S	
Sick in Bed	G	Wristlets "	T	
On Extra Diet	H	Covered Bed	U	
Mitts	J	Dirty Habits	V	
Fed	K	Fits	W	Monthly Record, Aug. 31st, Ward 6.
Fed with Tube	L	Excited	X	

* Includes sewing, knitting, work in laundry, on the farm, at the barn, in the shops, &c.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
Allan, John	B HC D	B H D	B H D	B H D	G H D	GH M D	GH M D	GH M D	GH M D	... ... D	E ... D	... ... D	.... D	E ... D	.... D	.... D	E ... D	E ... D	A ... D	A ... D	A ... D	A ... D	A ... D	A ... D	.... D	A ... D	E C D	E C D	A ... D	A ... D	E C D	
Ball, James	F K D	F K D	F K D	F K D	N U D	N U D	N U D	N U D	N U D	N ... D	N ... D	E ... D	.... D	.... D	.... D	E ... D	.... D	E ... D	.... D	E ... D	.... D	E ... D	X F D	X F D	P ... D	P ... D	P ... D	W W D	W ... D	E ... D	X ... D	
Cross, Henry	... E ... D	... ... D	... ... D	... L H D	... L H D	... L H D	... L H D	... L H D	V L H D	V L H D	V L H D	V ... ... D	V ... ... D	V ... ... D	X ... ... D	X ... ... D	X ... ... D	X F D	X F D	J ... E D	J ... ... D	E ... ... D	E ... ... D	X ... F D	O ... ... D	O ... ... D	E ... ... D	E ... ... D	X ... F D	P S ... S D	P ... ... D	
Haye, George	X F O D	X F O D	X T ... D	X T O D	X T O D	... W ... D	... E ... D	... ... E D	... W ... D	... W ... D	E ... ... D	... X F D	... W W D	R X X D	R X X D	R X P D	X ... E D	X ... ... D	X ... E D	X ... ... D	E ... ... D	.... D	E ... ... D	E ... ... D	X ... ... D	X ... F D	X W U D	XV W ... D	... V E D	... V E D	... V E D	Total days
Total number Patients	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	124

SUMMARY.

	Patients.	Days.
Work	1	8
Work on Ward	1	4
Work in Dining Room	1	4
On the Ward	4	124
Out Walking	4	30
Sick in Bed	1	5
On Extra Diet	2	17
Fed	1	4
Fed with Tube	1	7
On Medicine	1	4
Camisole, day	1	7
Muff, day	2	6
Wristlets, day	2	5
Camisole, night	1	3
Muff, night	1	2
Wristlets, night	1	3
Covered Bed	2	6
Dirty Habits	2	9
Fits	2	10
Excited	3	26
Mitts	1	2
Totals		

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.

No. 6,110.
Date of Admission, Sep. 10th, 1878.
Name, John Smith.
Where Sent, Ward No. 14.
Clothing Supplied by Friends.
Propensities, Suicidal and Dangerous.
Remarks, Requires to be carefully watched on account of Suicidal propensities.

N.B.—Form sent to ward with each patient on admission, and signed in duplicate by Supervisor of Ward.

The counterfoil is kept in Superintendent's Office.

Specimen of Requisition for Purchase.

No. 25.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
TORONTO, 30th Sep. 1878.

To the Bursar.

Required for the use of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, the undermentioned articles:—

40 Bushels of Apples.
3 Doz. Blankets.
1 Set Harness.

(Signed) ROBERT BLAIR,
Steward.

Approved (Signed),
DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Sup't.

Specimen of Requisition to draw out goods on presentation of account to Superintendent.

No. 100.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
TORONTO, Sep. 30th, 1878.

Deliver from Store to Steward the undermentioned articles:—

40 Bushels of Apples.
3 Doz. Blankets.
1 Set Harness.

(Signed) DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Sup't.

Received (Signed),
ROBERT BLAIR,
Steward.

FOR LAUNDRY.

Asylum for Insane.

Ward.

187 .

No. .

(This List to be returned by the Laundress, with the clothes enumerated.)

1. Quilts.
2. Sheets.
3. Blankets.
4. Bed Ticks.
5. Pillow Ticks.
6. Pillow Cases.
7. Window Blinds.
8. Table Cloths.
9. Toilet Covers.
10. Table Napkins.
11. Diaper Towels.
12. Dish Towels.
13. Roller Towels.
14. Apron Linen.
15. Shirts (Cotton).
16. Shirts (Flannel).
17. Drawers (Cotton).
18. Drawers (Flannel).
19. Coats.
20. Pants.
21. Vests.
22. Neck Ties.
23. Collars.
24. Cuffs (Pairs).
25. Socks (Pairs).
26. Handkerchiefs.
27. Night Shirts.

A copy of this is kept in each ward and returned clothing checked off by it.

The Diet Roll has been attended to with as much care as possible, and although we have not been able at all times to have the articles mentioned on the list, still when any one thing was omitted another equally good was supplied in its place, and we have thus been enabled to give our patients a good variety of wholesome food.

DIET ROLL.

BREAKFAST.

	Pay Wards.	*Free Wards.*
Monday.....	Tea, Coffee, Toast, Porridge, Cold Meat.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Porridge.
Tuesday	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Salt Herrings and Porridge.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Porridge.
Wednesday...	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Beef-steak, and Porridge.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Porridge.
Thursday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Ham and Porridge.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Porridge.
Friday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Fresh Fish and Porridge.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Porridge.
Saturday.....	Tea, Coffee, Toast, Porridge, Cold Meat.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Porridge.
Sunday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Beef-steak and Porridge.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Porridge.

DINNER.

Monday.....	Corn Beef, Cabbage, Pickles, Rice Pudding, Potatoes or Beans.	Corn Beef, Cabbage, Boiled Rice, Potatoes or Beans.
Tuesday	Roast Beef, Potatoes, Beets or Parsnips, Apple Pudding, Pickles or Sauce.	Boiled Meat, Soup, Potatoes, Boiled Rice.
Wednesday...	Irish Stew, Potatoes, Sago Pudding, Pickles or Sauce.	Irish Stew, Potatoes, Boiled Rice.

	Pay Wards.	*Free Wards.*
Thursday.....	Meat-Pie, Potatoes, Beets, Jam Pudding, Pickles or Sauce.	Boiled Meat, Soup, Potatoes, Boiled Rice.
Friday.....	Fish, Meat, Soup, Potatoes, Bread-pudding, Pickles or Sauce.	Meat Pie, Fish, Potatoes, Beets, Boiled Rice.
Saturday.....	Roast Meat, Potatoes, Cabbage, Rice-pudding, Pickles or Sauce.	Meat Soup, Potatoes, Boiled Rice.
Sunday.....	Roast Meat, Potatoes, Beets or Parsnips, Plum Pudding, Pickles or Sauce.	Boiled Meat, Soup, Potatoes, Boiled Rice, Plum Pudding every third Sunday.

TEA.

Monday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Fruit or Pies.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter.
Tuesday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Cakes.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Syrup.
Wednesday...	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Fruit or Pies.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter.
Thursday....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Fruit or Pies.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter.
Friday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Cakes.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Roast or Stewed Apples.
Saturday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Fruit or Pies.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter.
Sunday.....	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Fruit or Pies.	Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Fruit, Cheese or Pies.

ATTENDANTS.

	Breakfast.	*Dinner.*	*Tea.*
Monday.....	Coffee, Bread, Butter and Porridge.	Boiled Meat, Soup, Potatoes, Rice Pudding and Bread.	Tea, Bread, Butter and Syrup.
Tuesday.....	Coffee, Bread, Butter and Porridge.	Roast Meat, Potatoes, Apple Pudding and Bread.	Tea, Bread, Butter and Buns.
Wednesday..	Coffee, Bread, Butter, Cold Meat and Porridge.	Meat Pie, Potatoes, Beets and Bread.	Tea, Bread, Butter and Cheese.
Thursday ...	Coffee, Bread, Butter and Porridge.	Roast Meat, Potatoes, Boiled Cabbage. boiled Pudding and Bread.	Tea, Bread, Butter and Apple Pies.
Friday	Coffee, Bread, Butter, Cold Meat and Porridge.	Fish, Meat, Potatoes, Sago Pudding and Bread.	Tea, Bread, Butter and Syrup.
Saturday.....	Coffee, Bread, Butter and Porridge.	Roast Meat, Potatoes and other vegetables and Bread.	Tea, Bread, Butter and Fruit.
Sunday.....	Coffee, Bread, Butter and Porridge.	Meat Pie, Potatoes, Beets and Bread.	Tea, Bre ad ,Butter and Pies.

RULES FOR FIRE COMPANY.

1st. When a fire takes place, the officers and employees shall take charge and direction whenever present, in the following order, viz: The Superintendent, First Assistant, Second Assistant, Steward, Engineer, Carpenter, Assistant Carpenter, First Stoker, Second Stoker. Implicit and prompt obedience is expected and required from every person working under the direction of any of the above officers or subordinates.

2nd. The Steward shall take charge of the large reel in the east wing. The Engineer shall have charge of the large reel in the west wing, and the First Stoker of small reel, unless any superior officer should be present, when he may change these rules to meet emergencies.

3rd. The reel which reaches the nearest hydrant first, will have its hose attached at once, and the second reel will have its hose attached to the next nearest hydrant without delay, and the hose run out to the nearest door or opening, if practicable, to reach the fire in this way.

4th. When a fire occurs, an alarm will be given by tolling the bell in the quadrangle, and by giving one long, three short, and one long ring on each of the electric bells in all the wards.

5th. The Supervisor and Senior Attendant in each ward must remain with the patients, but the other attendants, porter, basement porter, farmer, teamsters and gardeners must proceed to the hydrants to be detailed for duty. The patients in the wings are to be removed through eleven and twelve wards into the main building, if fire occurs on the roof, or in any of the wards in the wings, if it is found practicable to do so. Should it be dangerous for this to be done, the patients are to be taken to the basement, and transferred to the main building in that way. If the fire should take place in the basement, any stair that is free must be taken advantage of to allow exit into the grounds. If escape be impossible in this way, the patients must be gathered on the verandahs, and the bars removed to enable the patients to escape by ladders. If fire should take place on the roof, in the wards, or on the landings in the main building, an attempt must be made in a similar way, to transfer the patients into each of the wings, into the basement or grounds as may then seem best at the time. Before finally leaving a ward, the Supervisor or Senior Attendant will examine every room in his or her ward, lest patients be left behind, and when leaving should lock the doors to prevent a return of patients to the room. At least four pails of water must be left every night in the bath-room of each ward, in the basement, and in the laundry, ready for use, and may be used by anyone who first discovers the fire, if it be thought that, in this way, the fire can be extinguished, but, if the fire is too far advanced to warrant the delay, the alarm is to be given at once to the chief officer on duty, or to any other superior who may be in reach. In the Hospitals, it will always be safer to take all the patients out of the building at once, if the fire threatens to be serious. The night watches shall assist to remove the patients in the wards to which they belong.

6th The first care is to preserve the lives of the patients, and those in charge of them, must, in the absence of orders, do what is best under the circumstances to accomplish this in the safest manner possible. It need scarcely be added, that to prevent undue excitement, good order, coolness, and deliberation are necessary at such a critical time.

7th. The same general rule of organization shall apply in the event of fire taking place in the hospitals, Superintendent's house, barns, engineer or carpenter's shops. The safety of the patients having been secured, the employees shall direct their attention to saving the building, furniture, &c., if the fire should be beyond control.

Use of Alcohol for the Insane.

Dr. Dickson, Medical Superintendent of the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, in his Report of 1877, says of the use of Alcohol in health and disease :—

"Alcohol, whether given in the form of beer, wine, or whiskey, has in every case the same destructive tendency. I am well aware that some physicians claim a power for alcohol it does not possess. They prescribe it as a restorative, and assert that in wasting diseases it is useful in arresting or preventing waste of tissue, neither of which effects I am quite positive it possesses, and for those purposes it is perfectly futile to prescribe it. I am sure that, in a state of health, there is not a single organ or tissue of the body that derives any benefit from its use, and quite as positive that it is a most destructive agent to every organ and tissue of the body, either in a state of health or disease. Most mistaken ideas have long been entertained of the efficiency of alcohol in many diseases of the system and its general effects on the human body, but actual experiments have convinced several of the ablest and most profound thinkers of the medical profession, that it has always and in every form proved itself to be the most pernicious agent that was ever

employed—medically or otherwise. Being, therefore, satisfied that its use in a state of health is never necessary, and in a state of disease it is most injurious, I have for years past abolished its use in this Asylum."

In justice to Dr. Dickson I have quoted the whole paragraph, so that it might be seen what a sweeping indictment is made against the medical treatment of nearly all the Asylums of Europe and America. If this strong language be true and the use of alcohol as a medicine is so *destructive, pernicious* and *injurious* to patients, the results flowing from the two methods of treatment would be so marked that the presentation of them in a tangible form would be an end of all controversy. The deadly method of those who use alcohol in administering to the insane would present such a striking contrast to the life and health-giving plan of total abstinence in sickness, that the prescribing of spirits should be prohibited by Act of Parliament as being opposed to the medical spirit of the age. It need scarcely be said that, after reading this opinion, I looked with some interest for evidence of the efficacy of this new departure. The only approximation to proof of this kind must be in results, not only in the deaths and discharges of the inmates of Asylums under both methods of treatment, but also the physical condition of the chronic insane. Not only should the statistical tables be ransacked for arguments *pro* and *con*, but there is a large class which lapse into chronic insanity, whose condition might be much improved, if not cured, by judicious treatment. These are never taken into account when graveyard arguments are used by *ultra* reformers.

On account of this charge of incompetency of treatment being made against all medical men who use alcohol in any form of disease, a considerable discussion took place during the last Session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, as well as on the platform and in the press, on the utility of alcohol as a medicine. The most of two Sessions of the Local House was taken up in discussing this question, especially the merits and demerits of the use of spirits in the medical treatment of the insane. This debate arose when the estimates for "Wine, Beer and Spirits," were brought down to the House by the Government. It is a matter for congratulation to know that such a large number of the members of our Legislature, both professional and lay, have made the subject of the medical treatment of the insane a matter of intelligent study, and that each speaker could show good and sufficient grounds for his medical opinions on this difficult problem, whether for or against the use of spirits in mental disease. I feel bound to say this, on account of the many enquiries made by Superintendents of Asylums in the United States as to the reasons of this unique debate on the subject of medical treatment, accompanied by curiosity to know the result.

This statement, made by my excellent friend of Kingston Asylum, gave an opportunity for those who thought as he did to ignore the experience of other experts equally capable of judging the merits of the case, and consequently an attempt was made to cut off all spirits from Asylums. A committee of the Assembly was appointed to take evidence on the subject. It is a matter of regret that of the large number of members o the House, who were medical men, not one was on this committee.

This report is now published and before the country. The evidence of J. W. Langmuir Esq., Inspector of Asylums, &c., Dr. Workman, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Lett, and my own was taken, and with the exception of Dr. Dickson, all were in favour of giving alcohol as a medicine. As far as I am aware all the other Superintendents in the Dominion use spirits in the treatment of disease, where they are indicated. Dr. Dickson's evidence was taken last, and no rebutting testimonies was asked for, hence the necessity to discuss the matter in this report in order to correct misstatements, doubtless unintentionally made by Dr. Dickson. Trusting to the reports published in the daily papers, he based on them strong arguments against the method of our calculation. One of these errors is found on page 42 of Committee's Report, which reads: "In the report of the *Globe*, Dr. Clark and Dr. Workman made a great error in calculating the ratio of deaths. When the ratio of deaths is considered either in relation to a city or to a public institution the ratio should be in relation to the whole population and not to the births or admissions during the year; it would be just as reasonable to take the ratio of the deaths in the City of Toronto, based upon the total number of those who during the year had come into the city to reside or upon the number of births. Such a return would be valueless, and all returns must be the percentage of the whole population." On page 43 he says: "It is not fair to take

the percentage of deaths for a single year; but the average percentage for a number of years should be taken." A person was once asked to define a lobster. He said "it was a yellow insect which walked backwards." The only mistakes he made were, in the fact that it was not yellow, it was not an insect, and it did not walk backwards. I did not take one year nor a few years to base my calculations on but gave the *sum total* of all the Asylums, not for a convenient number of years, but since their existence. All the remarks made on this mistaken point are "love's labour lost." Dr. Dickson finds it convenient to take the total population of the Asylums for seven years, from 1871 to 1877 in calculating the mortality averages, but, as I will show hereafter he ingeniously finds it undesirable to adopt the same method in calculating the *discharges* and figures up the discharges by the percentage of *annual admissions* instead of doing as he states it is necessary to do in summing up the death rate, viz.: to strike a general average from the *whole population.* The two methods to be consistent must be analogous, and not to do injustice to Dr. Dickson's tables and arguments founded on them the tables of discharges are appended in a form to more fully explain what is meant by this change of mode of computation, and how erroneous the results must be. I assume the figures to be correct. If discharges are calculated on the annual admissions, then would each year have the fallacious benefit of all patients who were inmates for more than a year, and sent away cured or improved.

DR. DICKSON'S TABLE

As furnished to Public Accounts Committee, 15th February, 1878.

YEARS.	TORONTO.			LONDON.			KINGSTON.		
	Admissions.	Discharges.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Percentage.
1871	174	77	44·25	135	26	19·25	44	22	50·00
1872	148	78	52·70	115	45	39·13	56	23	41·07
1873	131	82	62·58	123	43	34·95	65	31	47·69
1874	142	85	59·85	132	59	44·69	39	28	71·79
1875	150	79	52·66	130	50	38·46	42	23	54·76
1876	297	112	37·71	112	39	34·82	39	22	56·41
1877	232	112	48·27	129	74	57·36	42	23	54·76
	1274	625	7)358·02 51·14	876	336	7)268·66 38·33	327	172	7)376·48 53·78

N.B.—It will be seen that in this table the percentages are only based on each year's admissions, instead of calculating from the *total population*, as is done with the mortality tables. It will be also noticed that those discharged "unimproved" are not deducted. D. C.

YEARS.	FROM INSPECTOR'S REPORT.		DISCHARGES.		AVERAGE	
	Under Treatment.	Total Discharges.	Unimproved.	Improved and Cured.	Percentage.	Percentage for all these years, of Improved and Cured.
			Toronto Asylum.			
1871	703	78	2	76	10·81	
1872	745	78	4	74	9·93	
1873	758	83	5	78	10·29	8)83·65
1874	768	85	4	81	10·55	10·45
1875	790	79	5	74	9·36	
1876	956	112	6	106	11·08	
1877	863	112	15	97	11·24	
1878	860	97	7	90	10·40	Total... 10·45
			London Asylum.			
1871	498	26	1	25	5·02	
1872	572	45	1	44	7·67	
1873	619	73	8	65	10·50	8)62·21
1874	566	64	8	56	9·89	7·776
1875	735	49	2	47	6·39	
1876	705	39	4	35	4·96	
1877	712	74	2	72	10·1	
1878	823	70	6	64	7·77	Total..... 7·776
			Kingston Asylum.			
1871	390	24	1	23	5·89	
1872	413	13	.....	13	3·14	
1873	403	31	.....	31	7·68	8)46·63
1874	493	31	1	30	6·09	5·82
1875	400	23	.....	23	5·75	
1876	401	21	2	19	4·73	
1877	432	19	1	18	4·12	
1878	487	47	2	45	9·24	Total..... 5·82

To show how unfair it is to calculate the death-rate as a test of treatment, when a large number of chronic cases are removed and their places filled with those in the acute stage, let it be supposed that no transfers had been made from Toronto Asylum to Hamilton. The total number transferred was 160. Of that number, 14 have died from May 6th, 1876, to Sept. 30th, 1878. The death-rate among those who were sent in to fill their places has been during the same space of time 26. In other words, had no transfers taken place, or only a small number of such, the death-rate would have been reduced very much. This is an important factor to take into consideration in making comparisons with Asylums from which few or no transfers have been made, and as a consequence, fewer admissions of those at a stage of the disease in which the mortality is always high. When patients advance into the chronic stage their chances of life have thereby increased. In fact, many of them are remarkable for their longevity. This great mortality of those recently admitted is seen in the proportions of the last three years. In 1876 the number admitted was 297, during that year the deaths were 71. In 1877 the admissions were 232, and the death-rate fell to 58. In 1878 the admissions were 189, and the deaths took a proportionate fall to 47. The Hamilton Asylum, which received only chronic cases, had in 1876 of patients 211, only 6 deaths ; in 1877, there were 217 patients, deaths 11. In calculating the results of medical treatment, from the death-rate, it is only fair to eliminate at least two classes of patients from the mortality list. Those who died from consumption and paresis are considered incurable from the inception of the disease. Almost the same might be said of epileptics. It matters not what mode of treatment is adopted, the experience of the medical profession is that sooner or later those thus afflicted must succumb to the disease. It was my intention to construct a table of deaths, deducting these two classes from the total death-rate, and then giving the balance as presumably curable. This would reduce the death-rate in Toronto and London Asylums very much. This I have failed to do, because I cannot obtain from the Inspector's Reports, nor from Rockwood Asylum the causes of death previous to 1874. It is a significent fact, however, that in Rockwood Asylum there were only two deaths from paresis during the years 1874-75-76-77, with an average annual population of 431, while during the same time London Asylum had 13 deaths from paresis, with an average annual population of 679, and Toronto during the same time, with an annual average population of 844, had 35 died of paresis. During the year 1878, the large number of 13 died of paresis in this Asylum. In London only one died from paresis in 1878.

It will be conceded at once, that to test the value of any medicine to a demonstration, it would need exact uniformity in every particular in the subjects experimented on, which is not attainable on this earth. This uncertainty of results must be evident in basing opinions of the efficacy of any drug on the deaths and discharges of an Asylum. A difference of opinion as to a just method of tabulating Asylum results makes evidence on this point of such a conflicting nature, that nothing beyond averages can be arrived at, based upon such fluctuating premises. This might be expected when the different factors in the problem are considered. To formulate the results of any medical treatment with certainty, it would be necessary to gauge with the exactitude of mathematics all the conditions of the patients under treatment. The age, the constitution, the predisposition to disease, the hereditary taint, the nature of the disease, the locality, the hygienic treatment and numbers of other circumstances must be taken into account. These multifarious conditions can never be fully measured by human intellect. How, then, can we enter into any satisfactory explanation of the effects of drugs on such a variety of patients? On looking over Asylum Reports it will be seen how different are the ages of the inmates, and how often it happens that a larger number of the young or aged respectively may be congregated in one Asylum more than another, and in the same Asylum no two years as to the ages approximate as might be expected. This difference in locality, duration of affliction, and condition must change very materially from year to year and from decade to decade the number of deaths and discharges under precisely the same treatment. The endless varieties of constitution—some weak, some strong—some susceptible of disease, and some with naturally recuperative powers able to rally from morbific causes are not equally distributed over the different sections of the Province, hence the want of equality when comparing one Asylum with another. The results of equal medical care and skill must vary as do the sick in body and mind. Diseased persons admitted are differently afflicted

both in the kind of disease and its intensity. Any one who will read with attention the Registrar General's Report of last year can see how unhealthy some counties have been, while others in their immediate vicinity have had great immunity from disease. In one place diseases may be of a virulent and epidemic nature, and in others such may not exist, and if so, only of a mild type. In Ontario, the Province for convenience of transit is divided into districts, which are apportioned to the different Asylums. Only occasionally and in small numbers are patients sent from one asylum district to another. It is evident, then, that the patients sent from these different territories must vary very much in bodily health and in the time of mortality. The situations of the Asylums are of vast importance in this relation, as well as their sanitary construction, and I agree with the Superintendent of Rockwood Asylum in saying that it is "one of the finest built Asylums on the continent, and that the situation, so far as good air and water are concerned, is excellent." His patients have not to use city sewage as have those of the Toronto Asylum. It is not my intention to draw invidious distinctions and comparisons between the Toronto district and healthier parts of the Province to show how unequal is the distribution of disease and death. Such being the case, no yardstick, half-bushel, nor formulæ can measure or solve the degree of efficacy in drugs of the same class by comparison of results. It becomes a matter of individual experience, and no physician can consistently go beyond this record in condemnation or approval of any drug so extensively used as alcohol is in disease. The Hon. Mr. Crooks, Minister of Education, in the discussions which took place on this subject in the Assembly put the whole matter in a nut-shell when he said that :—"The Government was asked to do what the world has never been able to accomplish, and what the world would never accomplish so long as the infinity of conditions now incidental to humanity prevailed. They were asked to deduce from all the disputes, differences of opinion and experiments of physicians the best method of dealing with the insane. Everybody knew that there were such varieties of physical constitution, and so many varied conditions of human nature, that it was impossible for any government, assembly of medical men, or convention of experts, ever to arrive at a conclusion in favour of an invariable system of treatment."

A good deal of stress is laid on a paper read by a Dr. Hunt at "The International Medical Congress," held in Philadelphia 1876. The subject was "Alcohol." A casual reader of Dr. Dickson's evidence might be led to infer, that the conclusions arrived at by the essayist were adopted by this Congress. The Section before which it was read might have had an attendance of only a few members, and their deliverance often is not discussed nor known by the larger body. Such a paper can have no weight among the profession, unless prepared by a writer worthy of consideration, or sanctioned by a medical body, sufficiently influential and learned to be capable of judging, from experience, the truthfulness of what they affirm. I have seen important Sections of "The American Medical Association" held with an attendance of half a dozen members, out of 700, present at the General Convention. Would it be fair to commit such an Association to any *ultra* opinions read in a Section by a member of it? Certainly not. A list of prominent medical men are given as having been present at the Congress, both from Canada and abroad. The inference might be drawn, that they endorsed the views given in the paper, but the opinions of some of those present, especially such Canadians as Dr. Hodder, I know to be diametrically opposed to those given in the article referred to. In fact their views were not asked for on this question. The papers read in Sections may come before the general body, or may not, but they are published in the transactions as part of the work done, not because of their acceptance by the Congress. A paper might have been read on the blood-thirstiness of eating flesh, by a vegetarian, or on the uselessness of any drugs by a hydropath, or in eulogy of the Malthusian doctrines without committing the Congress to these absurdities. I venture to assert there is scarcely a prominent drug in the market but has been pronounced not only useless but hurtful by some one or other of the medical profession. That may be their experience, and as far as it goes it is entitled to receive consideration. It cannot be denied that alcohol, as a beverage, has done incalculable injury to society. Its ravages are seen in every hand among all classes of the people. In health no one needs it, and in disease it has to be given with discretion and judgment. This position in respect to alcohol most medical men will concede, although some distinguished practitioners declare it to be valuable as a *food*, and maintain this position by ex

periments worthy of credence to some extent at least. It is outside the discussion to parade the uselessness of spirits administered—when not required—to healthy soldiers during campaigns, or sailors seeking to find the north pole. It would be as consistent to affirm that because healthy men inured to severe toil and fatigue did not need opium, hydrate chloral, lobelia or ipecac, therefore these were useless as medicines. Were a physician to anathematize all such remedial stimulants and sedatives, and not use any of them in his practice, he might not be thought prudent, yet none would deny the consistency in so doing, but to pronounce severe judgment on one of a class and accept the balance equally potent for good or evil is a selection, passes my comprehension. If opium and hydrate chloral are recommended, but alcohol condemned, it cannot be from any radical distinction in their therapeutic effects for the three produce analogous results. Is alcohol a stimulant in small doses and a sedative in large quantities ; so are they. Does alcohol produce no real motive power : neither do they. Is alcohol not a food : the same can be said of them. Does the continuous use of alcohol produce serious organic pathological changes : they do more so. "The brain and spinal cord and all the nervous matter, like all other parts, become subject under the influence of alcohol to organic deterioration," says Dr. Richardson in "The Diseases of Modern Life." This refers to habitual drunkards and *not* to the administration of it as a medicine. The same can be said of the thousands who are habitually using opium and hydrate chloral in this Dominion. (Vide customs returns.) The quantity of these drugs imported is largely in excess of that required for medicine. There is not a druggist in the Dominion but can tell of numbers of unfortunates, who are victims of the vice of opium or chloral eating. One of these will consume more of the drug in a day than any physician in ordinary practice will do among his patients. I can recall to memory a large number of such who have come under my notice. It need scarcely be said to medical men that such excesses are more pernicious than alcoholism.

What can be predicated of the one can be of all the others, and it is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," to reject one and sing pæans in praise of the most dangerous drugs of any of them. That is my experience, and if any one will experiment on himself with the three medicines, I will accept his verdict as to their effects, in health or disease.

The "Sanitary Journal," of Oct., 1878, says. "Notwithstanding that much has been said and written against the use of wines and all alcoholic spirits, and too by many eminent physicians, the evidence on the other hand appears most convincing that there is in good wine especially considerable nourishing properties, and in some circumstances these are peculiarly valuable and almost indispensable." Dr. Robert Druitt, an eminent physician of London, Eng., whose work on surgery is familiar to probably almost every medical man on this continent, has been furnishing to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, evidence of the great value of wine during the Siege of Paris (1871) when food was scarce. Dr. Druitt says the experience of the world has stamped wine as one of the greatest blessings to man. The evidence referred to is from those of the highest standing in France. Surgeon General Gordon, C.B. M.D. &c., who was in Paris during the entire siege, bears witness to its nourishing properties, and says, too, the medical men considered the absence of "famine fever" due, to the use of wine, in a considerable degree. Sir John Rose Cormack, M.D. &c., writes, "the abundance of good claret supplied to the hospital ambulances and general population largely compensated for a deficiency of meat and all alimentary substances. "A civil servant of the highest position in Paris, says, "having been in Paris during the whole of the siege, I know, of certain knowledge, that the ordinary red wine was a most powerful support to the mass of the population ; and I doubt if they could have been able to support the numberless privations to which they were exposed, had they been deprived of this drink, which took the place of the solid aliment of which they were thus deprived." The wife of this gentleman adds, "without the *vin ordinaire*, which we drank during the whole time of the siege, and in which we sopped bread as long as we could get it (some of the bread was black and mixed with sawdust), I do not think we could have resisted so long as we did, the extreme want of nutritious food ; for no doubt we were greatly supported by wine, though generally I do not drink it." In a recent number of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. Phibbs states, that a distinguished army officer lived for nearly a year on one egg a day beaten up in sherry, and that from the 21st of last March, until the middle of June he had nothing

but alcohol in its various forms. Dr. Phibbs says, the utmost confidence could be placed in the skilled nurse who attended him.

Dr. C. Handfield Jones, of St. Marys' Hospital, London, in his "Clinical Observations on Functional Nervous Diseases," recommends spirits in all its forms, especially in anæmia of the brain, sleeplessness, and hyperæmia of the brain. In fevers of a low type, he says: "The rapidly acting heart of the patient is often greatly quieted by wine—in such cases stimulants are for the most part of prime necessity." (American Edition, pp. 32 and 35).

Dr. E. S. Blanchard, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, says in his last Report: "Although it is an unquestionable fact that the abuse of alcoholic stimulants is a prolific cause of crime and disease, still that does not, or ought not, to preclude their use in any case where they may seem to be indicated as a medicine. There can be no doubt in my mind that, in Asylum practice, cases are seen every day, when some stimulant, such as whiskey, brandy or wine, may be used with great advantage, not only in weak and debilitated cases, when we often employ one or other of them for days at a time, but also in cases of acute mania, when the patient is noisy, sleepless, and almost unmanageable. In these latter cases, great good will often follow their use. They have in certain cases this advantage over sedative drugs, that while they produce the desired effect, they have not the disturbing result upon the stomach that the former occasionally have."

Dr. Wood, in his recent complete work on "Therapeutics," cites the experiments of Binz to show that it is not through the nervous system the alcohol acts, but that it lowers temperature by directly checking tissue metamorphosis. In support of this view, Baudor, Schlinus, Anstie, Thudichum and Dupré, are quoted. Wood holds that alcohol is a food, and that it is almost entirely changed in the system and only eliminated unchanged to a small extent. Dupré and Bechamp found alcohol in the urine of teetotalers. "It seems, it is suggested, that no man can be, in a strict scientific sense, a non-alcoholic, inasmuch as 'Will he nil he'—he brews in his own economy a 'Wee drap.'" It is an innocent brew certainly, but it is brewed, and the most ardent abstainer must excuse it. 'Argal, he that is not guilty of his own death shorteneth not his own life.' The fault. if it be one, rests with nature, which according to our poor estimates, is no more faultless than the rest of her sex." Dr. Wood concludes that alcohol, "in small amount, is an arterial and cerebral stimulant, increasing functional activity in the nervous and circulatory systems, is a food in the sense that it is destroyed in the system and discharges a physiological office; is a retarder of tissue changes; is oxidised in the body; generates force; and is considered, on good authority, a means of sustaining the system during the strain of an acute exhaustive disease." Graves is one of our best authorities on fever, and his experience was that "alcohol lowered the temperature and pulse, moistened the skin and tongue, and quieted delirium." That has been my experience; and any experiments made on a healthy person by a toxical agent never is a true criterion of the effects of the same drug upon a diseased person. Alcohol in a comparatively small quantity will make a man drunk and accelerate his pulse, but no such effects can be produced on the same man by spirits if he should be raving in the delirum of fever. It is the height of absurdity to dose healthy men with alcohol—count the beatings of the heart and draw conclusions of its therapeutic value *in disease* from such premises. The merest novice in the practice of medicine knows better than that. It only shows that healthy men do not need it, and that is all.

Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones, Consulting Physician to the Cork Fever Hospital, says: "We may, I believe, as far as our present knowledge enables us to judge, conclude that alcoholic stimulants in fever are useful in keeping up the calorifying process, where the tendency (as in many cases of fever undoubtedly is the case), is to a great depression of temperature, and consequent death (Vide Carpenter, 488, 7th edition). In this condition of impending exhaustion, with low temperature and inability to generate heat, stimulants are our sheet anchor; and they enable us, when we see a patient threatened with a complete consumption of the normal body force, to elicit, by the powerful stimulus given to the nervous system, that which is latent in the system, and so to tide over a period of unusual demand, which may prove too much for the overtaxed organs." A Committee of the House of Lords was appointed last Session of the Imperial Parliament, to take evi-

dence on the prevalence of intemperance, and to suggest the best means to remedy the evil. They heard a large number of medical men on the use and abuse of alcohol, among others, Sir Wm. Gull, and it is said "that upon two cardinal facts, the balance of testimony is unmistakable. It recognizes that alcoholic drinks are for medical purposes indispensable, but in ordinary health they are not necessary."—*London Times.*

Dr. B. W. Richardson is quoted as being opposed to using alcohol as a medicine. There is an article written by him in Braithwaite's Retrospect of July, 1875, page 221, in which he discusses the merits and demerits of alcohol. After citing the experiments of Lallemand, he says: "We are driven by the evidence now before us to the certain conclusion that in the animal body alcohol is decomposed; that is to say, a certain portion of it (and if a certain portion why not the whole?) is transmutable into new compounds. The inference that might be drawn is fair enough, that the alcohol is lost by being burned in the body. If it will burn in the organism it will supply force, for it enters as the bearer of so much potential energy. If there be heat, and if there be product of carbon consumed in oxygen, then alcohol must rank as a heat-forming food." Again page 227. "Its application as an agent that shall enter the living organization is properly limited by the learning and skill possessed by the physician." More might be quoted from the same author, but it is enough to say, this is the writer quoted from, as being against the use of alcohol in any form and under any circumstances. This same Dr. Richardson says in page 233. "Diseases of Modern Life," "Alcohol lets loose the heart from oppression; it lets flow a brisker current of blood into the failing organs; it aids nutritive changes, and altogether is of temporary service to man. So far, alcohol may be good, and if its use could be limited to this one action, this one purpose, it would be amongst the most excellent of the gifts of science to mankind." Page 210, "It is valuable as a drug which he may at times prescribe." I cannot conceive how such opinions were overlooked by anti-alcoholic advocates, when this author was quoted as favouring their views. Let such read him on the effects of opium. "The British Medical Journal" of Nov. 10, 1877, contains an essay on "The Medical Injunction of Stimulants in Disease and Health," by Dr. Dyce Duckworth, F. R. C. P., whose eminence as a physician will not be denied. He says, "There is no middle course; stimulants are all right if rightly used, or all wrong if used at all or in any degree, except as medicine." He groups the diseases in whose treatment alcohol is and is not of use, and arrives at the conclusion that there is *no routine* in the matter of not employing stimulants. "We put alcohol with its congeners into our therapeutic *armamentarium;* it is to hand when wanted, just as quinine, calomel, the lancet or the cupping-glass. We cannot do without or with any of these things, but we employ or not as our bedside knowledge indicates. But is alcohol or wine food? Some physiologists tell us no. I do not believe them. I am fully satisfied of the nutrient power of wine or alcohol, under some conditions, or more especially in conjunction with other pabula. Stimulants are not necessary to healthy and well-fed people, leading what may be called normal lives. The rational individual must honestly and conscientiously find out for himself what the special needs of his system are; and where a right-minded Christian individual is in earnest in such a matter, and has a proper control over his appetite, he is not likely to go far wrong in the matter of stimulants."

The celebrated Dr. P. Gingeot, of Paris, says (vide Bulletin Général de Therapeutique) as to the effect of alcohol on the circulatory apparatus, one of the most marked is to lower the pulse, and a record of cases is given to show this. The temperature in many instances was lowered in a sensible manner. The nervous symptoms, such as cephalalgia, heaviness of the head, restlessness, sleeplessness, and delirium were very considerably relieved by the use of brandy, and in no case did brandy produce them. Stupor and singing in the ears yielded in the same manner, as well as subsultus tendinum, and never did the least symptom betray itself of any intoxication or subsequent depression. Its therapeutic effects were doubtless, he says, explained on the theory that alcohol *prevents the waste of the tissues.* As a medicine it maintains the strength of the patient until the disease has accomplished its spontaneous evolution, and this indication is often fulfilled by alcohol, but whether it acts as a direct or indirect *food*, or whether it repairs specially the nervous substance the deterioration of which is the cause of the nervous prostration, are matters of which we are still in ignorance, but of its efficacy as a medicine there remains no doubt in the mind of anyone who has had extensive observation of its effects in disease."

The late Professor James Miller was one of the ablest temperance writers that Britain has produced. There is published by "The Scottish Temperance League" a work of Dr. Miller's, styled: "Alcohol, its Place and Power." It is said by the League in the preface to be "a work of high authority on the medical view of the temperance question." Dr. Miller says that "the power of alcohol as a medicine is great." "A small amount of the narcotic effect would seem to be of use in modifying the stimulant, and so giving tone, as it were, as well as action to the organ or system worked upon." Again: "Alcohol, when properly used, is of especial service in nervous depression, by injury or disease. To oppose the shock of injury and to counteract the sinking tendency in fevers and unhealthy inflammations, alcohol in small doses is admirably efficient." "In affections of the heart, feeble action may be helpfully supported by a judicious use of alcoholics." "When the powers of life are sinking, from any cause—with cold surface, feeble pulse and general exhaustion—alcohol is often essential as a stimulant. The life of many a one has been saved by it." "Alcohol is a medicine, powerful and often precious." "The proper place of alcohol for man's use is as a medicine. Let men put and keep it there. Its power is then both great and good."

Dr. Francis E. Anstie, one of the most distinguished physicians of London, says: (See *Lancet*, March 28, 1878) "There is one symptom in acute diseases which would force us to the use of alcohol—failure of the power of the heart, as denoted by the first sound; but no one who had a large experience would allow his patient to fall to such a point of weakness before giving alcohol. If a patient had a florid face, all the old prejudices were at first against alcohol. This condition was no essential reason for avoiding it, for probably congestion might be only the result of paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves, and alcohol might even remove the congestion if, as there is reason to believe, it acted as a stimulant to the vaso-motor system. Delirium generally indicates the use of wine—alcohol was said to overcome delirium by narcotizing the patient; on the contrary, intelligence is rendered lively and clear; in every case it raised the condition of the brain and thus quieted its action."

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the distinguished physiologist, and the author of a prize essay given by the British Total Abstinence Society, addressed recently the "Medical Society of London" on "Alcohol Drinks," (see *London Christian World*, May 17, 1878) and held that the medicinal use of alcohol is allowable, and the partaking of it as a beverage is not condemned. He says that weak kinds of beer and light wines can be taken with safety as regular articles of diet.

Dr. Henry Maudsley, one of the most distinguished specialists on insanity now living, and whose numerous works are text books not only wherever the English language is spoken, but by translations they are used in foreign medical schools, says on page 438, "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind," (American edition, 1872): "It will be desirable in most chronic cases and in many *acute* cases to allow a liberal use of wine. There can be little doubt that an attack of insanity might sometimes be warded off by a generous diet and a free use of wine at a sufficiently early stage." "Brandy and beef tea, reducing exhaustion of mania, will subdue excitement." Of opium he says: "It is not of the slightest use in acute idiopathic mania, in melancholia with stupor, or in the attacks of acute excitement that occur in the course of chronic mania and general paralysis" (page 439). Dr. G. Y. Blandford, Lecturer on Pathological Medicine at St. George's Hospital, London, England, and author of a text-book on "Insanity and its Treatment" (see pages 243 244), in writing of the proper treatment in acute delirious mania, recommends "rum and milk" and "bottled ale or stout." In melancholia, he says, give as well as nourishing diet in the morning, "rum and milk or egg and sherry," at eleven o'clock "beef tea with a glass of port," at dinner "a couple of glasses of sherry," at seven with dinner or supper "stout and port wine," and at bedtime "stout or ale." Of opium he significantly adds, "in prolonged delirious mania I believe opium never does good, and may do harm" (page 244). On page 245 he says: "I believe there is no drug, the use of which more often becomes abuse, than that of opium in the treatment of insanity." Dr. Hammond, a reputed expert on insanity, an extensive writer on the subject, at one time Surgeon-General of the United States army, professor in one of the best New York medical colleges, and associate editor of *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, experimented on

himself, on dogs and on rabbits by the administration of alcohol. To cite these experiments in detail would be too voluminous, but his conclusions were:

Firstly. In alcohol we have an agent which, when judiciously used, diminishes the destruction of tissue.

Secondly. Its use diminishes the consumption of fat in the body.

Thirdly. The increase in the assimilative powers of the system by which the food was more completely appropriated and applied to the formation of tissue. He adds: "After such results are we not justified in regarding alcohol as food? If it is not food, what is it? We have seen that it takes the place of food, and that the weight of the body increases under its use. Any substance which produces the effects which we have seen to attend on the use of acohol is essentially food, even though it is not demonstrable at present that it undergoes conversion into tissue. If alcohol is not entitled to this rank, many substances which are now universally placed in the category of aliments must be degraded from their position. There is no reason to suppose that all the alcohol taken into the system is thus excreted from the system than there is for supposing that all the carbon taken as food is excreted from skin and lungs as carbonic acid. It is not at all improbable that alcohol itself furnishes the force directly, by entering into combination with the first products of tissue decay, whereby they are again assimilated, without being excreted as urea, uric acid, &c. Many of these bodies are highly nitrogenous, and under certain circumstances might yield their nitrogen to the construction of new tissue. Upon this hypothesis, and upon this alone, so far as I can perceive, can be reconciled the facts that an increase of force and a diminution of the products of decay of tissue attend upon the ingestion of alcohol." In his observations on its effects in health and disease, he says he "is not an habitual drinker of alcohol in any form." "A single glass of wine may be excess for some individuals, while in others it fills a *role* which nothing else can fill." That alcohol, even in large quantities, is beneficial to some persons, is a point in regard to which I have no doubt; but these persons are not in a normal condition, and when they are restored to health their potations should cease. I have seen many a weak hysterical woman drink a pint of whiskey or brandy a day without experiencing the least intoxicating effects, or even being excited by it. The exhausted tissue has seemed to have absorbed it with an energy as though it were its one thing craved, and recovery has been rapid under its use when all other means have failed. I have seen strong men struck down with pneumonia and fever, and apparently saved from the grave by brandy or other alcoholic liquors. I have prevented epileptic seizures by its moderate use. Neuralgic attacks are often cut short by it and sometimes entirely prevented. It has been efficacious in catalepsy, and in tetanus it is one of the best antidotes to the bites of poisonous serpents, as I have repeatedly witnessed; in the convulsions of children from teething and other sources of reflex irritation it is invaluable; in the spinal irritation to which women, as especially American women, are so subject, nothing can take its place, and in certain forms of gastric dyspepsia it must be given if we wish to cure our patients. I have by no means mentioned all the diseases in which so far as our knowledge goes, alcohol in some form or other is the sheet-anchor of our hopes. I often try to do without them, for I am fearful of exciting a thirst which will not stop at my bidding. Still, when they are clearly indicated, I give them without self-reproach, feeling that I have done my duty, and that I am no more responsible for the consequences of any after abuse than I should be for the shipwreck of a child whom I had in good faith, and with the object of contributing to his welfare, sent on a voyage to Europe. None of us defend dram-drinking, for it is a vile and pernicious practice, but *opium and Indian hemp are substances still more destructive to mind and body than alcohol.*" There is not one medical man in a thousand, total abstainer or not, who has had an extensive practice, but will endorse these medical views. I have seen the most ultra denounce alcohol in any form, as a medicine, until death threatened, and then to ease their consciences, they would pour down the throats of their patients *diluted alcohol.* It came from the chemist and was consequently a *drug.* I do not say it is confined to private practice, thus to sooth a troubled spirit, which may be horrified at using "wine, beer and spirits" as a medicine, but can see no harm in watered alcohol. I banished alcohol as a medicine for several years, being led away by the same extreme views, but in more mature years I look back

with regret to many cases, which had been allowed to sink and die, while endeavouring to carry out these principles in using the poor substitutes recommended instead of spirits.

Dr. Naphey's "Modern Therapeutics," Edition 1877, quoting Dr. Anstie, says. "He found in some cases of acute neuralgia (particularly of the fifth nerve), that after the failure of various narcotics a moderate dose of alcohol has at once given relief. He also states that in certain chronic neuralgias of the aged, where the power of digesting ordinary food is almost suspended by reflex irritation, an almost exclusively alcoholic diet, continued for some time, occasionally works wonders."

Dr. Waters, of London, England (*vide supra*, page 205), says that he has used in pneumonia alcoholic stimulants from an early period of the disease, with an average loss of one case in forty-four. He says that *the more frequent the pulse, the greater is the need of stimulants*, and it is remarkable to see the effects they produce on the pulse when it is abnormally frequent in most cases of pneumonia.

Dr. W. Squire, of London, England, recommends alcohol in diphtheria. He says: "The benefit that results from a bold resort to stimulants is surprising, and the effect is the more marked if their use up to that time had been neglected." Prof. E. N. Chapman, of Brooklin, has the same opinion after a trial of twenty years. He goes farther and says that alcohol is a specific for diphtheria, as much as is quinine in ague (see Monograph on Diphtheria and Alcohol).

Dr. Wood, in his "Therapeutics," says (3rd Ed. i. 655), "That alcoholic liquors, besides furnishing some nutrition, act by promoting digestion and sanguification, thus causing a more thorough appropriation of food to nutrition; and that the saving thus effected more than counterbalances the waste of tissues, implied by increased vital action." In the "United States Dispensatory (Ed. 1875), we have it said on page 83, that, "In some states of acute disease, characterized by excessive debility, alcohol is a valuable remedy.

Dr. Edward Smith, Physician to the "Hospital of Consumption and Diseases of the Chest," London, England, says in his standard work on "Consumption" (American Edition, p. 155): "When atony is the leading feature, the general use of tonics, alcoholic stimulants, &c., are the appropriate remedies."

Dr. C. B. Radcliffe, Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, says: "I should be disposed, until I know of a better plan, to trust chiefly to full doses of a preparation of iron, to food and wine in no stinted quantities, in 'myelitis,'—in 'tetanus,'—opium, cold bath, and cold effusion, ice to the spine, the warm bath, wine and spirits," &c., (American Edition, p. 57,)—in spinal disease in general—"I believe the great thing to be done is to supply wine or some other alcoholic drink, as well as food, in nutritious food, in sufficient quantity. Indeed, the result of my own experience is unequivocal in this respect,—that the somewhat bold use of alcoholic drinks is a cardinal point in the the treatment of spinal irritation, and that this indication must be fully acted upon if this treatment is to lead to anything like satisfactory results."—(Page 71.) "There can be no question about the power of alcohol to relieve neuralgic pains." "I am convinced that a fixed allowance daily of wine or brandy, which will contain not more than one ounce of absolute alcohol, is a decided help to recovery from every form of neuralgia, and in the case of persons of firm character, who can be trusted to exercise self-control, a larger quantity than this may sometimes be allowed."

Dr. Alfred Hudson, Physician to the Meath Hospital, in his "Lectures on the Study of Fever," says, when speaking of cardiac and pulmonary lesions, that "the effect of wine and brandy, when these act beneficially, is not only to increase the power of the ventricle, but through it to arouse the stagnant circulation in the capillaries."—(American Edition, page 86.) When speaking of typhoid fever, he says, "liquid nourishment, wine or brandy, supply the materials of repair, and retard disintegration of tissue."—(Page 214.) In low forms of the disease medicines "should be conjoined with the most liberal allowance of brandy or whiskey in the form of punch."—(Page 220.) "Many a patient has owed his recovery to brandy, instead of the weaker liquors."—(Page 236.)

Stokes in his lectures on "Diseases of the Heart and Aorta" gives a case in which was violent delirium. Sixteen ounces of wine were given daily, with other remedies, and was highly beneficial. Dr. Todd in his Clinics of Acute Diseases, says, that in the de-

lirium of erysipelas he has administered half an ounce of brandy every hour, and that as a consequence the ravings soon ceased.

Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, in his "Conspectus of the Medical Sciences" (Ed. 1874), says of alcohol that "it is by far the most potent stimulant in our possession. It acts not only on the vascular, but also even more powerfully on the nervous system. It is our chief dependence whenever stimulation is indicated, as in low fevers. It has also a strong tendency to increase the action of the skin. It is a local stimulant to the stomach, and is often useful in dyspepsia." In diphtheria he recommends "wine, whey, or brandy or whiskey punch."

In congestive fever when collapse sets in, "a tablespoonful of brandy or whiskey every half hour or hour until reaction occurs." In typho-malarial fever the same is recommended. In the collapse of yellow fever, "stimulation is needed, by wine, brandy or whiskey." In the first stage of cerebro-spinal fever, "stimulation with brandy or whiskey and with freedom." In relapsing fever give "alcoholic stimulants."

In typhus fever, "before the first week is out, half the cases will need wine in moderation; some brandy or whiskey. A tablespoonful of brandy or whiskey punch every two hours. More than half the cases of typhus require alcoholic stimulation. The same alcoholic treatment is recommended in the latter stages of typhoid fever. The stimulating treatment by the same effort is urged in cholera, low forms of inflammation of the lungs, gangrene of the lungs. A number of forms of heart-disease, and in a number of cases too numerous to mention of affections of the brain and nervous system. Of course other remedies are used at the same time, but no medical man of note can say that when a diffusible stimulant is needed, he can select any more potent and satisfactory than some form of alcohol."

An article in the *Bulletin General de Therapeutique* of recent date, says of hydrate chloral, "It should never be administered to patients suffering from organic diseases of the brain or heart. It produces anæsthesia by generating chloroform in the blood through the action of alkalies of the blood." The same article says of opium, "It causes vomiting and sickness of the stomach; the appetite is seriously affected; the body is stimulated and heated; the bowels are constipated; the transformation is excited; the sleep is slow and heavy, and even after waking a sense of drowsiness is experienced for a time."

Dr. C. Handfield Jones, of St. Mary's Hospital, London, England, says of opium, 'It is a drug, the empirical use of which very far outruns our scientific knowledge of its action," "in large doses it acts paralyzingly by over-stimulus on the encephalic nervous centres." "In states of cerebral excitement it may require an almost poisonous dose of opium to produce sleep." As much could not be said of alcohol. Were the administration of opium and hydrate chloral the subject matter of discussion I could show that they are far more dangerous in their effects upon the human system, especially in insanity than alcohol could possibly be. It is not my place, however, to charge those who think differently, with indulging in malpractice. The responsibilities of medical men in grappling with disease and death are of too grave a nature to allow of outside interference with their mode of treatment. "To their own Master they stand or fall."

It is almost a work of supererogation to quote the testimony of such medical men of world-wide repute as Sir Henry Holland, Sir James Watson, Sir J. T. Simpson, Dr Austin Flint, Dr. John Hughes Bennett, &c. Some of these were and are teetotallers, who had the welfare of the temperance reform at heart, but did not allow their ardour for it to get the better of their medical experience. On the other hand a large number of prominent physicians might be quoted, who vehemently repudiate the use of opium and hydrate chloral as well as alcohol, under any circumstances. Some reject the one and not the other, being guided in their denunciations by experience, or—it may be—prejudice. If legislation decide what proper medical treatment should be, it is only fair to consider this class also, and if it be found that chloral and opium are hurtful to the sick, their administration should be condemned in all public institutions, by a stoppage of the supplies for this purpose. I am sure no serious effort to interfere with the medical treatment adopted by any government officer will be attempted. He will be left to adopt that course his judgment and skill dictates, and will be furnished with any remedies he asks for to cure or to ameliorate the condition of his patients. If he is to be held responsible for his work, he must be allowed the choice of the instruments to accomplish it.

It would be a matter of regret to me were I to write a single word that could be construed into giving encouragement to any one to use alcoholic liquors in health. They are only medicines, and should be used as such. My sympathies are strongly in favour of a reform, which asks for total abstinence from liquors *as a beverage*. In years gone by I advocated these views, when they were not as popular as at the present time. In fact, my scrap-book contains editorials and printed correspondences more pointed and forcible than polite, which were hurled at my head, because of my defence of prohibition views. At that time, it was not popular to raise a voice in favour of the temperance question, and, as a consequence its advocates were very few. Now, seeing that public opinion is setting strongly in favour of temperance, it is astonishing how many advocates a good cause finds, who were not to be heard or seen in the day of its adversity.

Alcohol is a poison, and a powerful medicine, as are all our most potent remedies. Sober reason will keep it there, without doing injury to the temperance cause. In fact a good principle is often "wounded in the house of its friends" by injudicious attempts to carry it to extremes, especially when it is of such a nature that good men rightly differ about its extent and application.

Appended will be found a few cases showing the good results that whiskey is able to bring about when judiciously used. I could cite many more which would be quite as conclusive evidence as those mentioned, but it is hardly necessary here to give any more than I have.

Two of our attendants took typhoid fever. They were treated in the orthodox way, and when matters became serious such stimulants as turpentine, ether and ammonia were administered with milk, beef-tea, &c., &c. Day after day the symptoms increased in severity, and showed that unless something more were done, death would close the scene. The intense tympanites, swift but fluctuating pulse, clammy sweats, bloody flux, swollen brown and coated tongue, muttering delirium and coma were present. My better judgment at last said, give alcoholic stimulants and tide the system over the crisis. I then administered to each three pints of whiskey a day. The change for the better was at once marked and both recovered. Several others had it but I was not so sparing with the spirits when the proper time for their administration came, and none of them reached the same serious stage. I am convinced that some of them would have died without its use.

Reg. No. 5017.—Came here affiicted with religious melancholia. He was suicidal. He thought all the denunciations and anathemas of the Bible were intended for him. He stated that he had not slept for seventeen nights in succession, but his medical attendants say, although to a great extent, he got little sleep, yet he slept some. He had been faithfully served with opium, hydrate chloral, bromide of potassium, &c., to no effect. After admission these were stopped and he got four oz. of whiskey at bedtime every night for about two weeks. He immediately slept well, and his appetite improved at once. His morbid fancies gradually left him. After two months he was discharged, and is doing a clerk's work in the city.

Reg. No. 4825.—This was a well educated young lady of the City of Montreal. She had been an inmate of an asylum in New York for two years, and was a victim of melancholia. During that time she had been treated in the orthodox way with opium, hydrate chloral, &c. She had become a confirmed chloral and opium eater, and begged hard for her usual dose, but was not indulged. She was weakly in body, and possessed a poor appetite. I gave her whiskey at bedtime every night. She then slept well. Her appetite returned, and with it came back bodily health. The settled worrying over imaginary evils took its flight in six weeks. She was sent to her friends, and has been employed as a governess ever since.

Reg. No. 4898.—A lady of more than ordinary intellectual attainments, of the City of Toronto. She had committed the unpardonable sin and was doomed to endless torments. For months she had been dosed with opium, hydrate chloral, &c. All day long she would go about wringing her hands in anguish at her unhappy fate. It need scarcely be added that she was suicidal in her propensities. The drugs were stopped, an iron preparation was given her, and the usual dose of whiskey at bed-time. Sleep came back to her, and in a short time her husband took her home, much improved in mind and body.

A large number of cases of acute mania have been treated by whiskey, instead of

chloral hydrate and opium, and with far more beneficial results than the most sanguine could have expected from the use of these drugs.

My experience of the use of alcohol as a sedative is that in mania it is preferable to either opium or hydrate chloral. Opium will produce rest for the time being, but as a rule it is followed by nausea, fretfulness, and debility. Hydrate chloral will produce sleep, but as a rule weakness and general lassitude follow its use. This can be a matter of experiment easily tried in cases of mania or melancholia as has been done by me in dozens of patients, procuring a good night's rest in a maniacal patient, or allaying the morbid fancies of one afflicted with melancholia. A dose ot whiskey once a day will have more efficacy with no disagreeable feelings following, than can be effected by another drug whatsoever its shape and potency. At the same time there is no more danger of inciting a taste for the one than there is for others of the same class. It must also be remembered that our patients are not exempt from all the other ills which flesh is heir to, and in all cases when spirits are indicated in the sane they are equally called for in the insane. The quantity of opium and hydrate chloral used in the medical treatment of seven hundred and sixty patients and attendants for the years 1875, '6, '7, '8, was as follows :—

In 1875, during Dr. Gowan's time, one ounce of morphia was purchased, and one pound of chloral hydrate. When he came to the Asylum there was scarcely any morphia in the surgery, and but a drachm or so of chloral. There was a small quantity of opium which was used nearly altogether in cases of diarrhœa, &c.,—rarely administered to noisy patients.

In 1876 three and three-quarter ounces of opium were bought. The opium was contained in tinc-opii, which is seldom used here except for liniments. No chloral was needed as the stock on hand was found sufficient for the demand.

In 1877 nine and a quarter ounces of opium were purchased, chiefly in the form of pills, which are used almost exclusively in cases of diarrhœa, &c. During this year we had supplied three-quarters of a pound of chloral.

In 1878 about three and a half ounces of opium purchased—no chloral.

On looking over our stock of drugs remaining in the surgery at the present date I find we have two and a half ounces of chloral, six drachms of morphia, and ten ounces of opium unused. After deducting these quantities from the quantities purchased we find that the following amounts of drugs have been prescribed in the medical treatment of 760 patients and attendants, in the years 1875, '6, '7, and '8. Total, opium, six and a half ounces; morphia, two drachms; chloral hydrate, twenty-five and a half ounces.

At the same time it must be taken into consideration that by far the greater part of the chloral hydrate prescribed has been for external use, and most of the opium given for other purposes than allaying excitement.

The following table speaks for itself. The use of hydrate chloral and opium in such comparatively large quantities, where no alcohol is used, shows that equally potent drugs have to be substituted for alcohol. It cannot be said that this exchange is for the better. It shows, however, that such sedatives and stimulants are necessary in some form in the treatment of insanity, and that it is a matter of medical opinion as to the kind administered. All are equally potent for good, and equally potent for evil.

Table showing quantity of Chloral Hydrate and Opium used in Toronto, London and Kingston Asylums during the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Toronto Asylum.				London Asylum.				Kingston Asylum.			
Drugs.	Quantity used.	Total number of Patients under treatment.	Quantity of these drugs used per head.	Drugs.	Quantity used.	Total number of Patients under treatment.	Quantity of these drugs used per head.	Drugs.	Quantity used.	Total number of Patients under treatment.	Quantity of these drugs used per head.
Chloral Hydrate	25½ oz.	3,469	3.21	Chloral Hydrate	62 oz.	2,975	10 grs.	Chloral Hydrate	258⅜ oz.	1,720	72.12 grs.
Opium	6½ oz.	3,469	·90	Opium	28⅜ oz.	2,975	4·62	Opium	22⅛ oz.	1,720	6·23
Morphia	2 drs.	3,469	·03	Morphia	1 oz. 1 dr.	2,975	·11	Morphia	2½ oz.	1,720	·69

In the above table the following preparations of Opium have been excluded from the quantities used by the different Asylums, viz: Tinc. Camph. Co., and Pulv. Ipecac. Co., as these drugs are not used to quiet patients.

Visitors.

We have been afflicted to only a small extent with curiosity-hunters during the past year. In the summer time large numbers of excursionists visited our grounds. This we are always pleased to see. At the same time many took advantage of the cheap fares to see their friends, whom we are always glad to have visit us. During Exhibition week a large number of the former class "raided" us; but not having any faith in the curative powers, said to be, possessed by the countenances or speech of a gaping and inquisitive multitude in insanity, the general public were rigidly excluded, much to the comfort of the patients and satisfaction of friends. This rule is not popular with the public, which have no friends on exhibition, but no humane man will court general favour to the mental injury of those entrusted to his care. Were the laconic speeches of timid visitors, and the frightened faces of such, productive of power to heal a mind diseased, or even to contribute in a small degree towards recovery, the Asylums whose doors are open to all and sundry should show favourably in striking contrast to the disadvantages of our system of visitation. I fear, however, that this plan has been tried too often in such cases as those of mania, and with bad results, before patients are sent to an Asylum. The whole neighbourhood will rush to gaze on a raving maniac, with the result of intensifying his frenzy.

Religious Services.

During the year the ministers of the various denominations have been as attentive as usual, and service has been conducted with great regularity every Sunday morning and afternoon. On the behalf of the patients I have to thank those clergymen who have preached here, and can assure them that their labours have been appreciated by the poor unfortunates who are confined in the Asylum. The services are always well attended, and the sermons listened to with much attention.

Appended is the list of ministers who have officiated during the year:—

Ministers.

Morning Service.

Rev. H. E. Maddock.
" R. Harrison.
" A. Ballard.
" G. Whitaker.
Rev. A. J. Broughall.
" W. Jones.
" J. H. McCallum.
" J. D. Cayley.

Evening Service.

Rev. R. Wallace.
" R. D. Fraser.
" Dr. Castle.
" J. A. R. Dickson.
" Dr. Topp.
" J. Potts.
" D. Mitchell.
" S. A. Dyke.
" Dr. Caven.
" T. W. Jeffrey.
" Prof. McLaren.
Rev. S. J. Hunter.
" Prof. Gregg.
" W. Briggs.
" J. M. Cameron.
" S. Rose.
" G. M. Milligan.
" J. Wood.
" D. R. Winder.
" Dr. Reid.
" A. Gilroy.
" D. J. McDonnell.

Entertainments.

During the winter the patients were furnished with plenty of amusement. In addition to a weekly dance held every Friday night, many of the city choirs kindly gave us entertainments of a very high order. Nearly all who were asked to come responded to the invitation cheerfully, and the result was twenty-seven first class concerts. It is hardly necessary to say that the patients used to look forward to each of these entertainments as

the event of the week, and felt more than grateful to those who so earnestly laboured to amuse them. I have to thank those who so kindly gave concerts here, and hope that we will be favoured again this season.

The following is the list of entertainments :—

List of Entertainments.

The following entertainments were given during the winter :—Dramatic Entertainment, by the Grattan Dramatic Club. Concert, by the Queen Street Methodist Church Choir, under the direction of Mr. Baxter. Concert, by the Choir of Holy Trinity, under Mr. T. G. Plummer's leadership. Concert, by the Choir of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville. Concert, by Choir of St. Patrick's Church, under direction of Father Laurent. Concert, by Choir of St. George's Church. Concert, by Berkeley Street Methodist Church Choir. Concert, by Choir of St. Andrew's Church. Concert by Pupils and Band of La Salle Institute. Concert, by Bay Street Presbyterian Church Choir. Concert, by Choir of Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville. Concert. by Students of Trinity College. Concert, by Choir of All Saint's Church. Concert, by Choir of St. John's Church. Dramatic Entertainment, by West-End Dramatic Club. Concert, by Choir of Northern Congregational Church. Concert, by Choir of Elm Street Methodist Church. Magic Lantern Exhibition, by Mr. Curtis. Concert, by Central Presbyterian Church Choir. Concert, by Choir of Cooke's Presbyterian Church. Dramatic Entertainment, by Parkdale Dramatic Club. Three Entertainments, by the Officers of the Institution, and Open-air Concert, by Artillery Band.

It is a pleasure for me to record my appreciation of the faithful services rendered by the officers of the Institution during the past year. All have been anxious to discharge their varied duties conscientiously and to the best of their ability. No large organization can work well unless there exists harmony and unanimity of action among its different members.

The same commendation can be expressed of the *employees* generally, with only a few exceptions. It is almost impossible to find every one giving satisfaction in the work among such a large number of servants and attendants. It is sometimes necessary to summarily discharge unsuitable persons. The welfare of the patients and the discipline of the Institution require this. I endeavour to fill such vacancies with more acceptable servants, making honesty, aptitude for the work, and kindness of disposition the chief aim in every selection. It is always a matter of regret to me when the necessity for discharge exists.

I respectfully ask for a serious consideration of the various matters of interest discussed in this Report, and look forward with hopefulness and trust to the future of the coming year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
TORONTO, 30th September, 1878.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1877	343	328	671			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieut.-Governor's Warrant	43	15	58			
" Medical Certificate	65	66	131			
Total number under treatment during year				451	409	860
Discharges during year :						
As Cured	38	31	69			
" Improved	8	13	21			
" Unimproved	4	3	7			
Total number of Discharges during year				50	47	97
Died				33	14	47
Eloped				1	Time not expired.	1
Transferred				21	17	38
On Probation				2	2	4
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept. 1878				344	329	673
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2718	2401	5119
" Discharged	1433	1255	2688			
" Died	626	525	1151			
" Eloped	48	11	59			
" Transferred	264	279	543			
" Remaining 30th Sept., 1878	347	331	678			
Total					5119	

In the last table it will be seen that those remaining in on the 30th September, 1878, are placed at 678. This number includes those who are out on probation, and the man who eloped whose time has not yet expired.

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1877, to 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 8th of February, 1878..	348	329	677
Minimum " " 9th of May, 1878	327	314	641
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	124153	118813	242966
Daily average population	340.14	325.52	665.66

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admission since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	48	50	98	1223	1539	2762
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single	60	31	91	1495	862	2357
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	108	81	189	2718	2401	5119
Religion.						
Presbyterians	23	18	41	608	566	1174
Episcopalians	37	24	61	802	688	1490
Methodists	19	16	35	439	385	824
Baptists	3	2	5	35	17	52
Congregationalists	0	1	1	22	35	57
Roman Catholics	17	18	35	606	527	1133
Mennonites	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quakers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infidels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other denominations	5	1	6	168	155	323
Not reported	4	1	5	38	28	66
Total	108	81	189	2718	2401	5119
Nationalities.						
English	15	15	30	465	382	847
Irish	18	12	30	866	806	1672
Scotch	8	10	18	372	346	718
Canadian	59	39	98	819	712	1531
United States	3	2	5	100	84	184
Other Countries	4	1	5	91	67	158
Unknown	1	2	3	5	4	9
Total	108	81	189	2718	2401	5119

TABLE NO. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	4	0	4
Brant	0	1	1	42	40	82
Bruce	1	0	1	14	6	20
Carleton	3	0	3	57	43	100
Elgin	0	0	0	26	20	46
Essex	0	0	0	17	12	29
Frontenac	2	3	5	94	63	157
Grey	10	2	12	60	49	109
Haldimand	0	0	0	24	22	46
Halton	1	3	4	64	56	120
Hastings	1	1	2	52	45	97
Huron	0	0	0	49	42	91
Kent	0	0	0	21	18	39
Lambton	0	0	0	24	21	45
Lanark	0	0	0	49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville	0	1	1	53	43	96
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	20	12	32
Lincoln	2	3	5	90	77	167
Middlesex	0	2	2	69	63	132
Norfolk	0	0	0	15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	4	3	7	188	160	348
Ontario	8	1	9	89	85	174
Oxford	0	1	1	26	28	54
Peel	8	6	14	87	78	165
Perth	0	0	0	38	37	75
Peterborough	1	1	2	52	49	101
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	13	17	30
Prince Edward	0	0	0	24	21	45
Renfrew	0	2	2	3	5	8
Simcoe	8	2	10	99	95	194
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	0	0	0	56	55	111
Victoria	3	0	3	24	25	49
Waterloo	0	1	1	38	33	71
Welland	2	3	5	39	34	73
Wellington	6	5	11	109	114	223
Wentworth	9	5	14	210	180	390
York	35	34	69	724	681	1405
Muskoka	0	0	0	1	1	2
Not Classified	4	1	5	54	15	69
Total	108	81	189	2718	2401	5119

TABLE NO. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	3	0	3
Brant	0	0	0	2	2	4
Bruce	1	0	1	4	0	4
Carleton	0	0	0	10	1	11
Elgin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frontenac	0	1	1	4	2	6
Grey	6	1	7	26	3	29
Haldimand	0	0	0	4	1	5
Halton	0	0	0	3	0	3
Hastings	1	1	2	12	8	20
Huron	0	0	0	3	0	3
Kent	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lambton	0	0	0	1	1	2
Lanark	0	0	0	7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	6	2	8
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	10	0	10
Lincoln	2	1	3	11	9	20
Middlesex	0	0	0	2	1	3
Norfolk	0	0	0	1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	0	0	0	26	3	29
Ontario	3	0	3	19	8	27
Oxford	0	0	0	1	4	5
Peel	5	3	8	16	3	19
Perth	0	0	0	5	0	5
Peterborough	1	0	1	14	4	18
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	5	2	7
Prince Edward	0	0	0	3	0	3
Renfrew	0	0	0	4	1	5
Simcoe	2	1	3	24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	0	0	0	9	2	11
Victoria	3	0	3	18	6	24
Waterloo	0	0	0	8	1	9
Welland	1	0	1	6	3	9
Wellington	2	0	2	10	3	13
Wentworth	3	2	5	33	8	41
York	14	5	19	100	51	151
Total admissions	43	15	58	412	144	556

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
4868	T. M.	M	26th June, 1877	3rd October, 1877	Recovered
3152	D. J.	F	18th May, 1865	3rd October, 1877	Improved
4880	C. F.	F	11th July, 1877	11th October, 1877	Improved
4871	S. E. M.	F	28th June, 1877	12th October, 1877	Improved
4769	E. A.	F	8th January, 1877	28th October, 1877	Recovered
4897	M. U.	F	11th August, 1877	29th October, 1877	Recovered
4702	M. A. C.	F	12th October, 1876	30th October, 1877	Improved
4309	W. L.	M	8th February, 1875	31st October, 1877	Recovered
4784	G. M.	M	8th February, 1877	5th November, 1877	Recovered
4837	W. M.	M	10th May, 1877	10th November, 1877	Recovered
4846	C. B.	F	23rd May, 1877	15th November, 1877	Recovered
4895	L. D.	F	9th August, 1877	15th November, 1877	Recovered
4877	E. W.	F	5th July, 1877	10th December, 1877	Recovered
4590	F. J. P.	F	10th June, 1876	11th December, 1877	Improved
4946	J. W.	M	10th November, 1877	13th December, 1877	Recovered
4840	M. O.	M	14th May, 1877	15th December, 1877	Recovered
4841	M. B.	F	16th May, 1877	22nd December, 1877	Recovered
4787	E. D.	F	12th February, 1877	22nd December, 1877	Recovered
4890	A. E. R.	F	27th July, 1877	24th December, 1877	Recovered
4834	J. T.	M	2nd May, 1877	27th December, 1877	Recovered
4760	A. T.	F	29th December, 1876	1st January, 1878	Improved
4909	W. R.	M	25th August, 1877	24th January, 1878	Recovered
4882	E. A.	F	12th July, 1877	24th January, 1878	Recovered
4017	J. D.	F	28th January, 1873	24th January, 1878	Recovered
4501	M. O. O.	F	8th April, 1876	2nd February, 1878	Recovered
4616	J. B.	F	5th July, 1876	16th February, 1878	Recovered
4825	J. K.	M	16th April, 1877	19th February, 1878	Recovered
4976	M. U.	F	14th January, 1878	1st March, 1878	Recovered
4829	L. B.	F	23rd April, 1877	12th March, 1878	Recovered
4842	M. N.	F	18th May, 1877	12th March, 1878	Recovered
4899	R. B.	F	15th August, 1877	12th March, 1878	Recovered
4964	J. S.	M	29th December, 1877	14th March, 1878	Recovered
4874	G. K.	M	2nd July, 1877	21st March, 1878	Recovered
4686	M. T.	F	23rd September, 1876	26th March, 1878	Recovered
4989	M. A. S.	F	6th March, 1878	27th March, 1878	Recovered
1647	E. B.	F	26th April, 1855	29th March, 1878	Unimproved
4898	E. W.	F	13th August, 1877	30th March, 1878	Improved
4455	G. C. G.	M	4th March, 1876	30th March, 1878	Improved
4797	W. A.	M	9th March, 1877	2nd April, 1878	Unimproved
4856	J. M.	M	12th June, 1877	8th April, 1878	Recovered
4987	F. W. T.	M	26th February, 1878	8th April, 1878	Recovered
4785	C. L.	M	9th February, 1876	11th April, 1878	Recovered
4625	M. J. F.	F	13th July, 1876	18th April, 1878	Recovered
5012	M. M.	F	17th April, 1878	26th April, 1878	Improved
4990	R. N.	M	8th March, 1878	30th April, 1878	Unimproved
3291	S. A.	F	23rd April, 1867	6th May, 1878	Recovered
4849	S. C.	M	23rd May, 1877	8th May, 1878	Recovered
4425	S. C. G.	F	30th November, 1875	10th May, 1878	Improved
4931	L. K.	M	5th October, 1877	11th May, 1878	Improved
4970	A. S.	F	4th January, 1878	11th May, 1878	Improved
5001	W. L.	M	24th April, 1878	14th May, 1878	Recovered
4693	H. B. J.	M	27th September, 1876	17th May, 1878	Recovered
4991	J. H.	M	7th March, 1878	17th May, 1878	Recovered
4852	G H.	M	31st May, 1877	17th May, 1878	Recovered
4853	T. G.	M	4th June, 1877	24th May, 1878	Recovered
5002	E. M.	F	4th April, 1878	31st May, 1878	Improved
4765	R. B.	M	5th January, 1877	31st May, 1878	Recovered
4699	A. C.	M	2nd October, 1876	31st May, 1878	Improved
4891	M. R.	F	2nd August, 1877	8th June, 1878	Recovered
4826	A. H.	M	17th April, 1877	11th June, 1878	Recovered
5008	M. W.	F	12th April, 1878	14th June, 1878	Recovered
4903	A. B.	M	22nd August, 1877	18th June, 1878	Improved
4958	S. D.	F	20th December, 1877	20th June, 1878	Improved
4942	M. R.	F	5th November, 1877	24th June, 1878	Recovered
4264	C. B.	F	28th October, 1874	26th June, 1878	Unimproved
4923	R. M.	M	9th October, 1877	29th June, 1878	Recovered

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5005	P. W.	F	6th April, 1878	28th June, 1878	Recovered
4831	J. S.	M	23rd April, 1877	30th June, 1878	Recovered
4983	C. M.	M	6th February, 1878	1st July, 1878	Unimproved
5034	W. M.	M	24th May, 1878	5th July, 1878	Recovered
4914	W. M.	F	3rd September, 1877	8th July, 1878	Recovered
4765	G. L.	M	3rd January, 1876	29th July, 1878	Recovered
5077	C. A.	F	19th July, 1878	3rd August, 1878	Recovered
5010	M. E. T.	F	15th April, 1878	4th August, 1878	Recovered
5078	A. H.	F	20th July, 1878	5th August, 1878	Recovered
4884	J. M.	M	14th July, 1877	12th August, 1878	Recovered
4295	A. O.	M	12th January, 1875	13th August, 1878	Recovered
5071	J. J.	M	20th May, 1878	13th August, 1878	Recovered
5029	R. H. B.	M	19th May, 1878	13th August, 1878	Recovered
4658	J. B.	M	21st August, 1876	13th August, 1878	Improved
4980	J. W.	M	1st February, 1878	30th May, 1878	Recovered
4938	A. L.	F	23rd October, 1877	16th August, 1878	Recovered
5014	J. H.	F	19th April, 1878	20th August, 1878	Unimproved
5021	A. V. M.	F	28th April, 1878	21st August, 1878	Recovered
4768	C. W. H.	M	8th January, 1877	22nd August, 1878	Unimproved
5073	W. K.	M	16th July, 1878	29th August, 1878	Improved
5084	A. G.	M	1st August, 1878	5th September, 1878	Recovered
5017	J. T. B.	M	23rd April, 1878	9th September, 1878	Recovered
4792	W. B.	M	23rd May, 1877	15th September, 1878	Improved
5049	A. M.	M	19th June, 1878	16th September, 1878	Recovered
4941	M. A. O.	F	3rd November, 1877	17th September, 1878	Improved
5102	J. M.	M	27th August, 1878	25th September, 1878	Recovered
5037	M. D.	F	28th May, 1878	26th September, 1878	Recovered
5052	J. S.	M	24th June, 1878	30th September, 1878	Improved
5069	G. S.	M	12th July, 1878	30th September, 1878	Recovered
4923	B. R.	M	17th September, 1877	30th September, 1878	Recovered
5055	G. S.	M	26th June, 1878	30th September, 1878	Recovered

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	months	days.	
4255	M. O. C....	F....	73	21st October, 1877...	3	0	9	Senile decay
4771	J. S.....	M....	36	26th October, 1877...	0	9	8	Fracture of rib
4272	T. P	F....	58	29th October, 1877...	2	11	13	Exhaustion of mania
4743	J. B.....	M....	30	4th November, 1877..	0	11	4	Asphyxia
4685	G. McP	M....	34	6th November, 1877..	1	1	16	Genl. paresis
4926	J. R.....	M....	40	6th November, 1877..	0	1	8	Lat. phthisis
4550	W. A	M....	41	7th November, 1877..	1	5	29	Scrofula
4939	S. H.....	M....	36	16th November, 1877.	0	0	18	Lat. phthisis
2228	J. S.....	M....	53	27th November, 1877.	18	0	5	Apoplexy
1721	J. H.....	M....	69	30th November, 1877.	21	10	13	Diarrhœa
4613	J. H.....	F....	67	2nd December, 1877..	1	4	3	Paralysis
4956	J. P.....	F....	23	14th December, 1877.	0	0	1	Exhaustion of mania
4259	J. W	M....	58	19th December, 1877.	3	2	0	Genl. paresis
4456	M. S.....	F....	75	5th January, 1878...	1	9	28	Chr. Hepatitis
3232	P. H.	M....	40	14th January, 1878..	10	7	29	Phthisis
3815	P. O. M....	M....	76	16th January, 1878..	6	5	5	Dysentery
3746	H. F.	F....	23	20th January, 1878..	6	10	6	Epilepsy
4473	J. S.....	M....	33	5th February, 1878..	1	10	5	Lat. phthisis
4978	W. T.....	M....	29	10th February, 1878.	0	0	11	Exhaustion of mania
4756	C. D.	M....	23	21st February, 1878..	1	1	29	Bilious remittent
4691	J. K.	M....	71	2nd March, 1878	1	5	6	Genl. paresis
4973	G. B.	M....	37	2nd March, 1878....	0	1	20	Chr. cerebritis
4947	E. W.....	F....	65	3rd March, 1878	0	3	18	Paralysis
4811	J. B.....	M....	24	7th March, 1878	0	11	15	Epilepsy
4565	R. M	M....	34	13th March, 1878 ...	1	10	4	Genl. paresis
4988	E. D. H	F....	28	14th March, 1878....	0	0	10	Cerebral effusion
3444	J. S.....	M....	33	19th March, 1878....	9	7	5	Lat. phthisis
3804	R. R.	M....	40	25th March, 1878....	6	7	29	Epilepsy
4893	M. B.....	F....	24	4th April, 1878.....	0	8	2	Phthisis
4736	D. C.	M....	51	6th April, 1878.....	1	10	15	Genl. paresis
4948	J. G.	M....	40	2nd May, 1878.....	0	5	9	Genl. paresis
4889	P. G.	M....	35	21st May, 1878.....	0	9	25	Subacute gastritis
4883	E. K.	F....	31	16th June, 1878	0	10	27	Phthisis
4619	W. L.....	M....	23	2nd July, 1878.....	1	11	26	Exhaustion of epilepsy
4995	G. H. B....	M....	45	8th July, 1878	0	3	12	Genl. paresis
4163	M. A. H....	F....	39	10th July, 1878	4	4	15	Genl. paresis
4611	W. E	M....	45	11th July, 1878	2	0	12	Genl. paresis
4468	A. Q.	M....	30	15th July, 1878	2	3	17	Genl. paresis
4774	J. R. K.....	M....	31	18th July, 1878	1	5	29	Genl. paresis
5060	G. R. C.....	M....	44	25th July, 1878	0	0	22	Chr. cerebritis
4823	A. McW. ..	M....	44	30th July, 1878	1	3	21	Genl. paresis
4998	J. L.....	M....	57	5th August, 1878....	0	4	5	Genl. paresis
5068	N. H.....	M....	28	10th August, 1878 ..	0	0	28	Pyaemia
5047	M. A. W....	F....	75	15th August, 1878 ..	0	2	1	Senile decay
4975	J. C.....	F....	61	24th August, 1878 ..	0	7	13	Senile decay
5086	R. N.....	M....	35	13th September, 1878.	0	1	10	Epilepsy
4450	F. M.....	F....	67	18th September, 1878.	2	6	27	Chr. Gastritis

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Professors of Music	1	0	1	6	3	9	10
Book-keepers	2	0	2	13	0	13	15
Labourers	17	0	17	652	0	652	669
Carpenters	4	0	4	113	0	113	117
Teamsters	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Masons	0	0	0	44	0	44	44
Farmers	30	0	30	720	9	729	759
Gardeners	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Harness Makers	1	0	1	8	0	8	9
Domestics	0	3	3	5	875	880	883
Tinsmiths	0	0	0	10	0	10	10
Grocers	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Butchers	0	0	0	16	0	16	16
Druggists	1	0	1	8	0	9	10
Millers	0	0	0	23	0	23	23
Blacksmiths	4	0	4	32	0	32	36
Sailors	0	0	0	22	0	22	22
Tailors	2	0	2	57	0	57	59
Shoemakers	1	0	1	72	0	72	73
Machinists	0	0	0	13	0	13	13
Merchants	6	0	6	67	0	67	73
Printers	1	0	1	26	0	26	27
Painters	2	0	2	19	0	19	21
Clerks	10	0	10	93	0	93	103
Moulders	0	0	0	16	0	16	16
Jewellers	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Coopers	0	0	0	15	0	15	15
Clergymen	1	0	1	18	0	18	19
Railway Conductors	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Wood workers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Commercial Travellers	1	0	1	4	0	4	5
Cigar Makers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Teachers	0	1	1	43	38	81	82
Barbers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Railway Foremen	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Housekeepers	0	0	0	0	241	241	241
Laundresses	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Weavers	0	0	0	12	2	14	14
Seamstresses	0	4	4	0	68	68	72
Spinsters: no occupation	0	18	18	0	89	89	107
Cooks	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
No occupation	5	4	9	93	210	303	307
Wives	0	43	43	0	486	486	529
Nurses	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Milliners	0	0	0	0	19	19	19
Gentlemen	0	0	0	20	0	20	20
Ladies	0	3	3	0	8	8	11
Inn keepers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Brewers	0	0	0	9	0	9	9
Physicians	0	0	0	12	0	12	12
Students	3	0	3	10	0	10	13

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total,	
Bakers	0	0	0	11	0	11	11
Pedlars	1	0	1	9	0	9	10
Lawyers	0	0	0	15	0	15	15
Engineers	2	0	2	13	0	13	15
Soldiers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Mechanics	2	0	2	21	0	21	23
Photographers	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Others	0	0	0	33	12	45	45
Occupations not stated	0	0	0	203	246	449	449
Hostlers	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hunters	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Brickmakers	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Ironmongers	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bridge-tender	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sail and Tent Makers	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Custom House Officers	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clock Cleaners	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Glove Makers	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Janitors	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hack Drivers	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Brakesmen	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Shopkeepers	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	107	81	189	2718	2401	4330	5119

TABLE No. 8.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1878.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
MORAL.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Domestic trouble, including loss of relations or friends	....	....	.....	1	4	5			
Religious excitement	....	....	.....	5	4	9			
Adverse circumstances (including business troubles)	....	....	.....	9	2	11			
Love affairs (including seduction)	....	....	.....	2	2	4			
Mental anxiety, "worry."	....	....	.....	3	0	3			
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	.....	1	3	4			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink	....	....	.....	2	0	2			
Do. sexual	....	....	.....	1	0	1			
Venereal desease	....	....	.....	3	0	3			
Self abuse (sexual)	....	....	.....	21	2	23			
Overwork	....	....	.....	5	1	6			
Sunstroke	....	....	.....	6	1	7			
Accident or injury	....	....	.....	1	3	4			
Pregnancy	....	....	.....	0	0	0			
Puerperal	....	....	.....	0	11	11			
Lactation	....	....	.....	0	0	0			
Puberty and change of life	....	....	.....	0	1	1			
Uterine disorders	....	....	.....	0	0	0			
Brain disease, with general paralysis	....	....	.....	10	0	10			
Do. do, with epilepsy	6	5	11						
Other forms of brain disease	1	0	1						
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	4	6						
Fevers	....	....	.....	1	3	4			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	24	22	46						
With other combined cause not ascertained									
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	0	2	2						
With other combined cause not ascertained									
Unknown	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	28	33	61
Total	....	....	66	....	....	108	....	....	61

TABLE No. 9.

Probational Discharges.

No.	Register No.	Initials.	Sex.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Probation Expires.	Result.
1	4394	J. S.....	M....	6th October, 1876	6th November, 1876...	Dismissed recovered
2	4644	J. H. H.....	M....	3rd November, 1876...	10th November, 1876..	Dismissed recovered
3	4663	E. P.	F....	12th November, 1876..	8th December, 1876 ...	Dismissed recovered
4	4130	S. A.	F....	7th December, 1876....	7th January, 1877	Returned unimproved
5	4634	M. A. H.	F....	23rd December, 1876...	23rd January, 1877....	Dismissed recovered
6	4505	W. N..	M....	25th December, 1876...	25th January, 1877....	Dismissed unimproved
7	4718	J. B.....	M....	1st January, 1877	1st February, 1877....	Dismissed improved
8	3843	M. T.....	M....	9th January, 1877	9th February, 1877....	Dismissed unimproved
9	4306	J. F. M.....	M....	29th January, 1877....	28th February, 1877....	Dismissed improved
10	4493	E. T.	F....	7th February, 1877....	7th March, 1877	Dismissed recovered
11	4671	B. T.	M....	9th February, 1877....	9th March, 1877	Dismissed recovered
12	4288	C. S.....	M....	25th February, 1877...	26th March, 1877	Returned unimproved
13	4410	J. H.	M....	29th March, 1877 ..	29th April. 1877	Dismissed recovered
14	4767	N. W. W.....	M....	30th March, 1877.	30th April, 1877	Returned unimproved
15	4713	M. A. S.....	F....	30th March, 1877.....	30th April, 1877	Dismissed recovered
16	4665	M. M. S.....	F....	3rd April, 1877.....	3rd May, 1877	Dismissed recovered
17	4731	G. C.	F....	5th April, 1877.....	5th May, 1877	Dismissed recovered
18	4647	J. R.	M....	18th April, 1877	18th May, 1877	Dismissed improved
19	4762	S. A. G.....	F....	18th April, 1877	18th May, 1877	Returned improved
20	4716	W. T. J.....	M....	9th May, 1877	26th May, 1877	Returned improved
21	4762	S. A. G.....	F....	18th May, 1877	18th June, 1877	Dismissed improved
22	4801	C. J.....	M....	28th May, 1877	28th June, 1877	Dismissed unimproved
23	4802	C. K.	F....	15th June, 1877	15th July, 1877	Returned unimproved
24	4835	J. P.....	M....	23rd June, 1877	23rd July, 1877	Dismissed recovered
25	4788	E. J. R.....	M....	3rd July, 1877	3rd August, 1877.....	Died at home
26	4020	J. C.....	M....	17th July, 1877	17th August, 1877	Dismissed improved
27	4802	C. K.	F....	6th August, 1877.....	6th September, 1877...	Dismissed recovered
28	4693	H. B. J.....	M....	6th August, 1877.....	6th September, 1877...	Returned with alcoholic mania
29	4567	M. A.....	F....	15th August, 1877	15th September, 1877 ..	Returned unimproved
30	4812	J. G. R.....	M....	31st August, 1877.....	30th September, 1877..	Dismissed recovered
31	4787	E. D.	F....	1st September, 1877....	1st October, 1877.....	Returned unimproved
32	4871	S. E. M.....	F....	12th September, 1877..	12th October, 1877	Dismissed improved
33	4769	E. A.	F....	28th September, 1877 ..	28th October, 1877	Dismissed recovered
34	4897	M. U.....	F....	29th September, 1877 ..	29th October, 1877	Dismissed recovered
35	4784	E. B.	F....	2nd October, 1877.....	2nd November, 1877...	Returned unimproved
36	4846	C. B.	F....	15th October, 1877	15th November, 1877..	Dismissed recovered
37	4895	L. D.	F....	15th October, 1877	15th November, 1877..	Dismissed recovered
38	4877	E. W.....	F....	10th November, 1877 ..	10th December, 1877 ..	Dismissed recovered
39	4834	J. T.....	M....	14th November, 1877...	14th December, 1877 ..	Dismissed recovered
40	4841	M. B.	F....	22nd November, 1877 ..	22nd December, 1877..	Dismissed recovered
41	4786	C. W. H.....	M....	19th December, 1877...	19th January, 1878....	Returned unimproved
42	4909	W. R.....	M....	24th December, 1877...	24th January, 1878....	Dismissed recovered
43	4882	E. A.	F....	24th December, 1877...	24th January, 1878....	Dismissed recovered
44	4758	A. L.	F....	25th December, 1877...	25th January, 1878....	Returned unimproved
45	4707	C. C. T.....	M....	2nd January, 1878	2nd February, 1878 ...	Returned unimproved
46	4874	G. K.	M....	21st February, 1878....	21st March, 1878.....	Dismissed recovered
47	4899	R. B.....	F....	1st March, 1878.....	1st April, 1878.....	Dismissed recovered
48	4986	U. McK.....	F....	6th March, 1878	6th April, 1878.....	Returned unimproved
49	4856	J. McC.....	M....	11th March, 1878	11th April, 1878	Dismissed recovered
50	4987	F. W. T.....	M....	1st April, 1878	1st May, 1878	Dismissed recovered
51	4969	B. McC.....	F....	8th April, 1878	8th June, 1878.....	Returned unimproved
52	4425	S. G.....	F....	10th April, 1878	10th May, 1878	Dismissed improved
53	4931	L. K.	M....	11th April, 1878	11th May, 1878	Dismissed improved
54	4853	T. G.	M....	13th April, 1878	13th May, 1878	Dismissed recovered
55	4990	R. H.	M....	16th April, 1878	16th May, 1878	Dismissed unimproved
56	5018	G. S.....	M....	25th April, 1878	25th May, 1878	Returned unimproved
57	4699	A. C.	M....	25th April, 1878	25th May, 1878	Dismissed improved
58	4903	A. B.	M....	4th May, 1878	4th June, 1878.....	Dismissed improved
59	5002	E. M.	F....	29th May, 1878	29th June, 1878	Dismissed improved
60	4831	J. S.....	M....	31st May, 1878	30th June, 1878	Dismissed recovered
61	5008	M. E. W.....	F....	8th June, 1878	8th July, 1878	Dismissed recovered
62	4658	J. B.....	M....	22nd June, 1878.....	22nd July, 1878	Dismissed improved
63	4765	G. L.....	M....	29th June, 1878.....	29th July, 1878	Dismissed recovered
64	5010	M. T.	F....	4th July, 1878	4th August, 1878.....	Dismissed recovered

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

No.	Register No.	Initials.	Sex.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Probation Expires.	Result.
65	4914	M. McK.	F	6th July, 1878	6th August, 1878	Dismissed recovered
66	5029	R. H. B.	M.	13th July, 1878	13th August, 1878	Dismissed recovered
67	4939	A. L.	F	16th July, 1878	16th August, 1878	Dismissed recovered
68	4969	B. McC.	F	20th July, 1878	20th August, 1878	Returned unimproved
69	5021	A. V. McC.	F	27th July, 1878	27th August, 1878	Dismissed recovered
70	5052	J. S.	M.	31st July, 1878	31st August, 1878	Dismissed 30th Sept., 1878, recovered
71	5018	G. T. S.	M.	3rd August, 1878	3rd September, 1878	Returned unimproved
72	5017	J. T. B.	M.	9th August, 1878	9th September, 1878	Dismissed recovered
73	4792	W. B.	M.	15th August, 1878	15th September, 1878	Dismissed improved
74	4941	M. A. O.	F	29th August, 1878	29th September, 1878	Dismissed improved
75	5069	G. S.	M.	4th September, 1878	4th October, 1878	Dismissed recovered
76	4923	B. R.	M.	4th September, 1878	18th September, 1878	Dismissed recovered
77	5037	M. D.	F	5th September, 1878	26th September, 1878	Dismissed recovered
78	4860	M. B.	F	7th September, 1878	21st September, 1878	Not yet heard from
79	5089	P. C.	M.	16th September, 1878	16th October, 1878	Not yet heard from
80	5041	T. C.	M.	26th September, 1878	10th October, 1878	Not yet heard from
81	5104	M. V.	F	27th September, 1878	21st October, 1878	Not yet heard from

TABLE No. 10.

Clothes made during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

Articles.	Number Made.	Articles.	Number Made.
Socks, Pairs	1167	Men's Cloth Caps	64
Stockings	314	Window Blinds	72
Dresses	295	Drawers, Pairs	9
Skirts of Dresses	20	Strait Jackets	14
Cotton Chemises	437	Print and Wincey Jackets	32
Flannel do	85	Neckties	29
Night Gowns	100	Print Aprons	17
Quilted Petticoats	13	Linen do	12
Wincey do	104	Pillow Cases	542
Flannel do	168	Cotton Shirts	503
Cotton do	5	Flannel do	18
Quilts	131	Bed Ticks	95
Rugs	33	Table Cloths	15
Mattrass Ticks	10	Waists	6
Pillow Ticks	21	Sheets	410
Dish Towels	134	Caps	3
Roller do	89	Potato Nets	8
Coats	191	Coats Repaired	764
Vests	28	Vests do	208
Pants	224	Pants do	3124
Moleskin Suits	28	Boots and Shoes do, Pairs	50
Slippers	84		

TABLE No. 11.

Average Number of Patients employed daily.

Male.

How Employed	No.
Carpenter's Shop	2
Engineer's Shop	6
Wood Yard	5
Bakery	3
With Mason	2
Farm	30
With Painter	5
Garden	6
Grounds	5
Stables	3
Tailor's Shop	4
Kitchens	5
Laundry	3
Dining Room	8
In the Wards	20
Total	107

Female.

How Employed.	No.
Dining Room	18
Kitchens	7
Laundry	7
Sewing Room	41
In Officers' Quarters	2
In Dairy	2
In the Wards	60
Knitting	18
Spinning	2
Total	158

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

LONDON ASYLUM,
October 1st, 1878.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc.,
for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the eighth Annual Report of this Asylum.

On the 1st of October, 1877, there were resident at this Asylum 609 patients, of whom 310 were men and 299 women. During the year from October 1st, 1877, to October 1st, 1878, there have been received at this Asylum 214 patients, of whom 106 were men, and 108 women, making the total number under treatment during the year just closed 823—416 men and 407 women. Of these patients 70 have been discharged during the year (forty-one men and twenty-nine women); forty-two have died (twenty men and twenty-two women); and four have eloped (all men), leaving in residence at this date 707 patients, of whom 351 are men and 356 women. The number of patients discharged, recovered, and improved was sixty-four (thirty-seven men and twenty-seven women). This number seems small compared to the number of admissions; but it must be remembered that thirty of the last were chronic cases taken from Toronto Asylum. Omitting them, the number discharged, recovered, and improved, was equal to 35·4 per cent. of those admitted.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was eight hundred and twenty-three, and the number of deaths forty-two, so that the death-rate for the year was 5·1 per cent., which is somewhat higher than the death-rate (3·8 per cent.) of last year, but still a low death-rate. By reference to the table giving the causes of the deaths of the year it will be seen that no epidemic influence prevailed, and that the greater number of the deaths were due to causes connected with the patient's mental disorder.

Repairs and Improvements made.

The repairs and alterations made in the course of this year are too numerous to mention in detail. I shall only attempt to indicate some of the chief of them. We have raised the brick chimneys of both the east and west wings twenty feet, and the laundry chimney fifteen feet, and removed entirely the inner sheet-iron flues with which these chimneys were originally provided, the object of these flues being to carry the smoke from the furnaces, while the space between the flue and the brick chimney was used as a ventilating shaft. At present the smoke-flue and ventilating shaft are one, and, with the additional height of chimney, both purposes are better served than before. We have built a new high chimney to the baker's oven and very materially improved the draft of the furnace belonging to it. We have re-laid the roof of the centre building, and made it perfectly water-tight which it has never been before. We have plastered all the upper part of the centre building, including the amusement-room, halls, and dormitories. We planted, last fall, a hundred good sized trees in the four airing courts of the Asylum, twenty-five in each. These trees are nearly all doing well, and in a very few years will yield an excellent and most needful shade to the patients. Each of these trees had to be surrounded by high pickets, to protect them from destructively-disposed patients. This, and the size of the trees moved, made this improvement more troublesome and expensive

than it might at first sight appear to be. We have placed some two dozen cupboards in patients' small dining rooms and attendants' dormitories. We have altered all the water closets on the female side of the main building, so as to give each one a separate down-pipe and trap; we have also provided them with better ventilation than they had before, and we have made the wood-work of them all new, and of hardwood. We have cleared up a new field of twenty acres, ploughed it, and planted it with potatoes and turnips. We have partly cleared up another field of twelve acres; this field we shall finish clearing this coming winter, and then the farm will be all cleared. We have done a good deal of new fencing, and have planted a good many trees besides those mentioned above. We have done a great deal towards completing the draining, fencing, and grading of the grounds in which stand the group of cottages. We have placed a fountain in these grounds, midway between the cottages, and we expect this autumn to plant a large number of trees in these grounds. We have laid ten thousand feet of oak flooring in the patients' dormitories in the main asylum. We have new floored and ceiled the sewing room. We have reconstructed our stage in the amusement room. We have extended our laundry by taking in more space and adding a second steam boiler and new machinery, so as to double its capacity. We have reconstructed our drying-room in a new situation, and have more than doubled its capacity. Upon the temporary removal of Dr. Metcalf to Kingston, last spring, we were left without a telegraph operator, and we then exchanged the telegraph instruments at the Asylum for the telephone. We have used this since that time, and have found it to answer the purpose excellently, and to be much more convenient than the telegraph, since the use of the telephone requires no special training. And, finally, upon a report being made to you by myself on the 2nd of April last, that the basement of the Asylum required additional drainage, and that the health of the Institution was likely to suffer if this work was not done, the necessary funds were allowed, and the basement has been thoroughly drained.

Repairs, Alterations, and Improvements Recommended.

In an institution of the magnitude now attained by this Asylum, it is useless to think of completing the establishment. It can never be completed. Alterations, improvements, additions, and renewals will always be more or less urgently needed. From time to time I shall indicate what seems to me most required at the time, but I shall never pretend to give a complete list of what changes might with advantage to the institution be made.

(1.) The hardwood flooring ought to be, and I trust will be, gone on with until the whole main asylum is floored with oak.

(2.) The windows in the main asylum are more or less out of repair; either the cases are loose in the walls, or the windows will not open, or in some other way they are defective. As our principal means of ventilation is by the windows, these ought to be in good order, and I hope this matter will soon receive the attention it deserves.

(3.) The alterations to the water closets on the female side of the house having been made as provided for in your minutes of the 11th of February of this year, these closets are found to be very much improved thereby. I therefore now ask that the money necessary to alter the water closets on the male side of the house in the same manner may be granted us.

(4.) So far we have kept the old wells with the complicated system of supply drains to them open and in repair, and the old pump at the east wing well has been kept in order and in position, so that should anything happen to the water supply of the new well or to the machinery at it, the old supply could be fallen back upon. We have now used the new well for more than a year, and we know there is no chance of it failing. I therefore recommend that duplicate machinery be put at this well just as in the case of a city water works, then, should any accident occur or repairs be needed the supply of water from this well would not be interrupted. If this be done the old system of wells and drains might be done away with. I am the more anxious that these should be done away with, as I feel sure that should it be necessary to again use the old wells the health of the institution would suffer seriously from the change, the water from the new well being so very much better than that afforded by the old ones. The money required for making this change is asked for in the capital account estimates.

(5.) I have asked in the estimates for a small quantity of steam-pipe to connect the east wing hot-water tank with the laundry boilers so as to obviate the necessity of firing up the east wing furnaces in summer, to heat the water for bathing; the expense of this improvement will be saved in a year or two in fuel, while a good deal of labour will be saved also.

(6.) We need a new boiler for the east wing to replace one that is worn out and not large enough.

(7.) Our general library for the use of the patients is very much in need of being supplemented by new purchases, and I hope the day is not very distant when the foundation of a psychological library will be laid here for the use of the medical staff.

(8.) We require another coalshed, there being none for the refractory asylum.

(9.) Another building very much required here is a chapel, which should be erected in a central situation easy of access from all the five Asylum buildings. Religious services have so far been held in the amusement room. There are several reasons why a chapel should be substituted for this purpose. In the first place the associations connected with this room and the sight of the stage, which is part of it, are not favourable to the state of mind which ought to accompany the worship of God, and without which the form of prayer is a senseless mockery. In the second place, the room will be too small to accommodate our whole congregation after the Asylum is filled. In the third place this room is difficult of access from the refractory wards and the cottages, and the old feeble people who desire the most to attend chapel can, many of them, scarcely walk up three flights of stairs for this or any other purpose. For these reasons I trust that you will urge upon the Government the very great desirability of this improvement.

(10.) The tea and coffee urns procured from Bramhall, Dean and Co., and set up during this year in the upper associated dining-room, have proved to be a very great convenience, and a source of great economy in labour. I trust you will enable us to procure a similar set for the corresponding dining-room down stairs.

(11.) The old wooden coal-sheds, no longer used or fit to be used as such, could be made very useful if fitted up for other purposes. One of them I should like to have turned into an ice-house, as our present ice-houses will be small for the supply of the completed Asylum, and besides that they were never good ice-houses, and are now getting old. The other I should like to have straightened up, floored and fitted up as a shed for waggons and agricultural implements.

(12.) It is very desirable that ash-houses should be constructed both in the rear of the main asylum and in the rear of the refractory wards, so that the ashes from the furnaces should not be placed in heaps about the yard as at present. The grounds about the back of the Asylum ought to be kept as neatly as those about the front of it, and now that the building of coal-sheds for the main building and the laundry extension is completed, I am anxious to put this part of the grounds in order.

(13.) There is nothing more required about the Asylum than a large, well-constructed root-house; it should have a capacity of at least (15,000) fifteen thousand bushels. At present we have no root-house at all, as one side of the old one, which was built of logs and earth, caved in this summer; the logs were so much decayed that it was found impossible to repair it.

(14.) A house for the farmer and a cottage for one of the ploughmen should be built in the rear of the barns and stables so that the former might have more constant supervision than is possible at present over the stock and barns, and the latter be always close by if needed.

(15.) I trust it will not be very long before a suitable front entrance is erected to our main asylum, the little porch that serves that purpose now is absurdly out of keeping with the Asylum itself.

(16.) Something still remains to be done towards, completing the grading, fencing, and planting of the grounds about the cottages, and the draining, grading, fencing, and planting of the refractory grounds all still remains to be done. I shall ask for some money to be applied towards this purpose.

(17.) I should like very much to see this Asylum provided with a set of electric-clocks. By this system each dial shows the same time always throughout the building. At present it is found to be impossible to keep the large number of clocks which we are

obliged to use together, and this is a source of a good deal of annoyance and trouble. In an immense establishment of this sort, where everything has to be done exactly at the right time, so that all its parts may work harmoniously together, an exactly uniform time throughout is of more importance than at first sight it might appear to be.

(18.) I trust that no further time will be allowed to pass without a house being built for the Bursar: the house at present used by this officer is notoriously unfit for the purpose. The building of a proper house has been in contemplation many years. It is my opinion that the new house should be placed much nearer the Asylum than that now in use, and I would suggest a situation to the east of the main asylum, nearly corresponding to the situation of the Medical Superintendent's house on the west.

(19.) A shed should be built for the west cottage, corresponding to the sheds built for the north and east cottages, as the old shed, which was never intended to be viewed from the rear, is very unsightly from the north cottage, which is behind it. Besides this, the old shed, which was a very cheap structure, is not large enough, and does not at all correspond in appearance with the new sheds.

(20.) I am certain that the yield of our garden might be enormously increased by applying to it a system of irrigation such as that recommended by you in your minutes of August 16th, 1871. This plan is to raise water from the sewage reservoir, which is in the lower end of the garden, to a large tank, placed a sufficient height above the ground, by means of a wind-mill; to carry the water thus raised underground through three-inch wooden pipes throughout the whole extent of the garden, and to apply it where required by means of a short hose screwed on to hydrants. The proportion of sewage in this water would not be sufficient to make it offensive, applied in the manner indicated. At the same time there is no doubt it would be sufficient to make irrigation by this water far more stimulating to the growth of all kinds of plants than irrigation by ordinary water would be. I propose to avoid the difficulty noted by you in your minutes of March 22nd, 1872, *i. e.*, want of force to distribute the sewage, by simply taking the watery part of it and raising that into a tank say twenty feet above the ground, when the pressure of the weight of water would be quite sufficient to force the fluid throughout the whole extent of the garden. The solid matter, which you proposed to mix with the liquid by stirring, can then be dealt with separately, as at present.

(21.) I beg to repeat the recommendations contained in my last year's report for the better protection of the Asylum from fire. These recommendations included a supply of hand Babcock fire extinguishers, a steam fire engine, and certain tanks specified in that report. If it were a mere matter of dollars and cents, there is enough money's worth at stake here to make it worth while taking every precaution against destruction of these buildings by fire, but there is far more than money at stake. It is a question of the risk of human life on an immense scale, and every reasonable care should be taken and every reasonable expense gone to to avert risk. And, after all, what I recommend would scarcely cost more than an ordinary insurance rate on the whole of the property to be protected. Another way to effect this object has lately been suggested to me by Mr. Cope, and I believe it is the best plan yet thought of. This plan is to place a steam force pump in a small house close to the laundry boilers, in one or other of which steam will be up nearly all the time; to carry steam to the engine belonging to this pump from the laundry boilers; to connect this pump with a tank to be constructed immediately beneath it, which tank would be constantly full, and in case of fire kept full from the main well; and from this pump to carry water in suitable pipes underground to all the buildings, with hydrants wherever required; then, in the event of a fire, water could be applied with one or more hose in unlimited quantities and almost instantly. Upon the old wells being closed up, as recommended elsewhere in this report, the engine and pump now stationed at the east wing would be liberated, and these would answer well for the purpose now under consideration. The whole cost, therefore, of this improvment would be the tank of (say) one hundred thousand gallons, the house for the engine and pump, the pipes to carry the water, and laying the same. I have no hesitation in saying that this is the best scheme, by far, yet proposed, and I do not believe that a better one could be suggested. In this connection I may add that I have had such appliances for fire protection as we have overhauled, and I find that they are all in good order.

(22.) I am still of the opinion expressed in my Report of last year, that it would be

advisable to add more land to that now held by this Asylum. When our completed Asylum is full of patients, as I fear it will be before long, and when the extra work which we are doing now, such as clearing up land and grading, is done, we should be able to work more land than we have now ; for it must be remembered that our extensive buildings take up a considerable part of our present property of three hundred acres. Other reasons are given in my last year's report for this purchase, which need not be repeated here. I hope before many years to see the land therein specified added to the Asylum property.

Enlargement of Asylum.

The group of three cottages, one of which was opened in 1874, and the other two of which were under construction this time last year, is now completed, and has been in full occupation since last spring. These three cottages stand in a field of about fourteen acres; the ground slopes gently to the south ; the soil is dry and sandy, without being at all barren, and altogether the situation is admirably adapted for the purpose. The cottages stand near the middle of the field, at the three angles of an isosceles triangle. The east and west cottages are one hundred and fifty feet apart, and the north cottage is two hundred and thirty-four feet from each of the other two. They all front to the south. Each cottage contains sixty patients. The north cottage contains thirty men and thirty women; the east cottage contains sixty men ; and the west cottage contains sixty women. The patients at the cottages are, as a rule, happy and contented ; they all much prefer living at the cottages to living at the main asylum. No accident of any kind, as the result of too much liberty or otherwise, has yet happened at any of the cottages. No elopement has taken place from them ; their success has been so far absolutely complete. The chief attendant of the three cottages, who is a most efficient officer, has been occupied this summer with a few of his patients who do not work elsewhere, levelling and grating the ground about the cottages, making roads, draining, sodding, and planting, and he has made great progress towards putting this part of the Asylum grounds in excellent order. In the near future this will be one of the most attractive parts of our extensive ornamental grounds.

The staff employed at the cottages is as follows :—In the north cottage there is a man (the chief attendant of the three cottages) and his wife, a cook and a housemaid. In the west cottage there is a superior and ordinary female attendant, and a housemaid. In the east cottage there is a man and his wife, and a housemaid. Nearly all the food for the three cottages is cooked at the north cottage, and is conveyed from there to the wing cottages in covered hand-waggons. I am quite satisfied that the cottage system, in connection with an ordinary asylum, is the very best method yet devised for caring for quiet chronic cases of lunacy. This system combines comfort both of house and surroundings ; healthfulness, cheapness, both of construction and maintenance ; with such perfect non-restraint as can not be practised in a large asylum, and which is a great boon to those patients who are fit for it.

The building containing the new refractory wards is not yet quite ready for occupation. It will have a capacity of about two hundred beds. The fencing, laying out of grounds about it, and planting the same, is not yet begun. All this will be a job for next summer. I hope to speak more fully on this subject next year.

Our total number of beds at present is 722 (seven hundred and twenty-two), and when the refractory wards are opened, it will be about 920 (nine hundred and twenty).

Amusements.

The Asylum has never before provided so many, and such a good quality of, amusements for the patients, as it has done this year. From November 16th, 1877, to April 11th, 1878, we have had a dance each week and at least one entertainment, and these latter have nearly always been of genuine merit. The following entertainments were supplied to us from parties outside the Asylum :—

1.—Variety entertainment, by Thomas and Crusoe's Minstrels.

2.—Theatrical Performance, by Spackman's Royal Dramatic Combination.

3.—Entertainment, by Holbrook's Swiss Bell-Ringers.

4.—Variety Entertainment, by Archie Bremner and Company.

5.—Concert, by Cool Burgess and the London Amateurs.

6.—Concert, by the Union Band of Hope and the Choir of the London East Christian Church.

7.—An Operetta, by Mrs. White and a troupe of over a hundred children.

8.—Minstrel Entertainment, by Mr. Raymond and Amateurs, and Musical Entertainment, by Master Thomas Mitcheltree, a seven-year old blind boy, a musical prodigy.

9.—The Operetta of "Box and Cox," by the Boarders at the Cousins House.

10.—Concert, Vocal and Instrumental, by the 7th Batt. Band and Vocalists.

11.—A second Variety Entertainment, by Archie Bremner and Company.

12.—A Concert, by the "Shepherd Jubilee Singers."

13.—A second Concert by Cool Burgess.

14.—A Variety Entertainment by Johnnie Mack and the members of the Red Ribbon Club.

15.—An Instrumental Concert by St. John Hyttenrauch and the City Band.

16.—"The Lady of Lyons," by Miss Helen Blye and Company.

The entertainments were all good, and many of them were excellent. And it affords me great pleasure to thank all the gentlemen and ladies who so kindly took part in them. They may rest assured that their efforts to please have been never more appreciated than they were here, and that if it gives me pleasure to thank them, it gave me far more pleasure to hear and see them—a pleasure which I hope to have again in the cases of all of them.

The Asylum Dramatic Club played the following comedies and farces, in a manner which deserves the highest praise, several of the ladies and gentlemen in this club being entitled by their dramatic ability to take a good rank on any stage:

1.—"His Last Legs."

2.—"Who Stole the Pocket Book?"

3.—"Little Toddlekins."

4.—"The Happy Man."

5.—"The Rough Diamond."

6.—"The Maid and the Magpie."

The Asylum Minstrel Troupe furnished entertainments as under. This troupe deserves great credit for its exertions; the acting of the various members is constantly improving, and there is no doubt they will make a name for themselves yet if they go on.

1.—"The Virginia Mummy."

2.—"The Lucky Job."

3.—A Variety Entertainment; and lastly, a Concert by some of the officers and employees, assisted by some lady visitors.

Besides which, a large number of patients were sent to a very good circus at the city this summer, making in all some twenty-six entertainments supplied to the patients in the course of the year, exclusive of dances, cricket, quoits and other amusements of that kind.

Presentations made Asylum.

It affords me much pleasure to thank Robert Lewis, Esq., of London, for a most acceptable present made us by him of some very handsome wall paper, statues for the front of our stage; also Mr. H. B. Ally, for a number of small articles for our Christmas Tree; and Mr. Dale, of Wyoming, and Mr. Rowan, of the London Police Force, for packages of illustrated papers. Such presents as these will always be most thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged.

Alcohol.

You know that in most of the Asylums of Ontario it has always been the practice to use alcoholic stimulants to a greater or less extent in the treatment of certain forms of insanity, and also in the treatment of intercurrent diseases affecting the inmates of these institutions. You are also aware that the whole question of the physiological effects of alcohol, both in health and disease, and the advisability or inadvisability of its use as well in health as in all diseased states of the system, has of late years been subject both in this and other countries to the most careful scrutiny. There is no doubt

that with those who are by education, ability, and opportunity of observation most competent to speak on this question, opinion is strongly adverse to the use of alcohol, either in health or disease, to anything like the same extent as used to be thought not only justifiable, but necessary. For many years back in the practice of general medicine, in common with a large proportion of the profession, my faith in the utility of alcoholic stimulants has been declining. And after three years of observation and study of the insane, I have come to the conclusion that this medicine is not more required in their ailments than it is in the ailments of sane people, so that without saying yet that it is never a desirable medicine in the diseases of this class of patients, I can say that I believe that their best interests demand only a very limited use of these medicines. Acting upon my convictions, thus carefully arrived at, I have in the course of this year reduced the rate of consumption of alcoholic stimulants at this Asylum from ($1800) eighteen hundred dollars a year to less than six hundred dollars ($600), although the number of patients has been greater than ever before. This immense reduction has not been accompanied by any increase in the death-rate, nor by any increase in the amount of illness; indeed, the Asylum has never been so healthy as it has been since the reduction was made, neither have the patients on the whole been less able or willing to work than they were before. Our proportion of recoveries has also been not less than it was before the change was made; so that instead of feeling doubtful as to the propriety of what I have done in this matter, I am inclined to carry the reduction still further, and my present impression is that, while I have occasionally patients whose condition is such that they are the better for alcohol in some form, that these cases are but few, and I believe I shall use less alcohol in a year from now than I am using at the present time.

Treatment.

I have very little to say this year under this heading. I still believe, as I stated last year, that it is only in exceptional cases that medicines do much good in insanity of mind, whatever credit they deserve in insanity of body. As stated elsewhere, I have less faith in the therapeutic value of alcohol than I had this time last year. I still believe that regular hours, avoidance of excitement, good diet, in many cases, complete rest, in others, regular exercise in the open air, and, for those who are strong enough, regular employment, a moderate amount of amusement, combined with firmness and kindness in their management, are the most valuable means at our disposal for the relief or cure of this class of unfortunates.

Dietary in Use at this Asylum.

To illustrate the dietary in use at this Asylum, which is not, however, fixed, but varies somewhat with the season, as different fruits and vegetables are supplied from the farm and garden. I will cite two weeks taken at random :—

MARCH 17TH TO 24th, 1878.

COTTAGES.

Breakfast :

Sunday—Bread, butter, coffee.
Monday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, coffee.
Tuesday—Fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Wednesday—Cornmeal porridge, bread, butter coffee.
Thursday—Boiled rice, bread, butter, coffee.
Friday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, coffee.
Saturday—Fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner :

Sunday—Stew, potatoes, bread.
Monday—Corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
Tuesday—Roast beef, potatoes, pickles, bread pudding.
Wednesday—Boiled beef, potatoes, carrots, bread.
Thursday—Haricot, potatoes, bread, baked bread pudding.
Friday—Boiled beef, fish, potatoes, artichokes, bread.
Saturday—Roast beef, potatoes, beet-root, bread pudding.

Thursday—Irish stew, bread, baked bread pudding.
Friday—Boiled beef, fish, potatoes, beans, bread.
Saturday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, pudding.

Tea:

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.
Monday—Radishes, bread, butter, tea.
Tuesday—Tomatoes, bread, butter, tea.
Wednesday—Bread, butter, tea.
Thursday—Currant buns, bread, butter, tea.
Friday—Bread, butter, tea.
Saturday—Bread, butter, tea.

MAIN ASYLUM.

Breakfast:

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Monday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Tuesday—Boiled bread, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Wednesday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Thursday—Room 1—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
" Room 2—Boiled rice, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Friday—Room 1—Boiled rice, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
" Room 2—Cornmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Saturday—Boiled bread, bread, butter, tea, coffee.

Dinner:

Sunday—Stew, potatoes, bread.
Monday—Corned beef, potatoes, bread.
Tuesday—Roast beef, potatoes, beets, bread, bread pudding.
Wednesday—Boiled beef, potatoes, beans, bread.
Thursday—Irish stew, bread, baked bread pudding.
Friday—Boiled beef, fish, potatoes, beans, bread.
Saturday—Roast beef, potatoes, beets, bread pudding.

Tea:

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.
Monday—Radishes, bread, butter, tea.
Tuesday—Room 1—Green corn, bread, butter, tea.
" Room 2—Tomatoes, bread, butter, tea.
Wednesday—Bread, butter, tea.
Thursday—Currant buns, bread, butter, tea.
Friday—Cucumbers, bread, butter, tea.
Saturday—Bread, butter, tea.

When it is considered that in almost every instance the articles specified in the above dietary are of the best quality, and are thoroughly well cooked and prepared, and are provided in amply sufficient quantity, I think it may be allowed that the above list contains all that could be required. It is undoubtedly a far better dietary than the majority of our patients have been used to in their own homes, since they belong largely to the labouring and poor farmer class, as shown by the fact that out of seven hundred and seven patients now in the Asylum, only sixty-one pay anything towards their maintenance.

Sunday Services.

Our Sunday services are still performed by the clergymen of the four Episcopal churches in this city in turn. We owe a great deal to these gentlemen for their disinterested kindness, and I often think it is too bad that we could not pay them in something better than thanks. We have now a very good choir; the services are well and, as a rule, gladly attended by the patients, and are undoubtedly a great boon to them.

Tea:

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.
Monday—Stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.
Tuesday—Bread, butter, tea.
Wednesday—Hot rolls, butter, tea.
Thursday.—Currant rolls, bread, butter, tea.
Saturday—Bread, butter, tea.

MAIN ASYLUM.

Breakfast:

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Monday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Tuesday—Room 1—Fried potatoes, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
" Room 2—Boiled bread, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Wednesday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Thursday—Room 1—Cornmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
" Room 2—Boiled rice, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
Friday—Room 1—Boiled rice, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
" Room 2—Fried potatoes, tea, bread, butter, coffee.
Saturday—Room 1—Boiled bread, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
" Room 2—Cornmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea, coffee.

Dinner:

Sunday—Stew, potatoes, bread.
Monday—Corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
Tuesday—Roast beef, potatoes, pickles, bread, bread pudding.
Wednesday—Soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread.
Thursday—Haricot, potatoes, bread, baked bread pudding.
Friday—Roast beef, fish, potatoes, artichokes, bread.
Saturday—Roast beef, potatoes, beets, bread, bread pudding.

Tea:

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.
Monday—Stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.
Tuesday—Bread, butter, tea.
Wednesday—Hot rolls, butter, tea.
Thursday—Currant buns, bread, butter, tea.
Friday—Bread, butter, tea.
Saturday—Bread, butter, tea.

SEPTEMBER 1ST TO 7TH.

COTTAGES.

Breakfast:

Sunday—Bread, butter, coffee.
Monday— Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, coffee.
Tuesday—Hash, bread, butter, coffee.
Wednesday—Boiled rice, bread, butter, coffee.
Thursday—Cornmeal porridge, bread, butter, coffee.
Friday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, coffee.
Saturday—Cold meat, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner:

Sunday—Stew, potatoes, bread.
Monday—Corned beef, potatoes, bread.
Tuesday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.
Wednesday—Meat pie, potatoes, tomatoes, bread.

Visitors.

I have not in the slightest degree altered the opinion expressed in my last year's report as to the propriety and advisability of admitting visitors to the Asylum. All respectable people who wish it are shown through our halls any day in the week, except Sundays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. During the four days of the Fair last autumn, over two thousand people were shown through, and a day rarely passes on which we do not have a good number of visitors. Contrary to the experience of many superintendents, I have never known the patients of this Asylum to complain of these visits. They never seem to think that they are treated as wild beasts, or made a show of because their fellow creatures, who are neither better nor worse than themselves, come to see them. Neither should I allow my conduct in this regard to be governed by the likes or dislikes of a few of my patients any more than I should give this or that medicine in ordinary practice, because the patient disliked one medicine and preferred another. I should consider that my judgment was better than that of the patient, and act upon it. But, as I say, I have never had to enforce my opinion in this matter, as my patients have no objection to be visited, and I am more and more satisfied that the slight change and excitement of the passage of visitors through the halls is, on the whole, both agreeable to, and good for, the patients, the worst feature of whose life in the Asylum must be, in spite of all we can do to employ and amuse them, its almost insufferable sameness and dulness.

Officers, &c.

All the officers of this asylum have fulfilled their several duties during the year to my entire satisfaction. We were all sorry, and none more so than myself, when, last June, we lost our bursar, Mr. Mathison, by his promotion to the position of Superintendent of Industries at the Central Prison. Mr. Mathison's promotion to the responsible position which he now holds shows how high he stood in the estimation of yourself and the Government, and the magnificent presentations made to him by the Asylum and the city testify to the esteem in which he was held here. Dr. Metcalf has for the last six months occupied the position of acting medical superintendent at Kingston during Dr. Dickinson's leave of absence. This fact alone would show that Dr. Metcalf is regarded by yourself as a most efficient officer. I sincerely trust that he will soon return to this Asylum and long remain assistant-superintendent here, unless the Government see fit to give him charge of an Asylum, for which charge he is well fitted. During Dr. Metcalf's absence Dr. Burgess has acted here as assistant-superintendent, and he has filled this place to my complete satisfaction. Dr. Beemer has fully justified, by the aptitude he has shown for his duties, the high opinion I had formed of him before his appointment. Miss Pope discharges the duties of her most responsible and onerous position to my entire satisfaction, and I trust that when the refractory wards are added to the present Asylum and her responsibility thus largely added to, that her salary may be increased somewhat in proportion. Mr. Penny has managed the garden with his usual zeal and success. Mr. Cope is a reliable and efficient engineer. Our new carpenter, Mr. Stewart, has shown himself an excellent man for his place; and, in fact, there is not an officer or employee about the place that I cannot conscientiously speak well of.

Probations.

The History of Probations for the year now ended is as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Total number of patients allowed out on probation from October 1st, 1877, to September 30th, 1878				35	21	56
Number of these discharged recovered	14	8	22			
" " " improved	6	4	10			
Number returned to Asylum as not well enough to remain at home	5	6	11			
Number still out on probation	10	3	13			

Visits to States.

In the course of this year I made two visits to the States, one last autumn, to inquire into the organizations of Asylum staffs, as practiced in the large Asylums of the Eastern States. This examination was made in view of the final organization to be adopted at this Asylum when it is completed, by the opening of the refractory wards. The other was made to Washington this spring, to attend the meeting of the Association of "Medical Superintendents of North American Institutions for the Insane." These visits were, both of them, both pleasant and profitable. In the course of the first of them I saw and carefully inquired in the organization of the Asylums at Utica, Poughkeepsie, Ward Island, Blackwell Island, the McLean Asylum at Boston, both the old and new Asylums at Worcester, Mass.; that at Morris Plains, N.J., the Kirkbride Asylum, and Blockly Almshouse in Philadelphia, and the Asylum at Harrisburg, Penn. The knowledge acquired on this trip has been and will be of the greatest value to me in the performance of my duties here.

Work done by Patients.

The following table will give some idea of the amount and kind of work done by the patients at this Asylum in the course of the year. Every patient who is fit to work is asked to do something, both for the sake of the patient and for the sake of the Asylum, for I believe that moderate work is often the best medicine for the curable, and I am sure it is the greatest blessing you can bestow upon the incurable; and on the other hand, there is always more work requiring to be done than we can possibly do; so that we are glad to keep all employed who are both able and willing to work:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
The collective days' stay of all patients in residence during the year was				120,364	117,453	237,817
The total number of days' work done during the year was:—				44,363	44,067	88,430
Work in Laundry	1,338	2,850	4,188			
" Kitchen	....	2,636	2,636			
" Sewing-room	226	8,364	8,590			
" Dining-rooms	1,623	4,722	6,345			
" Halls	13,897	17,688	31,585			
" Knitting	.....	3,382	3,382			
" Spinning	.....	506	506			
" General work	10,184	3,656	13,840			
" Mending	.....	263	263			
" With farmer	7,044	.....	7,044			
" Gardener	4,295	.....	4,295			
" Carpenter	2,191	.....	2,191			
" Mason	592	.....	592			
" Painter	1,524	.....	1,524			
" Coal and Wood	572	.....	572			
" Bursar's Office	152	....	152			
" Engineer	725	.....	725			
Total				44,363	44,067	88,430

It must not be supposed that these are days' work such as would be done by sane men and women. Many of the patients who work do very little indeed. Very few of them do half as much as a sane person would do. Still the aggregate amount of work done by the patients in a year at this Asylum is enormous; and, as the table shows, is of all kinds done about the Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. M. Bucke, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1877...	310	299	609			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	46	27	73			
By Medical Certificate	60	81	141			
Total number under treatment during year				416	407	823
Discharges during the year as ...						
Recovered	27	20	47			
As Improved	10	7	17			
" Unimproved	4	2	6			
Total number of Discharges during year				41	29	70
Died				20	22	42
Eloped				4	0	4
Transferred				0	0	0
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1878				351	356	707
Total Number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				750	703	1453
" Discharged	217	197	414			
" Died	147	115	262			
" Eloped.....	17	3	20			
" Transferred.....	18	32	50			
" Remaining, 30th Sep. 1878	351	356	707			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1877, to 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of Sept., 1878)	351	356	707
Minimum number of patients in residence (on 5th Nov., 1877	305	300	605
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	120,364	117,453	237,817
Daily average population	329.75	321.80	651.55

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	42	51	93	308	426	734
Widowed	0	5	5	4	10	14
Single	64	51	115	435	266	701
Not reported	0	1	1	3	1	4
Total	106	108	214	750	703	1,453
Religion.						
Presbyterian	19	22	41	151	147	298
Episcopalians	25	15	40	179	135	314
Methodists	25	17	42	133	145	278
Baptists	8	14	22	46	57	103
Congregationalists	0	1	1	6	5	11
Roman Catholics	14	24	38	134	146	280
Mennonites	0	0	0	2	0	2
Quakers	0	0	0	7	1	8
Infidels	4	1	5	17	7	24
Other denominations	3	7	10	29	31	60
Not reported	8	7	15	46	29	75
Total	106	108	214	750	703	1,453
Nationalities.						
English	16	8	24	114	83	197
Irish	20	24	44	148	200	348
Scotch	10	8	18	89	84	173
Canadian	50	53	103	312	279	591
United States	5	6	11	40	17	57
Other Countries	5	5	10	19	22	41
Unknown	0	4	4	28	18	46
Total	106	108	214	750	703	1,453

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	2	3	29	24	53
Bruce	8	6	14	31	27	58
Carleton	0	0	0	4	6	10
Elgin	6	6	12	41	45	86
Essex	5	2	7	32	27	59
Frontenac	0	0	0	5	6	11
Grey	0	0	0	2	9	11
Haldimand	5	2	7	21	22	43
Halton	2	0	2	8	4	12
Hastings	0	1	1	4	7	11
Huron	6	12	18	46	44	90
Kent	6	5	11	31	46	77
Lambton	9	13	22	65	44	109
Lanark	0	0	0	2	1	3
Leeds and Grenville	0	2	2	0	5	5
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	3	1	4
Lincoln	3	0	3	10	6	16
Middlesex	23	24	47	153	127	280
Norfolk	2	5	7	25	31	56
North'land and Durham.	3	2	5	14	9	23
Ontario	2	2	4	5	10	15
Oxford	3	8	11	49	43	92
Peel	1	0	1	3	4	7
Perth	11	4	15	40	36	76
Peterborough	0	0	0	1	4	5
Prescott and Russell	0	1	1	1	2	3
Prince Edward	0	0	0	1	0	1
Renfrew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simcoe	3	0	3	12	14	26
Str'mnt, Dundas & G'ry.	2	0	2	5	5	10
Victoria	1	0	1	11	8	19
Waterloo	1	2	3	18	18	36
Welland	1	0	1	7	2	9
Wellington	0	0	0	8	7	15
Wentworth	1	2	3	9	14	23
York	1	6	7	31	35	66
Other countries, and unknown	0	1	1	23	10	33
Total admissions	106	108	214	750	703	1,453

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1878.

	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	0	1	12	7	19
Bruce	4	3	7	19	11	30
Carleton	0	0	0	0	1	1
Elgin	2	1	3	7	1	8
Essex	3	0	3	17	6	23
Frontenac	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grey	0	0	0	1	5	6
Haldimand	2	0	2	9	3	12
Halton	0	0	0	5	2	7
Hastings	0	1	1	1	4	5
Huron	2	5	7	18	12	30
Kent	4	1	5	12	4	16
Lambton	7	4	11	40	11	51
Lanark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds and Grenville	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lennox and Addington	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lincoln	3	0	3	8	1	9
Middlesex	6	5	11	39	24	63
Norfolk	2	1	3	17	7	24
Northumberland and Durham	1	0	1	4	1	5
Ontario	0	0	0	0	3	3
Oxford	0	1	1	16	9	25
Peel	1	0	1	2	3	5
Perth	5	1	6	20	7	27
Peterborough	0	0	0	1	4	5
Prescott and Russell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renfrew	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simcoe	0	0	0	4	2	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	0	0	0	1	0	1
Victoria	1	0	1	8	5	13
Waterloo	0	0	0	5	3	8
Welland	0	0	0	2	1	3
Wellington	0	0	0	2	3	5
Wentworth	1	2	3	5	8	13
York	1	2	3	13	14	27
Total admissions	46	27	73	289	162	451

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	G. B.	M	28th May, 1877	1st October, 1877	Unimproved
2	J. F.	F	8th April, 1874	1st October, 1877	Improved
3	W. H. S.	M	18th September, 1876	8th October, 1877	Recovered
4	T. W.	M	6th October, 1877	10th October, 1877	Improved
5	E. L.	F	9th September, 1874	11th October, 1877	Recovered
6	C. W.	M	4th November, 1876	13th October, 1877	Recovered
7	J. H. M.	M	7th October, 1877	19th October, 1877	Unimproved
8	V. C. B.	M	15th December, 1876	23rd October, 1877	Much improv'd
9	S. P.	F	25th July, 1876	3rd November, 1877	Recovered
10	J. L.	M	20th August, 1877	4th November, 1877	Recovered
11	W. A. B.	M	15th October, 1877	5th November, 1877	Recovered
12	C. McI.	F	15th September, 1877	8th November, 1877	Recovered
13	A. M. E.	F	15th August, 1877	24th November, 1877	Recovered
14	M. J. F.	M	19th March, 1874	4th December, 1877	Recovered
15	M. C.	F	12th July, 1877	4th December, 1877	Recovered
16	W. E.	M	13th September, 1874	12th December, 1877	Recovered
17	J. A. N.	F	18th September, 1876	12th December, 1877	Recovered
18	J. P.	M	18th December, 1877	2nd January, 1878	Unimproved
19	G. E. H.	M	19th June, 1877	3rd January, 1878	Recovered
20	J. M.	M	5th March, 1875	3rd January, 1878	Recovered
21	D. C.	F	17th July, 1877	5th January, 1878	Recovered
22	J. M.	M	3rd May, 1877	12th January, 1878	Improved
23	T. M.	M	6th October, 1877	12th January, 1878	Recovered
24	M. E. H.	F	22nd August, 1877	12th January, 1878	Recovered
25	W. M.	M	4th June, 1877	24th January, 1878	Recovered
26	E. A. C.	F	5th October, 1877	29th January, 1878	Recovered
27	E. H. T.	M	15th August, 1876	7th February, 1878	Improved
28	W. H. D.	M	23rd April, 1877	9th February, 1878	Recovered
29	M. S	F	5th February, 1878	25th February, 1878	Not insane
30	J. McG.	M	30th September, 1875	28th February, 1878	Recovered
31	T. M.	M	4th September, 1875	5th March, 1878	Improved
32	M. B.	F	1st February, 1877	20th March, 1878	Recovered
33	J. M.	M	23rd May, 1876	26th March, 1878	Recovered
34	T. O.	M	26th January, 1878	4th April, 1878	Recovered
35	W. M.	M	9th November, 1877	5th April, 1878	Recovered
36	G. M. D.	M	29th May, 1877	5th April, 1878	Improved
37	J. B.	M	30th May, 1877	6th April, 1878	Improved
38	J. C.	F	26th December, 1877	12th April, 1878	Recovered
39	E. N.	F	29th October, 1877	15th April, 1878	Improved
40	J. H. W.	M	10th August, 1877	20th April, 1878	Recovered
41	R. P.	M	6th February, 1877	30th April, 1878	Recovered
42	N. McD.	M	27th November, 1877	1st May, 1878	Recovered
43	E. B.	F	19th March, 1878	29th May, 1878	Unimproved
44	B. W.	M	20th May, 1878	8th June, 1878	Unimproved
45	G. M.	M	22nd December, 1877	10th June, 1878	Recovered
46	M. M.	F	23rd June, 1876	10th June, 1878	Recovered
47	A. B.	F	22nd April, 1878	20th June, 1878	Recovered
48	H. B.	F	3rd April, 1878	27th June, 1878	Unimproved
49	A. J. L.	F	9th March, 1878	29th June, 1878	Recovered
50	M. H.	F	25th January, 1877	14th July, 1878	Recovered
51	A. A.	F	7th May, 1877	19th July, 1878	Improved
52	J. H.	F	28th April, 1877	23rd July, 1878	Recovered
53	J. B.	M	8th February, 1878	23rd July, 1878	Improved
54	J. S.	M	22nd July, 1878	9th August, 1878	Recovered
55	J. R.	M	16th January, 1877	10th August, 1878	Improved
56	V. S.	F	5th February, 1878	10th August, 1878	Improved
57	M. A. K.	F	18th May, 1878	22nd August, 1878	Recovered
58	F. A. B.	M	14th February, 1878	23rd August, 1878	Recovered
59	C. A.	F	25th September, 1877	26th August, 1878	Improved
60	M. I. H.	F	12th June, 1878	27th August, 1878	Recovered

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
61	C. D.....	M	28th January, 1878.....	28th August, 1878	Recovered
62	J. R.....	M	24th June, 1878	11th September, 1878....	Improved
63	E. L.....	F.....	21st December, 1875	19th September, 1878....	Improved
64	J. W.....	M	9th March, 1878	20th September, 1878....	Recovered
65	M H.	M	9th December, 1873	20th September, 1878....	Recovered
66	W. D. T.....	M	24th December, 1877 ...	20th September, 1878....	Recovered
67	F. B.....	F.....	17th April, 1878	24th September, 1878....	Improved
68	M. H.	F.....	14th May, 1878	24th September, 1878....	Recovered
69	D. B....	M	23rd March, 1878.....	27th September, 1878....	Recovered
70	R. McP.	M	22nd August, 1876	30th September, 1878....	Recovered

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years	months	days.	
1	M. B.....	F	55	8th October, 1877 ...	6	10	15	Peritonitis
2	M. H	F	51	9th October, 1877 ...	0	11	27	Chr. cerebritis
3	R. B.	F	41	9th October, 1877 ...	0	11	20	Fatty degeneration of heart
4	G. McK....	M....	23	9th October, 1877 ...	1	0	16	Epilepsy
5	J. S.....	M....	57	21st October, 1877. ..	6	10	24	Peritonitis
6	S. W.	M....	43	22nd October, 1877...	0	0	10	Exhaustion of mania
7	J. F.....	F	74	29th October, 1877...	6	11	11	Senile decay
8	J. G.....	M....	56	31st October, 1877 ...	0	1	5	Subacute Cerebritis
9	A. M.....	F	?	4th December, 1877..	1	4	11	Senile decay
10	H. B.....	F	32	7th December, 1877..	5	7	18	Phthisis
11	S. M.....	F	69	8th December, 1877..	0	1	28	Senile decay
12	G. N.	F	38	26th December, 1877.	7	1	3	Epilepsy
13	M. N. L....	F	56	31st December, 1877.	2	7	19	Marasmus
14	E. D.....	M....	22	8th January, 1878...	0	0	13	Epilepsy
15	M. B.....	M....	57	11th January, 1878..	7	1	18	Accident
16	M. K.....	F	50	16th January, 1878..	0	6	12	Cancer
17	M. C. R....	F	51	17th January, 1878..	0	0	17	Exhaustion of mania
18	D. C.....	M....	50	20th February, 1878.	0	1	22	Apoplexy
19	W. R.....	F	43	21st February, 1878..	1	10	1	Acute Meningitis
20	W. H.....	M....	75	5th March, 1878	0	0	24	Senile decay
21	M. C.....	F	55	19th March, 1878....	7	3	26	Peritonitis
22	C. B.	F	49	26th March, 1878....	0	5	10	Marasmus
23	J. C.....	M....	73	28th March, 1878....	0	0	26	Bronchitis
24	A. M.....	M....	63	6th April, 1878.....	0	0	2	Asphyxia
25	W. K. W...	M....	69	7th April, 1878.....	4	3	5	Senile decay
26	J. B.	M....	43	22nd April.....	3	7	18	Phthisis
27	W. C	M	63	12th May, 1878.....	0	8	20	Dysentery
28	R. C.	M	66	3rd June, 1878.....	0	1	5	Dysentery
29	S. P.....	F	30	11th June, 1878	0	1	3	Phthisis
30	M. K.....	F	?	13th June, 1878	2	10	18	Senile decay
31	E. F.	F	56	21st June, 1878.....	0	0	13	Marasmus
32	J. C.....	M....	51	26th June, 1878	0	3	29	Nervous Asthenia
33	B. W.....	M....	65	2nd July, 1878.....	0	0	23	Diarrhœa
34	M. A. B....	F	62	7th July, 1878	2	5	28	Asphyxia
35	M. S.	F	21	18th July, 1878	4	7	29	Marasmus
36	J. B.....	F	33	6th August, 1878....	0	6	8	Marasmus
37	M. McK. ..	F	40	7th August, 1878....	0	2	18	Chr. Diarrhœa
38	F. C.	M....	72	8th August, 1878....	7	8	15	Chr. Diarrhœa
39	J. McG	M....	41	2nd September, 1878..	0	10	30	Genl. paresis
40	J. J.....	F	38	7th September, 1878..	0	1	9	Marasmus
41	D. K.	M....	51	12th September, 1878	0	9	19	Epydidinitis
42	T. H.....	M....	54	25th September, 1878	0	4	21	Epilepsy

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Bookbinders	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Book-keepers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bakers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Bricklayers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Butchers	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Blacksmiths	0	0	0	8	0	8	8
Brewers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Barbers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Broom makers	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cabinet makers	1	0	1	4	0	4	5
Confectioners	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Coopers	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Carpenters	1	0	1	20	0	20	21
Clerks	2	0	2	14	0	14	16
Coppersmiths	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dyers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Domestic Duties	0	56	56	0	344	344	400
Dressmakers	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Engineers	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Farmers	36	2	38	226	5	231	269
Fishermen	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
Founders	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Ferrymen	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Furriers	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Gardeners	1	0	1	3	0	3	4
Hatters	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Hostlers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Hucksters	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Jewellers	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Labourers	32	0	32	158	0	158	190
Ladies	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Laundresses	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Milliners	0	1	1	0	5	5	6
Masons	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
Machinists	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Match-makers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Millers	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Moulders	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Merchants	4	0	4	9	0	9	13
Music Teachers	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Officers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Organ-builders	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Pensioners	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Prostitutes	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Photographers	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Painters	3	0	3	5	0	5	8
Printers	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Pedlars	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Physicians	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Servants	0	19	19	2	83	85	104

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total,	
Sailors	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
Students	1	0	1	5	0	5	6
Spinners	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Sisters of Charity	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Stone-cutters	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Showmen	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Sadlers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Shoemakers	2	0	2	11	0	11	13
Seamstresses	0	3	3	0	3	3	6
Slaters	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Shipbuilders	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
School Teachers	1	1	2	9	6	15	17
Tinsmiths	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Tavern-keepers	1	0	1	2	1	3	4
Tailors	2	0	2	13	0	13	15
Tanners	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Tollgate-keepers	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vagrants	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Watchmakers	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
Wood-finishers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Weavers	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Wheelwrights	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Waggon-makers	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
No employment	4	11	15	28	46	74	89
Unknown	2	8	10	45	88	133	143
Total	106	108	214	644	595	1239	1453

TABLE No. 8.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1878.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
MORAL.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Domestic trouble, including loss of relations or friends	....	....	.....	4	10	14	....	1	1
Religious excitement	....	....	....	7	5	12	....	1	1
Adverse circumstances (including business troubles)	1	....	1	13	3	16			
Love affairs (including seduction)	....	....	.....	3	3	6			
Mental anxiety, "worry."	....	1	1	4	12	16			
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	.....	3	2	5			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink	2	....	2	3	....	3			
Do. sexual	....	....	.....	....	....	.....			
Venereal disease	....	....	.....	....	....	.....			
Self abuse (sexual)	1	....	1	6	....	6			
Overwork	....	....	.....	5	3	8			
Sunstroke	1	....	1	1	1	2			
Accident or injury	....	....	.....	5	3	8			
Pregnancy	....	....	.....	....	1	1			
Puerperal	....	....	.....	....	2	2			
Lactation	....	....	.....	....	....	.....			
Puberty and change of life	....	1	1	....	2	2			
Uterine disorders	....	....	.....	....	7	7			
Brain disease, with general paralysis	....	....	.....	....	....	.....			
Do. do, with epilepsy	1	1	2	2	2	4			
Other forms of brain disease	....	....	.....	5	1	6			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	....	....	.....	3	7	10			
Fevers	....	1	1	4	2	6	....	1	1
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	10	8	18				1	....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	17	20	37				....	1	1
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	....	1						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	....	1						
Unknown	43	44	87	10	10	20	27	28	55

TABLE 9.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing-room, during the year ending September 30th, 1878.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	702	0
Aprons	251	0
Chemises	578	0
Nightdresses	20	0
Drawers	114	164
Skirts	139	0
Caps	55	29
Collars	132	0
Cuffs	12	0
Bonnets	84	0
Hats trimmed	312	41
Shirts	1081	2635
Pants	269	1227
Coats	288	632
Vests	243	502
Gaiters	3	0
Jackets	6	0
Mits	2	0
Cloth slippers	36	0
Neckties	158	2
Canvas suits	0	52
Sheets	1366	325
Pillowslips	14	316
Pillows	14	1
Bolster	1	0
Quilts hemmed	345	97
Blankets	0	402
Quilts (canvas)	20	17
Bedticks	140	115
Mattresses	51	8
Palliasses	0	22
Tablecloths	42	82
Towels	381	54
Pudding cloths	92	0
Blinds	176	0
Carpets	7	5
Carriage rugs	0	2
Buffalo robes	0	2
Horse blankets	0	6
Crumb cloths	0	2
Bags	0	12
Socks	0	1,609
Table covers	3	0
Total	8,436	8,361

TABLE No. 10.

Number of Articles repaired in the Wards during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878.

Dresses	6,864	Mattresses	23
Skirts	1,561	Sheets	208
Aprons	100	Blankets	312
Chemises	1,872	Pillowslips	416
Drawers	312	Quilts	520
Stockings	3,952	Bedticks	728
Socks	1,560		
Nightdresses	52	Total	20,092
Shirts	1,300		

TABLE No. 11.

Spinning and Knitting.

	Lbs.		Prs.
Wool spun	180	Socks knitted	186
Cotton wound	120	Stockings knitted	142
Cotton twisted	120	Stockings refooted	44
Total	420	Total	372

TABLE No. 12.

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878.

Shirts	19,650	Cuffs	2,809
Pants	2,161	Canvas suits	1,377
Coats	1,597	Sheets	36,009
Vests	1,080	Blankets	3,247
Neckties	1,278	Quilts	3,292
Socks	7,933	Pillowslips	36,248
Stockings	6,910	Pillowticks	100
Chemises	20,665	Bedticks	4,194
Drawers	6,669	Bolsterslips	200
Skirts	3,460	Towels	14,102
Dresses	8,762	Toilet covers	818
Waists	1,563	Table cloths	2,087
Aprons	11,116	Table napkins	1,927
Caps and Hoods	929	Pudding cloths	2,324
Nightdresses	3,906	Sundries	2,204
Handkerchiefs	7,290		
Collars	8,423	Total	224,330

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

KINGSTON, 1st Oct., 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—Owing to the illness of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, the management of this Asylum for the six months ending 30th September, has devolved upon me, and as one of my last official duties as Acting Medical Superintendent I have the honour, in accordance with instructions, to present the Annual Report for the official year ending 30th September, 1878, being the second since the Asylum was purchased by the Ontario Government.

Movement of Patients.

There were in residence on the 1st October, 1877, 194 males, 186 females; making a total of 380.

Admitted during the official year, 52 males, 55 females; total, 107.

Total number under treatment during the year, 594, of whom 298 were males, and 296 females.

The discharges of the year were 27 males and 20 females; total, 47. Of these, 25 males and 14 females were recovered; 2 males and 4 females improved, and 2 females unimproved.

The percentage of recoveries upon admissions was 36.44.

The percentage of discharges upon admissions was 43.93.

The deaths of the year number 18, of whom 8 were males and 10 females.

The percentage of deaths upon the total number under treatment during the year was 3.03.

The transfers were 1 male and 3 females. Of these 1 male and 2 females were transferred to the Toronto Asylum, and 1 female to the London Asylum.

There were in residence on the last day of the year 210 males, 208 females. Total, 418.

The average daily population was 407.3, of whom 203.6 were males and 203.7 females.

The average weekly cost per capita was $2.32.

In addition to the ordinary tables I have appended Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The information contained in Table No. 8, "Causes of Insanity," is not at all reliable. In many instances no cause whatever is assigned; this is in some cases owing either to the ignorance or indifference of the Physicians or Justices of the Peace, (according as the patients are admitted by warrant or medical certificates) when examining patients before committal, and in some instances to mistatements or reticence on the part of the friends from whom the information is elicited. Often the cause stated has no connection whatever with the insanity.

Table No. 9 shows the number of patients who were discharged on probation during the year, and from the results it is fair to infer that this system is a good one. It allows many patients to be retained at home who would otherwise be under Asylum treatment, pensioners on the Government. Of the 17 thus discharged during the year only 3 have been returned to the Asylum.

Tables No. 10 and 11, exhibit the number of days' work done in each month during the year by the male and female patients respectively. They also show that 43.58 of the daily average male population, and 21.67 of the daily average female population were employed in some manner.

The percentage of female workers as shown above, is not a correct one, as all articles of *clothing* belonging to female patients are repaired on the wards to which the patients belong, and no account has been kept of this class of work.

Table No. 12 shows the number of articles made and repaired in the Asylum during the year.

Table No. 13, "Returns from the Farm and Garden," shows what may be obtained by judicious cultivation from land originally quite useless for agricultural purposes, but which was reclaimed, and made to contribute to the Asylum revenue, by the persevering efforts of Dr. Dickson and his staff. Of the 50 acres now owned by the Asylum only about 25 can be used for farm and garden purposes, the remainder is ornamental grounds and unarable land.

Improvements.

During the past summer the corridors, recesses, dinning and sitting rooms, bath-rooms and some of the dormitories of wards Nos. 1, 2 3 and 4 were painted of a bright cheerful colour. They present a much finer appearance than when coated with white-wash, and can be more easily cleansed.

Two hundred new pictures were distributed through the different wards and add very materially to the appearance of the halls.

Since the end of the last official year the root-house, which was then in course of construction, has been finished, and during last winter proved an excellent storing-place for the root crop.

A ten horse-power engine, an eight tub shaker washing machine, a centrifugal wringer and an improved mangle were, under my supervision, put into the laundry and are doing good service. Previous to this all the washing for the male patients was done by a keeper with the assistance of several male patients, and that of the female patients and officers by two laundresses assisted by as many female patients as could be induced to help in the laundry—*all* the work was done by hand.

Since the machinery has been in operation ALL the laundry work has been done by the two laundresses and a few patients. This work is now not only easier performed and in less time than heretofore, but the cleansing is more thorough. When the drying and ironing rooms which are now being finished are ready for use the laundry department will be very complete.

The kitchen has been thoroughly overhauled by the engineer and his assistant, and the steam kettles, which were supported in a wooden bench and ranged against the wall, removed, and with three additional new ones placed in an iron frame in the centre of the kitchen, where they are more compact, easier of access and more convenient.

A large galvanized iron umbrella was placed over them for collecting and carrying off the steam, which, instead of disseminating itself through the kitchen and adjoining passages is now carried through the roof.

A new Bramhall & Dean cooking-range and a charcoal broiler supply the place of the old wood cooking stove and prove valuable additions.

The old laundry has undergone thorough repair. The roof, which was in a leaky condition, has been raised two feet and covered with felt, pitch, &c.

The ceilings, both upstairs and down, have been sheeted with pine and painted. The engine house was enlarged to make room for the small engine which drives the washers, &c.

The cottage roof which has been in a delapidated condition for a considerable time, and through which the rain easily found its way to the rooms beneath, is at present undergoing repairs, and will, it is expected, be thoroughly renovated before the autumn rains.

The east and west turrets, which have been in a very leaky state for years, have been thoroughly repaired under the supervision of Mr. Gage, the superintendent of work, and rendered water tight.

The Dominion Telegraph Company put their wires into the Asylum in May last, since

which time we have had constant telegraphic communication with the city office and through it to all points.

The operator, who was added to the staff, also acts as messenger, &c.

A new lathe of superior pattern and workmanship and several minor appliances have recently been added to the engineer's shop and will no doubt prove valuable adjuncts.

About 4,000 square yards of surface were quarried out during the year on the Jackson Estate, some of it to the depth of three and four feet, and made fit for cultivation. This portion of the property was before a mass of rocks and quite useless.

Additions.

As part of the space formerly used for storing coal was appropriated for the purpose of a gasometer and as the old coal shed was inadequate, for the year's supply, an addition was rendered necessary. This addition, 100 x 36 feet and two stories high, has been completed and is now being filled with coal. It is a substantial stone building made to correspond with the old shed, and presents a finer appearance than such structures usually do.

A large extension, 36x96 feet and two stories high, has been added to the laundry, and reaches from the laundry to within a few feet of the southern projection of the main building.

It will when completed contain five rooms, two in the first story and three in the second, which are intended for carpenter's shop, drying and ironing rooms, and stores department.

This structure is also of stone and corresponds with the laundry and other buildings.

The Public Works Department is at present making preparation for the manufacture of gas for illuminating purposes, on the premises. The Asylum is now lighted by means of coal oil lamps, which are neither satisfactory nor safe. The men are working at the gas-meter, and it is urged that this work be pushed forward without delay, in order that the house may be supplied with gas at the earliest possible day.

Requirements—Ice-house.

The old ice-house had to be pulled down to make room for the new coal-shed, and a a new one will have to be built to receive next season's supply of ice. A convenient site has been selected, within a few feet of the edge of the lake, and I believe the recommendations for the structure are now before the Public Works Department.

In anticipation of early frosts it is desirable to have the house erected at once.

Boundary Wall.

Dr. Dickson, in his last Annual Report, refers to the want of a proper wall or fence around the Asylum property ; this want is this year intensified, inasmuch as more land has been purchased, and the fences on and around the recently acquired property afford no protection whatever. The Jackson farm is a general thoroughfare for the youths of Portsmouth, and so long has this apparently been the case that they appear to consider even the produce of the garden as common property. To show them the difference between *mine* and *thine* I was under the necessity of arresting four of the trespassers and caused them to be arraigned before a magistrate for stealing. They were convicted and punished for the offence. This example had a deterrent effect on some of the pilfering youths of the village, and thefts were not so frequent as formerly.

Now that the eastern and part of the northern boundary is definitely determined, it is of the utmost importance that so much of it be properly protected by fence or wall.

More Land.

The purchase of the Jackson Property to the east of the Asylum gave out-door employment during the past summer to a number of patients who would otherwise have been confined to the wards.

Out-door employment is one of the best hygienics and remedial agents in the treatment of insanity, and, were the Asylum farm larger, a greater proportion of the male population might be advantageously employed in agricultural pursuits.

To this end, and to ensure greater quiet and seclusion, I would strongly press the purchase of the property to the west of the Asylum, known as the Cartwright Estate, and which I understand you have recommended.

Farm Buildings.

The want of proper farm buildings was referred to in the last Annual Report. This want is still unsupplied.

Airing Court for Female Patients.

As there is no enclosed airing-court into which the refactory female patients can be taken during the pleasant weather, it is desirable that an appropriation be granted for this purpose, as recommended in your minutes of inspection.

Only two sides require to be walled, as the buildings will form the boundary of the other two sides.

Furniture.

No additions have been made to the furniture in the wards since the Asylum was purchased from the Dominion Government. The wards are meagrely furnished, the old forms, which are the only seats in use, are rickety from long use and frequent repairs, and should be replaced by seats of a superior quality, and in greater variety.

The bedsteads are, many of them, in a delapidated condition, and the numerous joints and cracks serve as secure hiding places for bugs. A supply of new palliasses and mattresses is also required.

Steam Boilers.

The question of altering the steam boilers is at present, I believe, under consideration. They are of the old kind, and do not give a satisfactory return for the amount of coal consumed.

Pointing.

The walls at the rear of the Asylum are suffering for want of pointing, and, as they cannot be finished this season before the frost sets in, I would recommend that they receive attention as early as possible next year.

This class of work might, to a considerable extent, be performed by the patients, under the supervision of a mason, but as there is no regular mason on the staff, the pointing has been neglected.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Health.

The general health of the household has been good during the year, as is demonstrated by the low death-rate. No death was recorded from 9th July to the end of the year. This exemption from any special form of disease, and low death-rate, is owing, I think, to the excellent site of the Asylum, pure water supply, a good system of ventilation and an excellent structure; in all of which it surpasses any other Asylum in the Province.

Admission of Patients.

By reference to Table No. 1, it will be seen that of the 107 admissions during the year, 81 were received by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant from the County Gaols, and only 26 by medical certificates. This large proportion of warrant admissions is owing to the fact that until the Asylum was purchased by the Ontario Government, no patients (with few exceptions) were admitted by medical certificates; and the idea is still prevalent in this district that the only course to be pursued in order to gain the admission of a patient, is to have him or her committed to gaol as a dangerous lunatic. This necessitates a considerable delay and deprives the patient of the benefits of the Asylum treatment during the acute stage of the disease, when by application to the Medical Superintendent admission might be gained at once and the humiliation and necessity of committal to gaol avoided

Religious Services.

To the following gentlemen are due our thanks for kindly and gratuitously conducting the religious Sunday services:

Rev. Mr. Graffton, Rev. Mr. Smith,
" " Ferguson, " " Jolliffe,
" " Dobbs, " " Galbraith,
" " Carey, " Dr. Grant,
" Dr. Jackson.

The Rev. Father Twohey has always promptly responded when any of the Roman Catholic patients required his services.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks for the universal kindness and consideration you have shown me in the performance of my arduous duties, and for the prompt attention any of my recommendations have received.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. G. METCALF, M.D.
Acting Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September 1878.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1877.....	194	186	380			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieut.-Governor's Warrant....	40	41	81			
" Medical Certificate.....	12	14	26			
	52	55	107			
Total number under treatment during year.....				246	241	487
Discharges during year :						
As Cured.....	25	14	39			
" Improved.....	2	4	6			
" Unimproved.....	0	2	2			
Total number of Discharges during year.....				27	20	47
Died.....				8	10	18
Eloped.....				0	0	0
Transferred.....				1	3	4
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1878.....				210	208	418
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				701	475	1176
" Discharged.....	255	143	398			
" Died.....	175	100	275			
" Eloped.....	8	0	8			
" Transferred.....	53	24	77			
" Remaining 30th Sept., 1878	210	208	418			
Total.....				701	475	1176

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1877, to 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 21st of May, 1878)...	215	214	429
Minimum " " 30th of October, 1877	188	189	377
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	74,355	74,417	148,771
Daily average population	203.6	203.7	407.3

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admission since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married / Widowed	25	31	56	255	260	515
Single	27	24	51	446	215	661
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	52	55	107	701	475	1176
Religion.						
Presbyterians	9	16	25	101	69	170
Episcopalians	9	9	18	182	94	276
Methodists	12	6	18	99	78	177
Baptists	0	1	1	16	12	28
Congregationalists	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roman Catholics	20	19	39	212	165	377
Mennonites	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quakers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infidels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other denominations	1	1	2	90	54	144
Not reported	1	3	4	1	3	4
Total	52	55	107	701	475	1176
Nationalities.						
English	4	1	5	67	37	104
Irish	8	15	23	173	121	294
Scotch	0	8	8	37	37	74
Canadian	36	29	65	328	217	545
United States	2	2	4	9	4	13
Other Countries	1	0	1	33	7	40
Unknown	1	0	1	54	52	106
Total	52	55	107	701	475	1176

TABLE NO. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	1	1	2
Brant	0	1	1	6	7	13
Bruce	0	0	0	3	4	7
Carleton	1	7	8	41	45	86
Elgin	0	0	0	2	4	6
Essex	0	0	0	2	2	4
Frontenac	11	12	23	82	66	148
Grey	0	0	0	6	9	15
Haldimand	0	0	0	6	6	12
Halton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hastings	4	2	6	32	23	55
Huron	0	0	0	6	5	11
Kent	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lambton	0	0	0	12	2	14
Lanark	4	4	8	35	29	64
Leeds and Grenville	5	5	10	33	24	57
Lennox and Addington	7	2	9	24	16	40
Lincoln	0	0	0	9	4	13
Middlesex	0	0	0	6	3	9
Norfolk	0	1	1	6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham	1	4	5	11	25	36
Ontario	1	0	1	14	17	31
Oxford	0	0	0	14	3	17
Peel	0	0	0	4	1	5
Perth	1	0	1	9	8	17
Peterborough	0	0	0	6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	1	0	1	8	6	14
Prince Edward	0	0	0	11	5	16
Renfrew	2	1	3	19	9	28
Simcoe	2	4	6	9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7	6	13	43	27	70
Victoria	0	1	1	3	11	14
Waterloo	0	0	0	10	4	14
Welland	0	0	0	6	4	10
Wellington	2	0	2	4	4	8
Wentworth	0	0	0	12	11	23
York	3	5	8	27	39	66
Malden Asylum	0	0	0	0	5	5
Toronto Asylum	0	0	0	17	13	30
Penitentiary	0	0	0	152	12	164
Central Prison	0	0	0	1	0	1
Military	0	0	0	5	0	5
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	1	1
Penetanguishene	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	52	55	107	701	475	1176

TABLE NO. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	0	0	0	1	1	2
Brant	0	1	1	6	7	13
Bruce	0	0	0	3	4	7
Carleton	0	7	7	40	41	81
Elgin	0	0	0	2	4	6
Essex	0	0	0	2	2	4
Frontenac	5	6	11	72	59	131
Grey	0	0	0	6	9	15
Haldimand	0	0	0	6	6	12
Halton	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hastings	3	1	4	31	20	51
Huron	0	0	0	6	5	11
Kent	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lambton	0	0	0	12	2	14
Lanark	4	3	7	32	30	62
Leeds and Grenville	3	3	6	30	20	50
Lennox and Addington	4	0	4	19	14	33
Lincoln	0	0	0	9	4	13
Middlesex	0	0	0	6	3	9
Norfolk	0	1	1	6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham	0	3	3	10	24	34
Ontario	1	0	1	14	17	31
Oxford	0	0	0	14	3	17
Peel	0	0	0	4	1	5
Perth	1	0	1	9	8	17
Peterborough	0	0	0	6	5	11
Prescott and Russell	1	0	1	8	6	14
Prince Edward	0	0	0	11	5	16
Renfrew	2	1	3	19	9	28
Simcoe	2	4	6	9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7	6	13	43	27	70
Victoria	0	1	1	3	11	14
Waterloo	0	0	0	10	4	14
Welland	0	0	0	6	4	10
Wellington	2	0	2	4	4	8
Wentworth	0	0	0	12	11	23
York	3	4	7	27	38	65
Kingston Penitentiary	2	0	2	2	0	2
Total admissions	40	41	81	503	423	926

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	C. McG	M	24th May, 1877	20th October, 1877	Recovered.
2	D. P	F	27th February, 1874	24th do	Recovered.
3	B. S. C	M	17th January, 1873	24th do	Improved.
4	G. C	M	20th November, 1876	27th do	Recovered.
5	P. S	M	21st November, 1876	29th do	Recovered.
6	T. G	M	23rd November, 1876	29th do	Recovered.
7	P. B	M	23rd November, 1876	30th do	Recovered.
8	W. N. J	M	15th June, 1877	30th do	Recovered.
9	F. McC	M	10th August, 1876	6th November, 1877	Recovered.
10	J. McD	F	16th January, 1875	6th do	Recovered.
11	J. McD	F	12th August, 1876	6th do	Recovered.
12	A. F	F	21st May, 1877	20th December, 1877	Recovered.
13	J. C	F	29th August, 1877	21st March, 1878	Recovered.
14	M. J. S	F	10th September, 1877	30th March, 1878	Recovered.
15	E. C	F	9th August, 1877	26th April, 1878	Recovered.
16	M. D	F	8th January, 1878	1st May, 1878	Recovered.
17	J. C	M	26th May, 1877	6th do	Recovered.
18	J. G. T	M	26th January, 1877	18th do	Recovered.
19	R. O'S	M	12th December, 1877	22nd do	Recovered.
20	A. L	F	7th March, 1878	23rd do	Improved.
21	S. F	M	23rd February, 1876	24th do	Recovered.
22	J. H	M	8th May, 1877	25th do	Recovered.
23	T. D	M	9th March, 1878	10th June, 1878	Recovered.
24	J. K	M	5th February, 1878	18th do	Recovered.
25	J. S	M	13th July, 1877	19th do	Recovered.
26	W. T	M	30th March, 1878	25th do	Recovered.
27	A. R	F	3rd February, 1878	26th do	Unimproved.
28	H. O'M	F	16th February, 1878	28th do	Recovered.
29	M. J. M	F	29th March, 1878	28th do	Recovered.
30	W. R	M	14th May, 1878	5th July, 1878	Recovered.
31	D. R	M	20th December, 1877	10th do	Recovered.
32	C. McL	F	14th December, 1877	18th do	Recovered.
33	M. H	F	27th April, 1878	19th do	Recovered.
34	W. J. R	M	4th July, 1877	17th do	Recovered.
35	W. H	M	6th March, 1878	1st August, 1878	Recovered.
36	M. F	F	8th December, 1877	5th do	Recovered.
37	M. McM	F	30th July, 1877	8th do	Improved.
38	B. K	F	6th July, 1877	16th do	Improved.
39	J. R	M	11th August, 1876	16th do	Recovered.
40	R. W	F	2nd July, 1878	27th do	Unimproved.
41	J. F	M	13th July, 1878	28th do	Recovered.
42	R. A. O	F	9th April, 1878	2nd September, 1878	Recovered.
43	A. S	M	29th March, 1878	8th do	Recovered.
44	M. J. R	F	15th February, 1877	10th do	Improved.
45	C. C	M	5th November, 1877	10th do	Recovered.
46	W. R	M	26th May, 1869	30th do	Improved.
47	D. T	M	30th September, 1874	30th do	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. W.....	M....	56	3rd October, 1877 ...	0	4	10	General Paresis.
2	M. W.....	F	41	17th October, 1877 ..	1	0	7	Apoplexy.
3	E. H.....	F	24	7th November, 1877.	0	1	13	Dysentery.
4	P. McK....	M....	56	13th November, 1877	7	10	13	Heart Disease.
5	R. S.....	M....	63	28th November, 1877	0	1	2	Exhaustion.
6	P. McM....	M....	45	9th December, 1877.	0	2	0	General Paresis.
7	S. C.....	F	28	14th January, 1878..	6	10	0	Phthisis.
8	E. S.....	F	51	20th February, 1878.	0	6	11	Cancer of Breast.
9	T. R	M....	59	24th February, 1878.	0	11	17	Maniacal Exhaustion.
10	W. E.....	M....	38	26th March, 1878....	1	10	2	Epilepsy.
11	M. H. H...	F	35	10th April, 1878	0	11	7	Softening of Brain.
12	S. F.....	F	27	19th April, 1878	3	0	19	Phthisis.
13	M. McL....	F	32	15th May, 1878	2	4	11	Cerebritis.
14	J. La B....	M....	55	17th June, 1878.....	0	0	11	Senile Decay.
15	C. C	F	34	18th June, 1878.....	1	4	19	Maniacal Exhaustion.
16	P. D.....	M....	42	4th July, 1878	1	6	20	Phthisis.
17	A. M.....	F	34	6th July, 1878	3	5	25	Phthisis.
18	V. M.....	F	35	9th July, 1878	1	10	11	Phthisis.

Table No 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barbers	1	0	1	1	0	1
Barristers	0	0	0	3	0	3
Bakers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Butchers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Blacksmiths and Wives	1	0	1	15	1	16
Bricklayers	0	0	0	6	0	6
Carpenters and Wives	5	0	5	32	3	35
Clergymen	0	0	0	2	0	2
Coopers	1	0	1	3	0	3
Clerks	2	0	2	12	0	12
Carriage-makers	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cooks	0	1	1	1	1	2
Carders	0	0	0	3	0	3
Captains of steam boats	1	0	1	2	0	2
Dressmakers	0	2	2	0	13	13
Detectives	0	0	0	1	0	1
Engineers and Wives	1	1	2	3	2	5
Farmers and Wives	18	12	30	157	60	217
Housekeepers	0	3	3	0	3	3
Hunters	0	0	0	1	0	1
Harnessmakers	0	0	0	5	0	5
Jewellers	0	0	0	2	0	2
Labourers and Wives	13	7	20	209	64	273
Merchants	2	0	2	11	0	11
Millers	0	0	0	3	0	3
Machinists	0	0	0	5	0	5
Pumpmaker	0	0	0	1	0	1
Prostitutes	0	1	1	0	1	1
Painters	1	0	1	11	0	11
Physicians	1	0	1	4	0	4
School-teachers	0	0	0	10	8	18
Station-masters	0	0	0	2	0	2
Soldiers and Wives	0	1	1	9	1	10
Students-at-law	0	0	0	1	0	1
Servants	0	18	18	13	138	151
Shoemakers	2	0	2	36	0	36
Seamstresses	0	0	0	0	36	36
Sailors	0	0	0	10	0	10
Tailors	0	0	0	10	0	10
Tanners	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tinsmiths	0	0	0	1	0	1
Watchmakers	1	0	1	2	0	2
Weavers	0	0	0	3	0	3
Not reported	2	9	11	104	144	248
Total admissions	52	55	107	701	475	1176

TABLE No. 8.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1878.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause, where these could not be distinguished.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic trouble, including loss of relatives or friends	0	0	0	4	6	10	0	2	2
Religious excitement									
Adverse circumstances (including business troubles)	0	0	0	4	1	5	1	0	1
Love affairs (including seduction)	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1
Mental anxiety—"worry"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fright and nervous shock									
Phisical.									
Intemperance in drink	1	0	1	5	3	8	1	0	1
Do sexual									
Venereal disease	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Self-abuse (sexual)	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Over-work	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sunstroke	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Accident or injury	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	3
Pregnancy									
Puerperal	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Uterine disorders									
Brain disease, with general paralysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Do with epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Other forms of brain disease									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fevers	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	6	7	0	0	0	2	4	6
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination									
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	29
Total	5	6	11	22	19	41	25	30	55

TABLE No. 9.

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES for Year ending 30th September, 1878.

No.	Sex.	Register No.	Initials.	Residence when Discharged on Probation.			Term of Probation.	Result.	Remarks.
				Y.	M.	D.			
1	M	785	B. S. C.....	4	9	7	6 months	Returned to Asylum	Brought back one month after leave was granted.
2	M	1022	J. C.....	.....	5	6	6 months	Discharged recovered....	
3	M	997	J. G. T.....	.....	9	7	6 months	Discharged recovered....	
4	M	877	D. T.	3	5	5	6 months	Discharged improved....	Remains quiet and industrious at home.
5	M	1079	C. G. C.....	.....	4	4	6 months	Discharged recovered....	
6	F	1094	C. B.	.....	2	18	6 months	Returned to Asylum	Brought back four months after leave was granted.
7	M	1082	W. F.....	.....	5	19	6 months	Probation not expired ...	Was working in United States when last reported.
8	M	959	J. R.	1	9	11	2 months	Discharged recovered....	
9	F	1034	B. K.	1	1	10	2 months	Discharged improved....	Continued to improve at home.
10	F	1003	M. J. R.....	1	3	4	3 months	Discharged improved....	
11	M	1106	J. K.	.....	4	2	11 days	Discharged recovered....	Leave granted until discharge warrant could be procured.
12	M	461	W. R.....	9	.....	22	2 months	Discharged improved.....	Remains quiet and industrious at home.
13	M	1146	W. R.....	.....	1	17	2 weeks	Discharged recovered....	Leave granted until discharge warrant could be procured.
14	M	1002	J. R.	1	5	13	6 months	Probation not expired ...	Progressing favourably at home when reported.
15	M	884	J. R.	3	9	13	2 months	Returned to Asylum	Inclined to wander from ome.
16	F	965	M. A. McL..	2	.....	25	3 months	Leave not expired	
17	M	1156	T. H.	.....	3	.....	3 months	Leave not expired	

TABLE No. 10.

EMPLOYMENT of Male Patients during the Year from October 1st, 1877, to September 30th, 1878.

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK.

SPHERE AND OCCUPATION.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.
Farm Labour	84	61	9	.....	.....	.....	56	79	86	60	79	63	577
Garden	166	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	214	285	379	361	291	2011
Cleaning Grounds	110	126	95	94	34	80	104	86	103	102	88	92	1114
Jobbing and Quarrying	187	239	470	402	501	688	408	271	331	219	332	195	4234
Carpenter	44	50	48	50	44	48	48	46	50	50	48	48	574
Painter	78	73	76	78	68	104	106	130	130	106	130	138	1217
Mason	161	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	39	36	64	19	21	406
Shoe and Tailor Shop	135	135	135	135	120	130	135	130	135	124	135	118	1567
Engine House	124	124	124	124	109	124	155	160	155	160	160	160	1679
Laundry	166	156	167	161	161	168	168	175	166	161	113	44	1806
Kit hen	60	62	62	62	56	62	60	62	60	62	62	60	730
Bakery	28	28	27	28	26	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	333
Hall and Basement	28	27	28	28	26	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	333
Dining Rooms	341	341	341	341	305	341	331	341	341	341	341	331	4036
Cleaning Wards	465	465	465	465	410	465	435	465	435	460	465	460	5455
Stable and Piggery	120	124	124	124	112	124	120	124	120	124	124	120	1460
Blacksmith	12	12	14	12	12	14	12	14	16	14	16	12	160
	2309	2179	2185	2104	1984	2404	2410	2392	2505	2482	2529	2209	27692

Table No. 11.

Employment of Female Patients during the year, from September 30th, 1877, to October 1st, 1878.

Number of Days' Work.

SPHERE OF OCCUPATION.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.
Laundry	104	104	104	108	96	104	104	104	104	116	126	130	1,304
Knitting	52	52	48	56	46	52	50	54	54	54	52	56	626
Making	260	248	256	266	250	260	250	270	270	246	260	280	3,116
Repairing	124	130	128	133	125	130	140	123	125	135	120	130	1,543
Dining Rooms	246	248	260	260	248	260	250	260	260	250	260	260	3,062
Cleaning Wards	352	352	352	352	310	352	324	352	324	350	352	350	4,122
	1,138	1,134	1,148	1,175	1,075	1,158	1,118	1,163	1,137	1,151	1,170	1,206	13,773

Table No. 12.

Articles made and repaired in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's Shop from October 1st, 1877, to September 30th, 1878.

Made.	Articles.	Repaired.
29	Coats	3
40	Drawers (pairs)	
64	Jackets	81
147	Pants (pairs)	369
39	Vests	16
30	Overalls (pairs)	1
34	Boots, Coburg "	75
3	Do Long "	13
2	Shoes, Leather "	6
325	Slippers, Canvas "	340
7	Women's Calf Boots "	12
14	Waist Belts and Straps	4
22	Harness Straps, &c.	

Articles made and repaired in the Female Department, from October 1st, 1877, to September 30th, 1878.

Made.	Articles.	Repaired.
277	Aprons	
154	Bedticks	418
389	Chemises	
10	Caps	
324	Dresses	
7	Do Duck	
554	Pillow-cases	240
93	do ticks	85
303	Petticoats	85
540	Shirts	790
277	Socks (pairs)	1430
343	Stockings (pairs)	
409	Sheets	220
36	Sunbonnets	
27	Jackets	
8	Underwaists	
28	Mittens (pairs)	
325	Socks " marked	
	Blankets	38
	Counterpanes	135
	Drawers (pairs)	280

Articles of *clothing* belonging to the female patients are repaired in the ward to which the patients belong, and no account has been kept of this class of work.

Table No. 13.

Returns from the Farm and Garden, for the year ending September 30th, 1878.

				$ cts.	$ cts.
500	Bunches	Onions	at	5	25 00
50	"	Asparagus	"	5	2 50
1190	"	Lettuce and Radishes	"	4	47 60
1260	"	Rhubarb	"	10	126 00
66	"	Parsley, Mint, Sage, &c.	"	5	3 30
48	Bushels	Parsnips	"	50	24 00
17	"	Spinach	"	75	12 75
15	"	Green Peas	"	1 00	15 00
95	"	Dry do	"	80	76 00
5	"	Pop Corn	"	1 20	6 00
96	"	Tomatoes	"	40	38 40
268	"	Carrots	"	20	53 60
655	"	Potatoes	"	65	425 75
238	"	Onions	"	80	190 40

TABLE No. 13.—*Continued.*

				$ cts.	$ cts.
11	Bushels	Beans	"	1 00	11 00
83	"	Beets	"	50	41 50
4	"	Cucumbers	"	1 50	6 00
84	"	Apples	"	70	58 80
½	"	Plums	"	1 50	75
7	"	Vetches	"	1 50	10 50
175	"	Oats	"	30	52 50
34	Quarts	Capsicums	"	10	3 40
1316	"	Currants and Gooseberries	"		65 80
45	"	Strawberries	"	10	4 50
1998	Heads	Cabbages and Cauliflower	"	5	99 90
880	"	Celery	"	4	35 20
320	Dozen	Green Corn	"	12½	40 00
46½	"	Eggs	"	12½	5 81
146	———	Squashes, Melons and Pumpkins	"	10	14 60
4	Tons	Straw	"	6 00	24 00
7½	"	Hay	"	8 00	60 00
40	Loads	Green Fodder	"	1 25	50 00
30	Lbs.	Grapes	"	5	1 50
912	Gallons	Milk	"	22	200 64

KILLED AND CONSUMED.

4536	Lbs.	Pork	"	7	317 52

SOLD.

5	———	Pigs	101 40
1	———	Horse	15 00
			$ 2,266 62

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1878.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the third Annual Report of this Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1878.

The number of patients in residence on October 1st, 1877, was, men, 79, women, 120; total, 199.

Admissions during the year have been, by transfer from Toronto Asylum: men 6, women 2; by ordinary process, man, 1, woman, 1; by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant, man, 1, making the total number of admissions 11; viz., men, 8, women, 3.

Total number under treatment during the year, 210. Discharges, men, 2; deaths, men, 3, women, 4.

Number remaining in the Asylum on September 30th, 1878, men, 82, women, 119; total, 201.

The two men who were discharged were, like all the rest of the present population of the Asylum, transfers from another Asylum, and whose recovery was considered hopeless. After a few months residence here so much improvement—both physically and mentally—took place that they were sent home on probation, and their improvement having continued, at the end of their term they were discharged as recovered and are now employed at their trade at home, in good health and sound mind.

There has been no epidemic disease, and the health of the inmates has been very good, as testified by the very low rate of mortality when the class of patients under treatment here is taken into consideration.

The various occupations have been the same this year as last, and the number of working patients has not been increased, about an average of twelve men are occupied daily in the quarry, and about an equal number are engaged with the farmer assisting in the garden, shovelling coal, and levelling and clearing the grounds. None of the men are capable of doing much work, but they are much better to be occupied outside in fine weather than to be sitting idle inside. There are a few of the women very useful in the sewing-room. With one paid seamstress who oversees and assists them, the female patients do all the tailoring, dressmaking, mending, and darning for the Asylum. A few female patients also assist the laundresses and cooks. There is a great amount of labour required to be done in cleaning up the grounds around the Asylum, and there are few and very inefficient hands to do it at present, but I hope in a short time to have a stronger force of working patients.

The new wings and rear extensions which were commenced under the contract of Mr. J. A. Brown, in July, 1877, are now nearing completion, will be ready for occupation in December, and will give ample accommodation for 264 additional patients. This, together with the additions being made to the London Asylum, will place the Asylum provision for the Insane in the Province of Ontario abreast of the demand for some years to come. The corridors in the new wings are two feet wider than those of the main building, with single sleeping-rooms, bathrooms and water closets, sitting-rooms, attendants' rooms and dining-room, on each floor. Mr. Brown has carried out his contract in a most faithful and conscientious manner.

The new laundry, drying rooms, and ironing rooms, are now occupied, having been furnished with the best description of machinery. The washing machine, centrifugal wringer and mangle, are driven by a ten horse power Waterous engine, all of which do their work very efficiently. The Waterous boiler also supplies the steam to heat the drying room.

The kitchen in the new building is a great improvement on the old kitchen, although it would have been better still if it had been made a few feet larger. I fear it will be found too small when the Asylum is fully occupied. The ventilation of the kitchen is not so good as it should be, the windows being on one side there is no means of procuring a free circulation of air, and the heat in warm weather is very great.

The bakery is also completed but is not yet occupied. The associated dining-room on the second floor is a spacious well-lighted cheerful-looking hall capable of seating comfortably two hundred and fifty persons, and on the third floor is a large and handsome amusement hall which will be used for the regular weekly entertainments for the patients, and for religious services on Sundays.

There are many wants and requirements calling for the immediate attention of the Public Works Department, and I am sure they need only to be made known to ensure due consideration. I called attention in my last Report to the condition of the floors in the halls and corridors of the main building. In carrying the water, gas and steam pipes to to the new wings the floors had to be taken up and that could not be done without damaging them very much, they are now in a very unsightly condition, I hope that before long they will be taken up and replaced with oak, or maple, to correspond with those of the wings, and oiled.

The walls of the corridors and dormitories should be painted, nothing has been done to them since the opening of the Asylum, they have at present a soiled and dingy appearance. The inside of an Asylum should be made as light and cheerful as possible, it has a good effect upon the patients.

The immediate surroundings of the buildings are in a very rough state and no improvement or levelling can be done there until areas are built around the basement windows: the windows are from one to two feet below the level of the ground.

I hope that before winter sets in the flight of steps leading down the Mountain to Queen street—which has been promised us—will be erected. It would be a very great convenience to the employees, who have to walk to and from the city, and to the engineer it is a necessity as it is a great hardship to him to have to scramble up and down the Mountain the best way he can two or three times a day between the Asylum and the pumping house on Queen Street.

The bursar's and engineer's houses are still unprovided with gas and water. It is very inconvenient for them to have to carry all the water they use from the basement of the main building of the Asylum. As water and gas pipes are now laid to the mortuary, the cost of extending them to the bursar's and engineer's houses would not be great, and at the same time water pipes should be carried to be stables: it is very inconvenient and wastes much time to have to bring the horses to the back door to be watered with buckets.

Drains are also required at each of the houses, their cellar floors are nearly constantly covered with water, and after heavy rains—such as we had frequently during the past summer, they were filled up—depriving them entirely of the use of that very necessary part of a house. They can be drained over the face of the Mountain at very little expense.

The cellar in the farmer's house has been full of water since it was built, and unless a drain is made from it this fall, the house will have to be vacated. The sickening odours exhaling from the decomposing water is almost insupportable in every room in the house, and will eventually seriously affect the health of the inmates of it if they continue to live there. Much more difficulty will be experienced in draining this house than the others, as there is no fall within a considerable distance. By laying tile pipes at a sufficient depth beneath the bottom of the large open drain which runs parallel with the road a distance of about 600 or 700 feet, will be the easiest and cheapest way of accomplishing it.

Early in the spring, either side of the carriage-drive from James street, was planted with ornamental trees of the best varieties, which will in due time form a very beautiful avenue. Nine acres of land was fenced and drained and laid out as a garden, and three hundred fruit trees of various kinds planted. The land was put under cultivation for the

first time this summer, but I am sorry to say we have not been successful in raising profitable crops. The soil is a very heavy clay, requiring a large quantity of manure, and we had very little to put into it. I trust that we will be able to give a better account of the farm and garden next year.

A commodious root-house has been built in a convenient place in rear of the farm buildings, with capacity amply sufficient for all the requirements of the Asylum. An ice-house was built at the same time, but not having been properly constructed for that purpose, we lost twenty-five tons of ice, which we hauled with our own team and put into it last winter. It will require to be reconstructed before it can be used again as an ice-house.

An addition was made to the official staff of the Asylum by the appointment by the Government of Mr. John Shaw, to the position of Steward and Storekeeper. He entered upon his duties on the 19th April, and I have much pleasure in stating that he is proving himself a faithful and efficient officer. He has quarters at present in the Asylum, but as this arrangement necessitates his separation from his family, I trust a house will be built for him on the grounds as soon as possible.

The services of chief female attendant have been dispensed with, the duties of that officer are now performed by the Matron—to whom they properly belong.

Entertainments are held once every two weeks during the winter months, in which the officers and attendants take part with the patients in the dance. Cool Burgess very kindly gave an excellent musical entertainment, which was highly appreciated, and Mr. George Henderson, with the members of the Hamilton Amateur Dramatic Club, gave a dramatic and musical entertainment. Their efforts to please were most successful and elicited hearty applause.

Religious services have been held regularly every Sunday morning, and I have to renew my thanks to the same clergymen and laymen who conducted the services throughout the previous year, and continued it during the year just closed.

I take pleasure in again recording my high appreciation of the hearty and efficient co-operation of Dr. T. S. Covernton, assistant-physician; Mr. B. Way, bursar, and the others officials and employees, who have all discharged their arduous and sometimes difficult duties faithfully and well.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Wallace.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th Sept., 1878.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1877...	79	120	199			
Admitted during year	8	3	11			
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	2	0	2			
Transferred direct by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	1	0	1			
By Medical Certificate	5	3	8			
Total number under treatment during year				87	123	210
Discharges during year.....				2	0	2
As Cured	2	0	2			
Total number of Discharges during year				5	4	9
Died				3	4	7
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1878				82	119	201
Total Number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				103	134	237
" Discharged	4	0	4			
" Died	12	12	24			
" Eloped.....	5	0	5			
" Transferred.....		3	3			
" Remaining, 30th Sep. 1878	82	119	201			
Total				103	134	237

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1877, to 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 16th of March, 1878)	83	120	203
Minimum number of patients in residence (on 28th Nov., 1877	77	121	198
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	29,412	43,648	73,060
Daily average population	80.5	119.5	200

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	2	3	5	42	71	113
Widowed					2	2
Single	6	0	6	61	61	122
Total	8	3	11	103	134	237
Religion.						
Presbyterian	1	2	3	15	33	48
Episcopalians	2	0	2	29	23	52
Methodists				14	18	32
Baptists				3	4	7
Roman Catholics	3	1	4	28	46	74
Mennonites				1	1	2
Quakers	1	0	1	1	0	1
Other denominations				3	3	6
Not reported	1	0	1	9	6	15
Total	8	3	11	103	134	237
Nationalities.						
English				14	10	24
Irish	2	2	4	27	54	81
Scotch		1	1	8	24	32
Canadian	5	0	5	43	37	80
Other Countries	1	0	1	6	6	12
Unknown				5	3	8
Total	8	3	11	103	134	237

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				1	4	5
Bruce				1	3	4
Carleton				2	4	6
Elgin	1	0	1	1	4	5
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	6	8
Grey				3	6	9
Haldimand	1	0	1	3	2	5
Halton				1	4	5
Huron				3	5	8
Kent	1	0	1	1	4	5
Lambton		1	1	3	2	5
Lanark					1	1
Leeds and Grenville				1	1	2
Lennox and Addington				2	0	2
Lincoln				4	6	10
Middlesex	1	0	1	8	4	12
Norfolk					3	3
North'land and Durham.	1	1	2	6	5	11
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford				2	0	2
Peel				2	0	2
Perth				1	3	4
Peterborough				1	0	1
Prescott and Russell				1	2	3
Renfrew				1	2	3
Simcoe				5	3	8
Str'mnt, Dundas & G'ry.	1	0	1	3	5	8
Victoria				2	1	3
Waterloo				1	3	4
Welland				2	3	5
Wellington	2	0	2	4	3	7
Wentworth		1	1	13	15	28
York				22	24	46
Total admissions	8	3	11	103	134	237

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th Sept 1878.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Bruce				1	1	2
Carleton				1	0	1
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	1	3
Grey				2	2	4
Haldimand	1	0	1	1	2	3
Lambton				1	0	1
Lanark					1	1
Lennox and Addington				2	0	2
Lincoln				4	0	4
Middlesex				2	0	2
Norfolk					2	2
North'land and Durham.				2	0	2
Ontario					1	1
Oxford				1	0	1
Peel				1	0	1
Perth					1	1
Prescott and Russell				1	0	1
Renfrew				1	0	1
Simcoe				2	0	2
Str'mnt, Dundas & G'ry.	1	0	1	1	0	1
Victoria				1	1	2
Welland				2	1	3
Wellington	1	0	1	2	0	2
Wentworth				5	1	6
York				14	8	22
	3	0	3	49	25	74

TABLE No. 5

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
218	R. J	M	April 8th, 1876	November 17th, 1877	Cured.
62	C. O	M	February 26th, 1877	May 15th, 1878	Cured.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	months,	days.	
75	J. McN.....	M ..	69	November 28th, 1877	1	7	20	Phthisis
141	A. D	F	46	February 24th, 1878	1	8	23	Phthisis
102	M. C	F	58	March 11th, 1878 ...	1	10	8	Exhaustion
20	H. K.....	F	44	March 15th, 1878	1	11	28	Cancer of Uterus
203	J. J.....	M ..	56	April 4th, 1878	1	6	6	Phthisis L.
3	G. G.....	M ..	57	July 19th, 1878	2	4	2	Cardiac disease
223	M. H.....	F	50	September 10th, 1878	1	4	13	Exhaustion from fistula

TABLE No. 7.

Showing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Brewer				1	0	1	1
Clerk				3	1	4	4
Confectioner				1	0	1	1
Carpenter				1	0	1	1
Domestic		3	3		7	7	10
Editor				1	0	1	1
Farmer	2	0	2	28	0	28	30
Fisherman.....				1	0	1	1
Gardener				1	0	1	1
Housekeeper.....					58	58	58
Labourer	3	0	3	27	0	27	30
Mechanic				14	0	14	14
Printer				1	0	1	1
Photographer	1	0	1				1
Servant					33	33	33
Seamstress.....					2	2	2
Surveyor				1	0	1	1
Sailor.....				2	0	2	2
Shoemaker				1	0	1	1
Teacher.....				2	2	4	4
Tavern Keeper.....				1	0	1	1
None	1	0	1	3	20	23	24
Unknown	1	0	1	5	11	16	17

TABLE No. 8.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. *Not Transfers.* In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1878.	Number of Instances in which each case was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives and friends									
Religious excitement									
Adverse circumstances (including business troubles)									
Love affairs (including seduction)									
Mental anxiety—"worry"									
Fright and nervous shock									
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink									
Do sexual									
Venereal disease									
Self-abuse (sexual)				2					
Over work									
Sunstroke									
Accident or injury	1								
Pregnancy									
Puerperal									
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life									
Uterine disorders									
Brain diseases, with general paralysis									
Do with epilepsy									
Other forms of brain disease									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age									
Fevers									
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	1								
With other combined cause not ascertained		1							
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination									
With other combined cause not ascertained									
Unknown									

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

ORILLIA, October 1st, 1878.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.,
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the Second Annual Report of the Ontario Asylum for Idiots for the year ending the 30th September, 1878. As our receiving capacity has not been increased, and the inmates being mostly of a hopelessly incurable class, our movements for the year can be very briefly stated. On the 1st October, 1877, we had in residence 140 inmates, with beds for 144. During the year we have had 26 admissions, 13 males and 13 females. Of these admissions, 20 were by the ordinary process, and 6 by the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant. We have had 16 deaths, 11 males and 5 females; taken home by parents, 3 males and 1 female; leaving in residence 146, of whom 75 are males and 71 females. I have on fyle this day 69 applications for admission, all being of an urgent nature.

The general health of the inmates for the year has been remarkably good. We have had no epidemics nor other serious ailments to contend with during the summer, and we have had almost a complete immunity from diarrhœa, which proved so troublesome last year. Yet the death rate is still high as compared with other Asylums. This, however, must be expected, for while our inmates are both mentally and physically defective, those of insane asylums, as a class, have good physical organizations. While our death rate last year reached 13·20 per cent., this year it is but 9·64, a little more than 3½ per cent. less. There will eventually be a reduction from this rate, as the more weakly and physically feeble become less, or, as it were, weeded out. It is gratifying to observe that the longer the patients are in residence the more healthy and robust do they become. Our experience for the past year has fully confirmed me in the opinion that the location of this Asylum is an eminently healthy one. We have scarcely had even a single ailment among the inmates, if we except the 3 deaths, since April last. One of these died suddenly from heart disease, as revealed by an inquest and post mortem. The second had been ill for several months, and died from paresis. The third was unfortunately the result of an accident. One of our best working men accidentally ran a rusty nail into his foot, which, after several days, caused "tetanus," or lock jaw, from which he died.

The inmates have performed a considerable amount of out-door work during the summer, in the way of cleaning up the grounds recently acquired, and assisting in filling and levelling the same. This work proved to be a larger and more serious undertaking than I at first anticipated. The area of the mill property was made up of slabs and mill refuse, and I found in removing them that they were so loosely piled it would be necessary, in order to make a durable and complete job, to clean them all out. It will, therefore, cost considerably more for filling than was first estimated. When this work is completed, and it is well on toward it now, it will not only present a very fine appearance, but be well worth the cost.

Having obtained your permission, we moved one of the Dunn houses to the back of our property, and are fitting it up for a dwelling house, to be occupied by the gardener. In connection with it we are building a small green-house for propagating purposes, the want of which has been very much felt.

Our gas service continues to give good satisfaction. A second retort has been added for the purpose of economizing time in the manufacture. With the two retorts we can make in one day what will suffice for a week's consumption at this season of the year. We have been using the ordinary refined oil in the manufacture, and the engineer pronounces it to be better than either the crude or semi-refined.

I must again call your attention to the want of more accommodation. In winter time, when the patients are all indoors, with only one day room on each side of the house, we are so crowded that it is impossible to keep the atmosphere in these rooms pure or sweet, or anything approaching to it. It is hoped that whenever any extensions are made to this building that this defect will receive special attention. I would again also urge the necessity for hospital accommodation for the sick, which could also be used for a nursery for the more delicate and weakly children, seven or eight of whom we have at present. As you are aware, we are very badly off for store rooms. At present our supplies and stores are scattered about in so many places that it is not only very inconvenient, but very difficult to keep a strict supervision over them. These several improvements are urgently required, even with our present population.

Our Children.

Of the total number of inmates in residence 43 are children under 15 years of age 28 of these are of a very improvable class, some of whom have already made most marked progress in their studies and exercises. We have 6 boys and 4 girls spelling and reading, 4 boys write, and one has attempted arithmetic. A class of 10 boys and 5 girls are becoming quite proficient in the club and dumb-bell exercises and extension motions. Another class, of a somewhat lower grade, of 7 boys and 3 girls, are employed at stringing beads and buttons, mould exercise and forming words by comparison. These are making considerable progress. A still lower grade, so low, indeed, that it might almost be thought impossible to fix their attention on anything, spend a portion of every day at the ladder exercise. This is done by placing one end of a ladder on the floor while the other end rests on a platform, giving an incline of about 25 degrees. The children are made to walk up on the rounds of the ladder to the platform, from which they jump to the floor. At first an attendant takes them up by the hand and aids them until they have gained sufficient confidence to make the ascent themselves. As a matter of course, there are some falls, but the attendant sees that they are not hurt, and he sends them up again and again, until at last they understand what is expected of them. This class is composed of 7 boys and 1 girl, and, although only a few months formed, they already show unmistakable signs of improvement. It is not only gratifying to those who have laboured so faithfully and patiently to witness such improvement in these unfortunates, but it is a hopeful sign of the future good results that may be expected from a properly constructed and fully equipped training school. Our progress has been made under very great difficulties, only one small room being available for these different exercises. I will take this opportunity of again recommending the establishment of a training school in connection with this Asylum, for the more experience gained, and the more thought given to the subject, the more do I become convinced of its utility and humanity. With an overflowing treasury, and a Legislature that has ever evinced its liberality in granting aid for the care and support of the defective class of our population, there can be no reason why an appropriation for this purpose should not be voted at the next meeting of the Legislature. The question of training schools has long since passed the bounds of theoretical speculation, and has, in a large number of instances, on this continent as well as in Europe, become a living, practical reality, from which has resulted a very great deal of good.

In the month of June last I attended the third annual meeting of the "Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiots and Feeble Minded Persons," which was held in the New York State Asylum at Syracuse. This Institution is presided over by that veteran specialist, Dr. H. B. Wilbur, and is a model for neatness and efficiency. The advantage of holding these meetings within the institution is experienced in the ocular demonstrations afforded of the various exercises, the examination and comparison of typical cases, and a minute insight into the general mode of management of such. Valuable

papers are read and discussed, and thoughts and experiences interchanged, which must prove profitable and instructive to all who are interested in the welfare of the poor idiot.

In concluding these brief remarks, I would just add that all our inmates continue to improve in their habits and manner. Visitors generally express surprise at their clean and tidy appearance. The repulsiveness which characterized them when the Asylum was opened has gradually disappeared in a large majority of cases, and it has been replaced with a feeling of interest and sympathy.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. BEATON,
Medical Supt.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Ontario Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1877.	76	64	140			
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieut-Governor's Warrant.	4	2	6			
" Medical Certificate	9	11	20			
Total number under treatment during year.....				89	77	166
Discharges during year.....						
Taken home by parents.....	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year.....				3	1	4
Died.....				11	5	16
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1878.....				75	71	146
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				99	93	192
" Discharged.....	5	3	8			
" Died.....	19	19	38			
" Remaining, 30th Sept., 1878	75	71	146			

TABLE NO. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1877, to the 30th September, 1878.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 10th of September,)	76	71	147
Minimum " " 11th January,	71	67	138
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	27048	24760	51808
Daily average population	74.10	67.83	141.93

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married					4	4
Single	The rest all single.					
Religion.						
Presbyterians	3	3	6	17	12	29
Episcopalians	2	4	6	18	20	38
Methodists	3	4	7	15	25	40
Baptists	0	0	0	3	2	5
Roman Catholics	1	1	2	17	11	28
Quakers	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other denominations	1	1	2	1	1	2
Not reported	3	0	3	27	21	48
	13	13	26	99	93	192
Nationalities.						
English	1	1	2	9	13	22
Irish	0	0	0	21	17	38
Scotch	2	1	3	11	8	19
Canadian	10	11	21	33	37	70
Other Countries	0	0	0	9	6	15
Unknown	0	0	0	16	12	28
Total	13	13	26	99	93	192

TABLE NO. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients has been admitted up to the 30th of September, 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				2	1	3
Bruce				4	4	8
Carleton	1	0	1	3	1	4
Elgin				0	5	5
Essex	1	0	1	1	2	3
Frontenac				7	10	17
Grey	0	2	2	4	5	9
Haldimand	0	1	1	2	1	3
Halton				2	2	4
Hastings				0	1	1
Huron	2	0	2	5	0	5
Kent				0	2	2
Lambton				1	2	3
Lanark	1	0	1	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville	1	0	1	5	1	6
Lennox and Addington	1	0	1	2	2	4
Lincoln	1	1	2	2	1	3
Middlesex				4	3	7
Norfolk				4	3	7
North'land and Durham	1	0	1	4	4	8
Ontario	1	1	2	1	4	5
Oxford				3	3	6
Peel	0	1	1	0	1	1
Perth				3	1	4
Peterborough				0	1	1
Renfrew	0	1	1	0	3	3
Simcoe	0	1	1	4	7	11
Storm't, Dundas & Gl'ng'y	1	0	1	3	0	3
Victoria				2	2	4
Waterloo	0	1	1	1	1	2
Wellington				7	0	7
Wentworth	0	2	2	6	6	12
York	1	3	4	16	12	28
Total admissions	13	13	26	99	93	192

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to 30th September. 1878.

	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				2	1	3
Elgin				0	3	3
Essex	1	0	1	1	1	2
Frontenac				6	9	15
Grey				4	3	7
Halton				0	1	1
Huron				3	0	3
Kent				0	2	2
Lambton				1	0	1
Lanark	1	0	1	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				3	1	4
Lennox and Addington				1	2	3
Lincoln	1	1	2	2	1	3
Middlesex				2	0	2
Norfolk				3	3	6
North'land and Durham				3	1	4
Ontario	1	0	1	1	0	1
Oxford				2	1	3
Perth				3	1	4
Renfrew	0	1	1	0	3	3
Simcoe				2	3	5
Stor't Dundas & Glen'y				2	0	2
Waterloo				1	0	1
Wellington				1	0	1
Wentworth				1	4	5
York				4	1	5
Total admissions	4	2	6	51	44	95

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged,	Remarks.
142	M. A. H.	F	21st May, 1877.....	11th October, 1877	Taken away by mother.
178	A. V.	M.....	12th February, 1878.....	1st April, 1878.....	Taken away by father.
161	W. T. S.....	M.....	4th September, 1877	24th April, 1878	Taken away by mother.
85	M. J. M.	M.....	17th October, 1876	14th September, 1878....	Taken away by mother, much improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1878.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Y.	M.	D.	
10	D. C.	M	30	17th October, 1877	1	.....	22	Diarrhœa
53	J. R.	F	24	7th November, 1877...	1	1	8	General debility
151	D. B.	M	37	20th November, 1877..	.....	6	4	Diabetes
132	W. S.	M	23	9th December, 1877....	.....	10	10	Gastritis
94	J. McL.....	M	26	18th December, 1877...	1	1	4	Epilepsy
80	G. S.	M	31	30th December, 1877...	1	2	19	General debility
89	F. W.....	M	20	6th January, 1878	1	2	6	Congestion of lungs
56	L. W.....	M	20	10th January, 1878....	1	3	11	Phthisis
73	M. A. H....	F	47	10th January, 1878....	1	3	1	Cancer of stomach
173	T. A. L....	F	4	12th February, 1878...	.....	1	15	Hydrocephalus
123	H. P.	M	25	19th March, 1878	1	1	25	Phthisis
99	F. R.	M	25	2nd April, 1878	1	7	10	Diarrhœa
62	M. L.	F	19	5th April, 1878.....	1	7	6	Phthisis
100	J. H.	M	24	3rd May, 1878	1	7	15	Heart disease
115	R. F.	F	34	27th July, 1878.....	1	6	24	General paresis
150	D. McD....	M	36	18th August, 1878	1	3	2	Tetanus

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 15th, 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I beg leave to present the Seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending September 30th, 1878.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year has been as follows :

Males	166
Females	111
Total	277

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends	24
By the Government of Ontario as orphans	13
Admitted free, under the amended By-laws	240
Total	277

The number of pupils entered during the term ending June, 1878, was 253, being more than any previous term. As a number of these have completed the term of years allowed them to remain in school, I think that there will not be so many in attendance during the coming year.

I am clearly of the opinion that the time allowed pupils to remain in the Institution should be extended, if the present age of admission is continued. If pupils enter, as many do, at the age of seven ; at the close of the seven years they must leave school being only fourteen years of age. They are thus deprived of proper industrial training, which I consider highly important in the education of the deaf and dumb. I would respectfully suggest that either the age for admission of pupils be changed to nine years, or that pupils be permitted to remain two years longer in school. This plan is adopted in several Institutions and works well. In the New York Institution pupils are admitted at the age of six, and remain three years in the primary department, which is in a separate building, with separate playgrounds, &c. They are then transferred to the intermediate department where they can remain seven years. Such as the Principal thinks would be

improved by additional instruction are admitted to the High Class, where they remain two years, making in all twelve years under instruction. While it cannot be expected our pupils will be permitted to remain this length of time, yet I hope you will give the subject your earnest attention.

Most parents are anxious to have their children admitted to school at as early an age as possible. Indeed some wish us to receive them five years of age. This, of course, cannot be done, unless we have a separate building for those under ten years of age, where they can receive the special attention that young children require. I hope that ere long this will be done, as it is highly important that the younger children should be separated as much as possible from the older during their first years in school.

The several classes in the Institution were examined by Dr. J. Carlyle, Mathematical Master, in the Normal School, Toronto, just before the close of the term. About a week was occupied in the examination which was quite thorough, and every assistance was afforded him by myself and the teachers in the discharge of this duty. An official report of the examination was forwarded to your office by Dr. Carlyle. His examination was quite searching, and the results were generally satisfactory.

I may say in this connection, that I think too much is often expected of the deaf and dumb by persons not familiar with the difficulties encountered in communicating instruction to them. When deaf mutes first come to school they have no means of expressing their ideas except by natural signs, which are understood only (and often quite imperfectly) by their relatives or friends. They are, in fact, infants, as far as the communication of their thoughts and ideas is concerned. Young speaking children learn language from associations with persons who speak. With deaf mutes it is different. They can only learn through the medium of the eye, and with the most earnest and faithful instruction, they cannot be expected to acquire a sufficient amount of language to commence their general education in less than three or four years. The speaking and hearing child understanding language, the first day he enters school, commences his education without any delay. In making comparisons as to what should be expected of Deaf mutes in acquiring an education, it should be remembered the great disadvantages under which they labour, being deprived of two of the most important senses, hearing and speaking. We think if any teacher deserves credit for the work accomplished, it is the earnest, faithful instructor of the deaf and dumb.

As I was present during the entire examination conducted by Dr. Carlyle, I was able to form a good estimate of the capacity and advancement of each pupil. This enabled me at the commencement of the present term to make a good classification of the pupils. So far, the classes are working very well, and the teachers think that better progress will be made than any previous term. They are working with commendable zeal and energy, and after a recent visit to several of the leading Institutions in the United States, I am convinced that as to their educational progress our pupils will compare favourably with any Institution I visited.

As no special teacher of Articulation has been appointed, the class in this department is still conducted by Mr. Watson. There are about twenty pupils in this class, and one hour each day is devoted to their instruction.

In the religious instruction of our pupils no change has been made since my last report. The Principal lectures in the morning and one of the teachers in the afternoon to the Protestant pupils, while the Roman Catholic pupils attend mass in the morning and receive special religious instruction in the afternoon from the teacher appointed for the purpose. A Bible class composed of about eighty pupils is taught by the Principal in the evening. The International series of Sunday School lessons is used in this class.

Owing to ill-health Mr. McGann, who commenced the work of instructing the deaf and dumb in Ontario in 1858, has been compelled to resign after a service of twenty years. I have no doubt but that his long service in this important field of labour, will be suitably recognized by the government. It will be necessary to appoint a competent teacher in his place.

The female pupils are employed out of school as usual in plain and fancy sewing and knitting. They also aid in the dining-room washing dishes, arranging the tables, &c.

Sixty boys are employed in the carpenter, and cabinet, and shoe shops, and for the amount of work done, I beg leave to refer you to the statement forwarded. We shall

find abundance of work for the boys employed in the carpenter and cabinet shop during the coming year, building several new lines of fences—relaying floors with hardwood—repairs to buildings and furniture, &c. The difficulty in finding ready sale for the work manufactured in the shoe shop somewhat retards the operations in this department. There are a number of boys who wish to work in the shops, but they are already crowded, and I see no way to remedy this unless we establish some new branch of industry—I think tailoring would be the most suitable to introduce, as it is a useful trade for boys as well as girls—and if we can secure a sufficient amount of work I would recommend that we again introduce tailoring as one of the trades to be taught.

As to the crops raised on the farm and in our garden, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of the farmer and gardener already forwarded. The past year has been very favourable for the farm and garden operations, and I am glad we can present a more favourable report than any previous year since the opening of the Institution.

Considerable work has been done towards the improvement of our grounds during the past year, opening drains, grading, planting trees, &c., and I am able to report that the grounds are in better condition than ever before. To complete the work commenced will require an appropriation for the next year.

The new building for boiler house and laundry, in the rear of the kitchen building, was completed late in the year. The laundry is fitted up with two washing machine-wringers, &c., run by steam, and I think that we have now one of the most complete laundries in the Province. With the new improvements only three servants are needed in the laundry. Two new boilers, for heating purposes, and a new hot-water boiler have been inserted and our whole steam-heating system has been remodelled. This work was done by Messrs. W. J. McGuire & Co, of Toronto, and gives entire satisfaction. We are now able to regulate the heat in different portions of the building which we have never been able to do before.

The engine-house, near the bay, has been enlarged and the old boiler replaced by a larger one for working the pump. While this is a decided improvement, I must recommend that a large supply pipe be introduced from the boiler-house to the main building. This would enable us to fill the tanks much quicker, and render our hydrants available in case of a fire. I do not consider our hydrants now are much use, as we can only throw a feeble stream of water to the eaves of the main building by attaching a hose and working the pump at full power.

The occupation of the new dormitories and sitting-rooms gives us much more room for our male pupils. They furnish ample accommodation for twenty-eight pupils who are under the charge of a supervisor during study hours.

I beg leave to call your attention to the full report of Dr. Hope, Physician of the Institution. I regret to state we had an unusual amount of sickness from early in February to May which seriously retarded the operations of the Institution. A number of pupils were sent home at the request of their parents. As to the nature of the epidemic I refer you to Dr. Hope's report. During the prevalence of the sickness I regret to state that six of our pupils died, as follows :

Victor Perraut, of County Essex, aged 14 years. February 13th.
Eliza Sloan, Milton, aged 20 years. February 24th.
Mark Ezard, of County York, aged 22 years. March 3rd.
Jane B. Lovell, Toronto, aged 21 years. March 3rd.
Jemima Scott, of County Grey, aged 18 years. March 27th.
Martha J. Denihe, of County Hastings, aged 9 years. April 21st.

Everything was done that possibly could be for the afflicted ones during their illness, and I take this occasion to specially commend the faithful and untiring attention of the officers, pupils and employees during the prevalence of the sickness.

In accordance with your instruction I requested W. H. Ponton, coroner, to hold an inquest and enquire into the cause of the death of Mark Ezard. A jury was summoned and met at the Institution on the evening of March 4th. They were in session two days, and decided that he died from typhoid fever, and that they thought that much of the "sickness" was caused by the use of the water of the bay for drinking purposes. They recommended

that the supply pipe be extended out further into the bay where the water was purer. This has been done.

As we will in the future burn coal in our boilers instead of wood it will be necessary to extend our wharf about one hundred feet. A plan and estimate of this work has been forwarded to your office. I am glad to learn that it is your intention to recommend the relaying of the floor in the sitting rooms and halls on girl's side of the building with hard wood. Several of the floors are getting in very bad condition. I would respectfully recommend the erection of a conservatory between the main building and principal's residence. While a suitable building would be quite ornamental it is very much needed by the gardener for taking care of his plants and flowers. I beg leave also to recommend that the chapel be painted and frescoed as I think I should be made the most attractive room in the building.

The following newspapers have been received during the past year. We take this occasion to thank the editors and proprietors for their kindness, which is thoroughly appreciated by the recipients :—

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York.
The Weekly Advertiser, London.
The Beacon, Stratford.
The Herald, "
The Times, Port Hope.
The Guide, "
The Courier, Trenton.
The Ensign, Brighton.
The Mutes' Journal, Nebraska.
The Mute Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio.
The Deaf Mute Mirror, Flint, Mich.
The Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va.
The Kentucky Deaf Mute, Danville, Ky.
The Index, Colorado Springs.
The Companion, Olathe, Ka.
The Gopher, Fairbault, Minn.
The Deaf Mute Advance, Jacksonville, Ill.
The Deaf Mute Journal, Mexico, N. Y.
The Tablet, Romney, West Va.
The National, Toronto.
The Review, Woodstock.
The Sentinel, "

We take this occasion to return our thanks to the managers of the several railways of the Province, for passing our pupils to and from their homes for one fare.

Through your kindness in granting the desired permission to charter the steamer *Hastings*, our officers and families, the pupils and employees had a delightful excursion to Kingston just before the close of last term. I take this occasion to thank the Superintendent of the Military College and the Warden of the Penitentiary, for courtesies extended during our visit to their Institutions. We received an invitation to visit the Insane Asylum, which we were compelled to decline, owing to want of time. The pupils, for whose especial pleasure the excursion was given, will long remember with pleasure their visit to the "Limestone City." The kindness of the Messrs. Crawford, agent and captain of the boat, was highly appreciated.

You will find the following tables accompanying this report :—

A.—Showing the nationality of parents of pupils.
B.—Showing the religion " "
C.—Showing the occupation " "
D.—Showing the ages of pupils.
E.—Showing the number of pupils and counties from which they came.

The present term of the Institution has opened most favourably. General good

health has so far prevailed, and all connected with the Institution have entered upon the discharge of their duties with commendable zeal.

In conclusion, permit me to return my hearty acknowledgments for your continued interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the Institution, and to express the hope, that under Divine favour and blessing, the usefulness of the Institution may be increased during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Palmer,
Principal.

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Belleville, September 30th, 1878.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.
For the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting the usual Annual Report for this Institution for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878. You will perceive that it is not quite as favourable in some respects as that of former years.

The cause of this I will notice farther on. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 270. If we add to this the officers and employees together with their families, which number 95, we have an aggregate of 365. Of this number 152 were entered on the Register as having received, more or less, medical treatment. Of this number 6 died. It will be seen by the above statement that there were fewer cases of sickness in the Institution during 1877-8 than in 1876-7; but some of these were of a much more serious nature.

Between January 4th and April 12th we had 22 severe cases of remittent fever. Ten of them took a typhoid type in the progress of the disease, and two took a typhoid form from the beginning. Three of these terminated fatally. The cause of the deaths of the other three were as follows:—one from disease of the heart, from which the patient had suffered for some years before entering the Institution. One from scrofula mesenterica, and one from miningtitis. In consequence of two of these deaths occuring on the same day, a panic was created among the pupils; and this having extended outside the Institution and being greatly exaggerated, to correct the false rumours, I advised the Principal to ask you to have an inquest held on the body of Mark Ezard, who died February 3rd, to which request you at once acceded. The inquest was held by W. H. Ponton, Esq., Coroner, and an intelligent Jury, and after giving the whole matter their best consideration, they arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the sickness that had prevailed in the Institution was the use of water taken from the bay, which they conceived had been impregnated with impurities from the new sewer.

No one could question the honesty of their intentions and their earnest desire to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the matter. While I admit this, I am compelled to differ from them as to the cause of the sickness, as I believe it to have arisen from the irregularity in the heating of the building, and the insufficient clothing of the pupils while in the open air during the hours of recreation, and I do so for the following reasons:—The first winter the Institution was opened the heating apparatus was insufficient for the building, and we had to extemporise by the use of stoves. The diseases that then prevailed were those that are produced by living in too low a temperature; such as rheumatism, pneumonia, &c. We then had an additional boiler added which produced sufficient heat to warm the whole building, but we had not sufficient control over its distribution and we were consequently unable to regulate the temperature. I believe the primary cause of the sickness that has prevailed in the Institution, not only during the last winter, but ever since the second boiler was placed in the building was the sudden changes of temperature and the rapid abstraction of the animal heat from the body by passing out of the building when the temperature ranged from 60° to 75° Fahr. to that of a temperature of 30° or 40° above, and sometimes at or below zero, and the pupils neglecting to adopt their clothing to the altered temperature. I may mention a fact which

goes to confirm the correctness of the conclusion, I have arrived at in this matter. It is this :—that not a single officer or servant of the Institution has suffered from a disease of a low type, and I attribute this mainly to the care they have taken in adopting their clothing, when going out of the building into the altered temperature. With reference to the opinion expressed by the Coroner's Jury that the sickness which prevailed in the Institution last winter was caused by the use of impure water, I have to make the following remarks. The old sewer which had been used from the time the Institution was built up to the summer of 1877, was 150 feet west of the water supply. Now, during this time all the water that was used in the building was taken from the same place as that used at present and no injurious effect was produced upon the pupils or other residents of the Institution. The new sewer is 150 feet east of the water supply and as the current in the bay is sufficiently strong to carry the refuse to the east, it would seem that if the water supply could have in any way have been affected by the sewer, it would have been so when the old one was in existence.

I may further add that all the officers and employees used the same water last winter as the pupils, and not a single case of sickness occurred among them.

This seems to me to be conclusive evidence that the sickness could not have been caused by the use of the Bay water.

I may just add that the number of pupils who have entered the Institution during the past seven years was 403. There were ten deaths, and of this number three died from chronic diseases, from which they had suffered before entering the Institution. I have reason to believe that when the heating apparatus at present being introduced is completed, that it will have a salutary effect on the sanitary condition of the Institution.

WM. HOPE, M.D.,
Physician.

INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
H. M. Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities,
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for the official year ending September 30th, 1878, the Principal's Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind.

"Blind Asylum" still appears on the envelopes of letters arriving here, and our "patients" are still spoken of in quarters where better knowledge should prevail. My Annual Report therefore, had better set out with a definition. This Institution is a SCHOOL, LITERARY, MUSICAL AND TECHNICAL, FOR THE YOUTHFUL AND TEACHABLE BLIND. The inmates are pupils, *not* "patients." This confusion of ideas has given rise to serious misunderstandings; to disappointments of applicants, and to much useless correspondence. I believe that it has also prejudicially affected the Parliamentary appropriations, our educational work, which is the sole object of the place, being often confused with the mere care of the inmates. The distinction is quite obvious, and is now clearly apprehended even in England where the asylum system is still unfortunately applied to the case of the blind. In the Encyclopædia Britannica (9th Ed. *Art.* "Blind") the writer says: "The Institutions of America are not Asylums, but in the truest sense of the word educational establishments in which the blind, without regard to their future, receive a thorough education." Now it is surely strange that what is so clearly expressed abroad is not known at home; or, if known does not yield the appropriate fruits of knowledge, which may here be taken to mean the appropriations needed for fruitful work. Once more, the Institution is NOT an Asylum for aged or infirm blind; nor will it be found a Castle of Indolence,—"a pleasant land of drowsy head," for any whose *sole* qualification is blindness. Within its own wide bounds the Institution has tillage enough without trespassing on the doubtful demesne of charity. Much hopeful ground is still wilderness, but part is already good arable soil. This latter is fenced off into three fields, or departments as we call them:

Literary Department.

Under this head our general course of instruction comprises the *finger-reading* of various systems of relief-print; *writing* in the common characters used by the seeing, as well as writing in-relief the characters specially devised for the blind; *Mental Arithmetic* and the use of arithmetical slates and types; *English Grammar and Analysis*; *Geography*, especially in its physical and topographical aspects; *History*, ancient and modern; *English Literature* with the particular study of our leading authors; *Physiology*, illustrated by models; *Object lessons* and *Kindergarten* instruction.

The literary training of the blind is a most extensive and a most difficult field of educational work, much of the soil being still unbroken or beset with weeds that are not *all* indigenous. To understand the present state of the soil we must learn something of the previous husbandry.

The systematic instruction of the blind—not alone literary, but also musical, and technical—is, by general consent, held to have begun in 1784 with the labours of Valentine Haüy, brother of the distinguished mineralogist. A poor waif, Francis Lesueur, blind since he was six weeks old, had strayed from Lyon to Paris, and one October day in 1784 while begging and shivering at a church gate, caught the tender hearted Haüy's notice. Haüy *bribed* this unsavory lad to abandon a beggar's life on trial, devoted himself for six months to his culture and produced educational results so novel and marvellous, that by the aid of the *Société philanthropique*, he was enabled within two years to extend the instruction to 24 pupils. On the 26th December, 1786, he exhibited before the court at Versailles the attainments of these pupils in general literary subjects as well as in music. The tender heart of Louis XVI was fairly won when Haüy laid at the foot of the throne, as a souvenir of this memorable occasion, his now famous "*Essai sur l'Education des Aveugles*," set up, printed and bound by these blind children, describing the process of their instruction, and ending with a most pathetic appeal to the monarch as their father and protector. Henceforward the youthful blind of France became the wards of the State ; and the Royal Institution at Paris became the prototype of all other schools for the blind. Haüy's brilliant success set France, England and presently all Christian Europe aflame with benevolent warmth towards this hitherto neglected class. English and Scottish Institutions sprang up having their roots in private charity—at Liverpool in 1791 ; at Edinburgh and Bristol in 1793; at London in 1799. Within the next 30 years six additional Institutions arose. On the continent as early as 1804, Dr. Klein became the Director of a famous blind school in Vienna ; and two years later Haüy, by special invitation, founded State institutions at St. Petersburg and Berlin. This example was speedily followed by Dresden (1809), Copenhagen, (1811)—at first a private charity—and other European capitals.

The cause of the English-speaking blind has, to this hour, been most seriously retarded by the erroneous departure taken in the early British Institutions. These, unlike the Continental Schools, took no higher view of the emergency than to provide some kind of manual employment for the indigent adult blind. They wholly missed the real pith of Haüy's experiments, which conclusively showed—what we are now finding to be universally true of all labour—that successful blind industry must rest on a basis of general culture ; and further, that, after skilful training, the youthful blind ought not to require continued residence in any special Institution. But, from the very outset, the British Institutions were avowedly asylums or even alms houses, whereas the continental foundations were schools. This erroneous departure in Great Britain has confused the entire question, even in minds that understand the difference between the education of the young and the care of the infirm, and that the requirements of recruits at Aldershot differ materially from the requirements of pensioners at Chelsea.

Haüy's basis for his entire scheme was the creation of an embossed literature. Continuously since 1784, the blind youth of France have had a supply of relief-books representing a liberal course of culture. A printing-press, worked by the blind themselves, has nearly always been busy within the Institution walls. The choice of type was, of course, the very first difficulty. Haüy adopted an italic character, which was subsequently modified by both himself and the succeeding director, Dr. Guillié, superseded by Roman type in the hands of the director, M. Dufau ; and this in turn was supplanted by the arbitrary point character arranged by M. Braille, which still maintains its ground.

For fifty years after these advantages had been enjoyed in France, the English-speaking blind throughout the world remained illiterate. The Asylum at Edinburgh was one of the best, if not quite the best in Great Britain. Yet, in 1826, Mr. James Gall found —and he might have found for long years afterwards—the blind inmates there using cords and knots as a substitute for an alphabet. These string alphabets bore about the same relation to literary training as wampum belts bear to historical narrative, and both belong to the same stage of intellectual culture. Mr. Gall undertook, at his own private charge to lead the way to something better. On the 28th September, 1827, he published the

earliest embossed book in the English language,—*A First Book for Teaching the Art of Reading to the Blind.* Mr. Gall used small Roman letters with angular outlines, but unfortunately, in his earlier imprints, excluded capitals. He succeeded in forming influential Committees in Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1828, and in 1829 and 1831 publicly exhibited in London the results obtained by blind children who had used his books. These exhibitions kindled a very remarkable outburst of energy throughout the entire English-speaking world. While the previous thirty years had established six Institutions in Great Britain, the next thirty added a score ; and, in America, broke ground with the pioneer Institutions at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Columbus, Staunton, and Louisville. This intense activity sometimes wandered away into mischievous channels, and created many of the pitfalls that still lie in the pathway of the blind. The conflict of alphabets was a special disaster in both its near and remote results. Gall's angular alphabet, which excluded capitals, took deep root in Boston, where Dr. Howe, after reducing its size and pruning off its useless lines, adopted it as the vehicle of his splendid series of publications. Under Dr. Howe's influence, the printing presses of the Staunton Institution and the American Bible Society, also adopted this lower case angular character. On Mr. Gall's Glasgow Committee was a Mr. Alston, who at first coincided in Mr. Gall's views, but afterwards became the foster-father of a type that in 1837 had obtained for Dr. Fry the special gold medal of the Edinburgh Society of Arts. This alphabet proceeded in precisely the opposite direction from Gall's, excluding lower case (*i.e.* small letters) and using nothing but Roman capitals. Mr. Alston's publications comprised the Scriptures, devotional works, and a few school books. Towards the printing of these, a subsidy of £400 was contributed by Her Majesty's Treasury. This Alston or Glasgow type found favour at the Philadelphia Institution, and became, through its printing press, the vehicle of a very valuable series of publications, including a large *English Dictionary* in three volumes. The further issue of books at Philadelphia was arrested by a mysterious theft of the entire font of type. Roman capitals are still exclusively employed in the publications of the Printing Society for the Blind (St. George's Fields, London), which number many thousands of volumes, and commend themselves by their low price.

By the year 1838 Mr. Gall had learned that in the excessively angular outlines of his letters, and in the absence of capitals, he had wandered unnecessarily from the ordinary alphabet used by the seeing, and had placed positive impediments in a blind reader's path. In his subsequent publications, therefore, he retraced his steps, but the false lead he had given seems even still to exercise a controlling influence over the Boston press. The divorce of the capital and the small letters came, about this time, to be generally condemned by the blind themselves. We find them reunited in the private publications of Mr. Littledale, a blind gentleman of Yorkshire, and in other similar cases. The Rev. W. Taylor, who was at first one of the most strenuous supporters of Alston's characters resorted to the combined type in the publications of the Worcester (England) Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind, which was founded in 1868, and is still doing valuable work. The Paris Institution, under the Directorate of M. Dufau, restored the capitals and thus used a combined angular Roman type. In America, precisely the same conclusion has been reached, after trial of the two systems known on this continent as the Philadelphia (capital) and Boston (lower case) letters. Mr. N. B. Kneass, jr. of Philadelphia, who is himself blind, gave much attention to the sources of illegibility of embossed type. By his own experience, and that of other blind persons, he found that in the line (or ordinary) types—capital, as well as lower-case—when a line becomes defaced, there is usually enough of the character of which it formed part, still legible to convey the idea of the whole. In this way the blind frequently mistake the following letters: Philadelphia print,—B and S ; F and P ; H and N ; K and X ; Boston print,—*a* with *y*, or *o* ; *t*, with *f* and *l*, and *e*, *s*, *x*, and *z*, with each other. Mr. Kneass proceeded to devise an "improved combined letter," consisting "of a combination of improved capitals, whose ascending and descending lines are straight, with the Boston lower-case, improved in the distinctive features of some of its letters." To avoid a violent transition from the Boston books which are still largely used in our blind schools, Mr. Kneass retained the angular outlines of the Boston type; but he states the remarkable fact—of course meaning in letters of the size he adopts, *e.g.*, letters being three-sixteenths of an inch in vertical height—that the angular outline of letters is not generally distinguishable to the touch of blind readers from a circular outline,

many such readers "not even knowing of its existence—proving it to be unnecessary, if not wholly objectionable." At this stage one cannot help hazarding the reflection, how much brain-waste has been bestowed on this angularity of letter in Scotland, France and the United States, when it finally turned out that the blind had been for more than forty years reading angular letters without being able to distinguish them from circular. This strongly recalls the celebrated passage in *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* where M. Jourdan discovers that *he* "has been talking prose for more than forty years, without knowing a thing about it!" The American Printing House for the Blind has generally used in its many valuable publications the type devised by Mr. Kneass; but finding that ambiguities still remained, it submited certain experimental letters in printed form to the various Institutions, and after these sheets had *been practically tested and criticised in the School rooms*, it crystallized the results into a new font of type. Letters frequently compounded have thus been been drawn apart: *e* and *s*; *f* and *t*; *h* and *n*; also more characteristic outlines were bestowed on *a*, *o*, *d*, *r*, *v*, *m*, *w*, *x*, *u*, and in still later publications, on *g*. Had the practical common sense plan of the American Printing House been earlier adopted, and had the proposed improvements been tested in the school-rooms, how many useless excursions into the wilderness might have been saved! We have now sufficiently emerged from this thicket to see various tracks converging. A general agreement has been almost reached that, for blind readers, the Roman letters slightly modified, form the best of the line alphabets, and that capitals and small letters should both be used, as in ordinary print. This conclusion has been all but universally adopted in America. On this continent we hold, periodically, general conventions of Instructors of the Blind, each Institution being represented in triplicate by its Superintendent and by delegates chosen from among the trustees and teachers. The first of these Blind Parliaments met at New York in 1853: this was followed by conventions at Indianapolis (1871), Boston (1872), Batavia (1874), Philadelphia (1876), Columbus (1878). If any new system is proposed tending to overthrow established conclusions, it is the practice in these Parliaments, which are now held every two years, to summon the intruder to the bar, and he is there interrogated, often in no very gentle terms if he should prove to be a mere *doctrinaire*. Under this sharp frosty criticism a good many showy biennial weeds shrivel up and do not seed down the soil to become pests in future years. On the other hand, any member offering the fruit of thoughtful experience, receives the warmest welcome and has the most patient attention. In this way, Mr. Kneass' alphabet was announced at Indianapolis, 1871. The New York point print struck root at the same time, and almost all other recent improvements have had their value promptly recognized by these conventions.

The combined type is thus admitted to be the best of the line alphabets: but just here a serious obstacle comes into view. This alphabet though easily legible to blind persons of delicate touch, is, like all other line alphabets, quite illegible to the hard-handed blind who, unfortunately, are rather numerous, including nearly all who follow basket-making or other mechanical work. Thus at a very early stage, ARBITRARY ALPHABETS in strong relief began to be devised. Of these the only important are the systems advocated by Lucas, Frere, Moon, Braille and Wait. The conflict of these alphabets has materially influenced the educational prospects of English-speaking blind throughout the world.

1. Mr. T. M. Lucas, of Bristol, in 1835, published a system of embossed short hand, based on Byron's stenography, and using the same elementary symbols,—the point, line, and circle in various positions and combinations. In this Lucasian dialect the Queen's English is most frightfully used. The first "general rule" of the system (even as revised by Gowring, 1847,) is "All letters not necessary to the sound are omitted, as *da* for *day*, *mit* for *might!* &c. This is alarming enough; but the second rule is more so: "When the sound of a word is decidedly different from the spelling, *the spelling is altered*, as *shurli* for *surely*." These rules rather lean over to the amiable mood of the elder Weller, who, when asked by the Court whether he spelled his name with *v* or *w*, replied, "That depends upon the taste and fancy of the speller, my lord!" Offices for the publication of Lucas' books having been opened in London as well as in Bristol, it was speedily found that words do not "sound" alike in Bristol and London, or even in different streets of London itself. Nay, even the same editor in the course of a single day, judging from the embossed transcript, seems for the same words to have taken the wildest excursions

of "taste and fancy." Then large assortments of words are represented by the same contractions or by the same letters. A symbolical tadpole, head inverted, tail pendulous means, according as the context may require, *six*, *sixth*, or *Pharisee;* the same tadpole prostrate, means *seven*, *seventh*, or *Church;* and the tadpole supine, means *eight*, *eighth*, or—*Nothing!* Yet to the printing or the teaching of this grotesque system seven Institutions or Societies in the United Kingdom have devoted themselves. Some of their pupils are now with us, having left England while quite youthful.

2. Two years after Mr. Lucas had launched his alphabet, Mr. James Hartley Frere, unfortunately bethought himself of another phonetic system based on Gurney's shorthand. Mr. Frere revived a most ancient expedient for enabling feeble readers *to keep the place*,—alternate reading from left to right, and from right to left. This device ("*boustrophedon*" writing) was well known at least 2500 years ago, and appears in the famous Sigæan inscription among the Greek antiquities in the British Museum. Several years after Mr. Frere, Dr. Moon in his system resorted to the same expedient, but with this difference, that the latter's reversal of letters in the returning line amounts simply to a transposition of the ordinary characters, whereas Frere's reversal represents also the *negatives* of the ordinary letters used by him elsewhere. It is not easy to conjecture what ground of controversy could arise between these gentlemen or their adherents as to the originality of alternate reading,—a device that manifestly belongs to neither, though its revival is clearly due to Mr. Frere. Frere's system has in some quarters strenuous advocates, but, in spite of the British Institutions and societies devoted to its teaching, it can scarcely survive the present generation. What permanency could have been anticipated for a system built on a puerile MEMORIA TECHNICA of which the following is not an unfair illustration: Symbol for ch: "An angle the points forwards, the straight line downwards the "same as a half circle the points forwards the dot downwards is cheh—CHeh is CHanged "from a crescent by a dot on its lower limb—*atch*, *etch*, *itch*, *otch*, *utch*." A visitation of such irritating quality may well render any learner restive! When we turn over poor Frere's books they vehemently suggest a collection of Runic inscriptions:—the famous and mysterious "spectacle ornaments" abound everywhere; and the meaning is often *reasonably* hard to get at. Ambiguities and contractions are quite the rule. These sins of omission are recorded in twelve tables. The dodecalogue ends with this cheery couplet:

> "Rule 12.—Whene'er the proper rule don't give you satisfaction
> On trial you will find the word is a contraction."

It is to be feared that some of these worthy inventors for the blind have not had sufficiently before them the malediction pronounced of old against him "who maketh the blind to wander out of the way." Yet it would be difficult to name two men more unreservedly devoted to the cause of the blind than Lucas and Frere. Their excessive enthusiasm for their rival systems led them into an undignified Battle of the Books, almost as bitter as Dean Swift's, but in which *both* parties claimed to champion antiquity. This contest engendered a wonderful amount of bad blood, did immense injury to the cause they both had so much at heart, and shortened Mr. Lucas' life.

3. In 1847, Dr. Moon, who is himself sightless, issued in an experimental form a new alphabet in which each letter is formed of two lines only and which the inventor, rather favourably, describes as resembling the letters commonly used by the seeing. Dr. Moon's alphabet exhibits not only ingenuity but intrinsic merit, and in spite of its great expense as well as expanse, it has won its way into nearly forty British Institutions or Societies. Frere's device of stereotyping by means of wire letters soldered on tinned-plates has been put to great practical use by Dr. Moon, whose relief printing is usually very bold, though the paper is rather soft and spongy for finger reading. He has succeeded in rallying around him benevolent associations; and one munificent patron, Sir Charles Lowther, is said to have at various times contributed over $100,000 to the Moon printing-house. The total number of books large and small, issued, exceeds 80,000, consisting chiefly of the Scriptures in English, Continental, and Oriental languages, devotional works, and school books. We have some of these books in our library, and we could readily employ many more.

4, and 5. The point alphabets known as the *French* and *New-York*, have a justification that none of the three preceding arbitrary alphabets can show—the blind can not only

read them but they can also write them, and read the point manuscript of other blind writers. The French point-print appears to have been devised by Mr. Chas. Barbier, of Laserre, an officer of Artillery, and (about 1834) to have been somewhat improved by M. Braille from whom it generally takes its name. As a medium of Institution printing at Paris it came in with the second Empire, and it has retained its foothold ever since. In 1863, it seems to have struck root in the United States, (first at the St. Louis Institution) through the exertions of Mr. Robyn who became the apostle of the system and expounded it at Louisville and other Institutions, visiting them for that purpose. Boston is now almost alone in preferring this point alphabet to the New-York system. In his report for 1871, Mr. Wm. Wait, superintendent of the New York Institution, published the system that generally goes by his name, though, I believe, Dr. Russ, a former superintendent of that Institution, claims the invention as his. No matter who the inventor, Mr. Wait is clearly entitled to the credit of usefully applying the system and fashioning it into a generally available and powerful instrument of knowledge. For my part, I confess, I am more interested in George Stephenson's locomotive than in the steam whirligig of Hero the Alexandrian. It is to my mind extremely disingenuous, after Mr. Wait has had to bear the whole stress of criticism for seven years, and has, during that period, been the recognized lawgiver of the system, to now raise mere antiquarian questions. In my report for 1875 I compared in detail the Wait and Braille point alphabets. Only the result need here be stated, that Mr. Wait's alphabet is now generally admitted to possess the following points of superiority. (1) The letters of most frequent occurrence are represented by the fewest points; (2) In consequence of the points being only *two* deep (instead of three, as in the French alphabet) the reader's finger requires for their recognition, a simple horizontal movement instead of a horizontal *and* a vertical movement; (3) The area required for the expression of a given quantity of "copy" is materially less than in the Braille system. The New York point is now being employed with us for nearly every class of instruction and more than 100 pupils have a greater or less mastery of it. Nearly 130 pupils can read the line-type books of the principal publishers; there are 37 readers of Dr. Moon's type; and a few children recently from England can read Lucas' publications.

Scattered over the various alphabets that have been enumerated, a very large number of volumes have appeared in the aggregate. But a great reduction from this total must be made for the numerous cases where the Bible and other religious books of large circulation have appeared in merely different forms or different types, and a vast deduction must be made for those books that have passed out of print. The embossed books now current and procurable are pitifully few: consisting, in America, of the stereotyped publications of the Boston Institution and of a few other Institutions; of Mr. Kneass' books; of the Bible Society's embossed reprints; and most especially of the publications of the American Printing House for the Blind. The printing of relief-books is rather hazardous work, owing to the great cost and the very limited demand. Capital has not here the slightest hope of a profitable investment, and the work is thus necessarily thrown back upon Institutions and Benevolent Associations. If State intervention is ever demanded for educational purposes it is surely justifiable here. In the United States, as early as 1836, I find that the proposal to ask a Congressional subsidy was seriously discussed. On May 12th, 1846, a bill having this object reached its second reading, but, owing to the outbreak of the Mexican war, its further consideration was deferred. In 1853 the New York Convention discussed the general question, and took measures for the presentation of a memorial, asking the appropriation of public land. In 1858 the Kentucky Legislature incorporated the American Printing House for the Blind, an event of supreme importance to all our blind folk! As stated in the Charter, the design of the corporation is to sell at actual cost, for the instruction of the blind, embossed books and tangible apparatus. The State of Kentucky provided the nucleus of a revenue by a permanent grant of "$5 annually for every blind person in the State of Kentucky, according to the census of the United States." It was expected that all the States of the Union would co-operate by passing similar enactments, and Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, New Jersey, and Delaware did make such appropriations. The outbreak of the Civil War threw the whole project into confusion; only small instalments of the appropriations were paid over by the first three States; and the building designed for the Printing House was

seized and converted into a military hospital. When at last the Trustees got actually to work, the printing press was defective. Then the alphabet-mongers raised their familiar street cries. The corporation resolutely put down all obstructionists, and having perfected their processes threw off a series of books that won immediate confidence. In May, 1871, the Printing House was strengthened by the adherence of the "National Association for publishing Literary and Musical books for the Blind," Philadelphia. This wise step was directed by Mr. Chapin, whose long and valuable services in the cause of the blind give deservedly great weight to his opinion. At the Convention held at Indianapolis in August of the same year the Printing House was cordially approved of. Just before this crisis a blind swindler of conspicuously bad antecedents had the effrontery to give himself out as the representative of the Printing House, and indeed of all the American Institutions for the Blind. Appropriating the action of the New York Convention of 1853, he had appeared at Washington with a scheme for endowing a University and Printing House for the Blind. His plans were so craftily laid, extending over ten years previously, that he had gathered very considerable support, and, but for a timely exposure of his character, would certainly have carried his bill through Congress. Among much other useful work, the Indianapolis Convention published this adventurer as one of the Falstaff series,—"an impudent *embossed* rascal." At the Philadelphia Convention of 1876, a committee was appointed to urge upon Congress the question of a National subsidy to the Printing House. This committee did its work well, and at the Convention held last August at Columbus, the cheering announcement was made that, on the 16th June, *a bill for $250,000 had passed the House of Representatives* by a vote of 120 to 20; also that it was expected to receive the approval of the Senate at its next Session. The Honourable Albert S. Willis was named as being especially entitled to the thanks of the blind for his strenuous exertions in behalf of the measure. The capital sum of $250,000 is, in the bill, directed to be held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and to be by him invested in 4 per cent. bonds, so as to yield an annual revenue of $10.000. This endowment is to be exclusively applied by the Trustees of the American Printing House to the manufacturing and furnishing embossed books for the blind, and tangible apparatus for their instruction. There are numerous safeguards for the proper expenditure of the money; but the best safeguard of all consists in the honourable record that the American Printing House has uniformly maintained in the past. The Trustees and the Superintendent, Mr. Huntoon, enjoy the entire confidence of American Institutions for the Blind. Of the seven Trustees named in the Charter, two, the Hon. W. F. Bullock and Dr. T. S. Bell, are still serving zealously after twenty years of gratuitous and sometimes very thankless work; while the vacancies that have occurred have been carefully filled with gentlemen of the very highest character and standing. The Trustees have been specially fortunate in their choice of Superintendent, who is also the efficient director of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind. During this summer I have had the pleasure of visiting the American Printing House for the blind, and seeing Mr. Huntoon at work. His inventions and improved appliances are quite numerous, and some of them are vastly important. One of the most signal services that Mr. Huntoon has rendered is a new process of stereotyping, by which, at a single stroke, he has reduced the stereotype bill from fifty to ten cents per large quarto page. The whole process, as I witnessed it, is as follows:—The embossing type having been properly set up, and secured on the bed of the printing press, a sharp relievo-impression is taken in soft paper-board. This paper matrix is clamped in an iron book that its author, Mr. Huntoon, has devised having large apertures and slides in the leaves, like a photograph album. Withdrawn one of the slides, an interval is left in front of the relief-surface of the paper matrix, and this is filled with molten type metal. When the plate has cooled and formed a rigid bed for the matrix, a slide is withdrawn *behind* the matrix, so as to expose its depressed surface, and type-metal is poured into the space, filling up also of course the *intaglio* letters. This latter plate forms a type-metal stereotype; the other plate procured as above, has served its temporary purpose of sustaining the paper-board, and is at once returned to the melting pot. The number of impressions immediately required are struck off this stereotype, and the embossing type, which is very expensive and easily injured, becomes at once available for composing another page. These heavy stereotype plates are, however, very costly and cumbersome. Mr. Huntoon does not retain such plates for permanent use, but makes light copies

by a novel and ingenious process. He takes a sheet of brass almost as thin as the paper on which I write, but specially annealed and toughened for his work; on this brass paper he prints a relief impression of the page desired, fills up the depressions at the back with two coats of water-lime, rubs down to a true plane surface and binds the mass by pasting on the back a sheet of paper. The first type-metal stereotype is now returned to the melting-pot, and so the circle recommences. This, and all Mr. Huntoon's other improvements are patented for the purpose of securing the Printing House in their undisputed possession; but they are generously placed at the service of all who may publish for the blind. At the time of my visit, the sheets of Professor Tyndall's *Notes on Electricity* were being stereotyped, and in an adjoining room, Agassiz & Goold's well-known *Manual of Zoology* was in the compositors' hands.

Mr. Huntoon, in his publications, gives its adequate importance to that "modern knowledge" which is revolutionizing not merely our modes of life, but even our modes of thought. Various departments of Natural Philosophy are found to be quite accessible to blind students; and, under favourable conditions, there is scarcely one in which they may not attain excellence. As an extreme illustration, may be mentioned Sir Isaac Newton's friend, Nicholas Saunderson, blind from eight years, but unusually well versed in classics, and especially eminent in mathematics. To him Newton committed the exposition of the Newtonian Philosophy, and by Newton's personal influence he was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, Newton's own former chair. Sanderson's inaugural address was delivered in faultless Ciceronian Latin. His lectures successfully expounded not merely the *Principia* and the *Arithmetica Universalis*, but even the *Optics*. Surely a strange subject for a blind lecturer; but never were lectures on optics so numerously attended or more profitably. Sir Isaac Newton will be admitted to be a supremely good judge of the exposition demanded by his own discoveries, and his opinion of Saunderson ought to make us very cautious in debarring blind youth from any branches of instruction.

Acoustics is a subject that might be taught the blind with evident advantage as supplying a scientific foundation for musical culture. Mr. Huntoon has very thoughtfully supplied us with an admirable text-book in an embossed reprint of Blaserna's *Theory of Sound in relation to Music*. This might very profitably be made the subject of class study, and be illustrated by the tuning fork, the siren, and the sonometer, which are within the easy comprehension of average blind pupils. The tuning fork and the sonometer are indispensable, if we would give them any correct idea of vibrations, and of the manner in which the vibrating strings of musical instruments are influenced by changes of length, tension, thickness, &c. The application of such knowledge to piano-tuning, the playing of the violin, and to other departments of music is sufficiently obvious.

It is in such paths, having the most direct and practical influence on their future avocations, that I would propose to lead the education of more intelligent blind youth. I am aware that in some American institutions, as at Boston, the study of languages has been tried and in some cases with most gratifying success. I have met with ex-pupils of the Boston and Philadelphia Institutions who had attended Harvard, or the University of Pennsylvania, as the case may be, and they certainly were refined and cultured gentlemen. Such pupils are generally designed for the ministry, and I entertain no doubt that they may become as eloquent in the pulpit as they certainly are acute controversialists. The same scheme of education is being more fully tried at the *College for the Blind Sons of Gentlemen* at Worcester (England), where, as Dr. Armitage informs us, a really good classical and mathematical education can be had; and many of its pupils have obtained scholarships and other prizes at the English Universities. The Worcester Publishing Society, mentioned in a former page, has with especial reference to the wants of such students published, in embossed Greek, the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the *Alcestis* and *Hecuba* of Euripides, the *Birds* of Aristophanes, selections from Anacreon, a book of Thucydides, two books of Xenophon, and four books of the Iliad. In Latin the following authors are represented: Eutropius, Livy, Cæsar, Cicero, Horace and Virgil. Increasing attention appears to be paid in England, to the classical education of the blind. I examined this summer some advance sheets of a new relief Greek Testament, in which the ordinary characters were reproduced without alteration, not excepting the accents, which have been omitted in all but two of the Worcester series of Greek authors. It is very

desirable that a few Institutions, favourably conditioned, should try special experiments of this kind, but I am very far from thinking that such a general scheme of education should be provided. I would not narrow down the instruction of the blind to what simply enables them to write a creditable letter, or to converse without frequent solecisms ; this is the other extreme. Except however where the blind exhibit unusual literary powers, they will find that within our own English literature they have "ample room and verge enough." I have given our pupils a rather extensive course in this delightful subject ; and, under Miss Montgomery's careful training, their progress is very gratifying. Our chief difficulty is here, as in every other subject, the deplorable dearth of books. For want of money, publishers have issued but few embossed books, and, for want of money, we can buy but few of those that are published. In the publications, therefore, of English and American classics, the Printing House Corporation will find ample employment for their subsidy, if the United States Senate should fortunately consummate the important measure that will soon come before it. On this contingency the hopes of the blind now chiefly depend for their ever perusing the many great authors that are still beyond the grasp of finger-readers. If legislators, in both Ontario and the United States, could witness the avidity with which every new book is read by the blind, they would surely find their hearts soften and become more generous towards these afflicted children. Consider howmunificent a provision has been made at the public charge for the education of the seeing youth of Ontario, and how carefully they are followed by educating influences even into manhood. Schools,--Elementary, Collegiate,Normal, Medical, Legal, and Technical,– all lavishly equipped with the most improved books, apparatus, and appliances ; Colleges, Universities, Laboratories, Observatories, Museums, Public Libraries, Exhibitions of Art and Industry, and a thousand other practical schools that pass under other names. Then consider that, for their sightless brothers, this Brantford Institution is the sole provision : this is to them, their School, elementary, advanced, and technical ; their Conservatory of Music, their Library. It is surely then not asking too much of this wealthy Province that this Institution be adequately supplied with books, musical instruments and educational appliances. Without these, what was designed for an Institution of Learning would become an Asylum or rather an alms-house. But I am not asking alms ! In behalf of these afflicted children, I ask only that they be furnished with those few implements of educational work that their poor hands can grasp. Our seeing children are by law declared entitled to receive a liberal education. If, by a pitiless law of statistics, a certain number of these seeing children are blinded in their earliest years, how does that change the obligation ? Their minds are now more receptive than before ; and now that the dominant sight is dethroned, the subdued senses of hearing and touch become exalted. These unfortunate youths are therefore a highly educable class, and so far from forfeiting that education which our School Law makes their birthright, they ought now to be drawn nearer to the public heart, they ought to become in an especial manner the children of the Province. The educational appropriation annually made for this Institution is entirely insufficient for the proper performance of our work ; and, now that our number has so greatly increased and the original supply of books is worn out, we feel the pressure severely. Indeed, Sir, but for your kind foresight in providing this year a small capital appropriation for books, the work of the class-rooms would have been arrested. Permit me to furnish comparative prices of books. A seeing boy can buy of the American Bible Society a well bound and clearly printed Bible for twenty-five cents ; but, if his blind brother desires to study the Scriptures, the embossed transcript will cost him in its very cheapest and most clumsy form, nearly as many dollars as his seeing brother paid cents. It was rightly said that Dr. Howe was a great benefactor of the blind, when, improving the quality, he reduced the price of embossed books to a small fraction of the price in Great Britain. Now Mr. Huntoon has recently stepped in, and, by his cunning inventions, caused an enormous "shrinkage of values" in Dr. Howe's book-work. The Printing House publications are sold for the bare cost of production ; yet Brooke's shilling Primer of English Literature rises, with even Mr. Huntoon's cheap embossing, to $3.50 per copy. Our books being thus from 14 to 100 times as expensive as those used by the seeing, and maps and other educational appliances being in the like ratio, it is easy to infer how inadequately $400 will supply 150 blind children with "books, maps, apparatus, appliances and school stationery," and their teachers with the necessary books of reference.

Improved Appliances for Literary Instruction.

The last year has been fruitful in improvements, or suggested improvements. Some of them have come from very unexpected quarters. Mr. T. A. Edison, whose transformations of forces have made the Tales of the Genii shrivel into mere contempt, and have made Menlo Park far outshine the Gardens of Bagdad—has not forgotten the blind in his marvellous inventions. His *Phonograph*, even in its proposed ordinary form, would have an immediate application to our work. In this form, Mr. Edison himself describes the recording surface as "a flat plate or disk with a spiral groove on the face, operated by clock-work underneath the plate. The grooves are cut very closely together so as to give a great total length to each inch of surface. A close calculation gives, as the capacity of each sheet of foil upon which the record is had, in the neighbourhood of 40,000 words." That is, Mr. Edison promises to furnish, say, one of Dickens' novels on a piece of foil, in area equivalent to ten inches square. A scale of chapters and pages would be indented on the margins of the foil, so that the reading may commence at any desired page or chapter. The cost of the instrument is expected to be $100, and the price of a volume of Dickens' twenty-five cents! How great a boon would it prove to the blind to have thus read to them automatically, but with the best elocutionary effect, the finest efforts of our best writers! The blind listener could choose his author, select his favourite passages, start or stop the clock-work of the phonograph, and so commence or end the reading. How much would it have added to the charm of Dickens' works if this mechanism had been perfected before his death, and if we could now recover his sympathetic voice and his merry laughter. For the effective use this instrument, the assistance of the same inventor's *auriphone* may not improbably be required. By this contrivance Mr. Edison tells us, "A maiden's sigh can be given in the magnitude of an earthquake."

Specially for the use of the blind, Mr. Edison has announced a writing ink which, as it dries, leaves an embossed surface. Tangible inks have been frequently tried, but they have been abandoned as unsatisfactory. Mr. Edison's proposed ink apparently *blisters* the paper into a relief surface; and I should fear that a preparation acting so energetically on paper fibre may not nicely discriminate between writing material and the blind writer's fingers.

For ordinary writing, intended to be read by the seeing, the blind generally use a lead pencil with a grooved card made of heavy "board," or preferably, as I suggested in a former Report, of vulcanized rubber, such as engineers use for steam-packing. More than 120 of our pupils obtain instruction or practice in this pencil writing.

The Type-writer still gains in estimation with Superintendents, especially those who are blind. An improved machine was exhibited at the Columbus Convention by the Remington Manufacturing Co., who control the patent. Mr. Churchman, of Indianopolis, showed an ingenious contrivance of his own for enabling a blind operator to readily find the keys of the Type-writer. It consists of an oblong frame, so divided by wire lines as, when placed on the key-board, to classify the keys into easily-remembered groups. The contact of a wire fence of course warns the blind operator when he is wandering too far afield. The excessive cost of the Type-writer is fatal to its ordinary use by the blind. Even if fifty machines were taken by the Convention, the lowest price that would be accepted was $90 each. The velocity of seeing persons, "writing" with this instrument appears to have been exaggerated. I timed the seeing agent's own writing, and found that he made only forty words per minute. I have no difficulty myself in slightly exceeding this rate with pencil and paper. Of course *blind* writers gain immensely in speed and *in distinctness* by using the Type-writer for correspondence. Mr. Morrison Heady, of Elk Creek, Kentucky, has for some time been engaged on a substitute for the Type-writer, which is to print either line type or point characters as the operator may prefer. The price is not to exceed $30, and the machines are to be delivered in a few months. Mr. Heady is a remarkable example of what a blind person can accomplish under the greatest difficulties. He is not only blind but absolutely deaf, and conversation is conducted with him by spelling out words and sentences with the finger applied to embossed letters on his glove. Yet Mr. Heady is well educated, and he is a most skilful mechanic, besides. Many years ago he became fired with the ambition to bring Milton's Paradise Lost within the reach of blind readers. For this purpose he collected $500

throughout his native State, and committed the printing to Dr. Howe, who generously supplemented his little fund, and printed in 1856, on the Boston press, not only a large edition of Paradise Lost, but added a second volume, including nearly all of Milton's remaining poetical works. Mr. Heady's edition has been long out of type, but Mr. Anagnos, Dr. Howe's successor, promises us a re-issue.

Correct Spelling is a somewhat difficult attainment with the blind. Their memories are excellent; but spelling is an exercise of the eye much more than the memory, as any one can satisfy himself by writing a few sentences in the dark. Mr. Huntoon has prepared a very useful "spelling-frame" which seems to be a revival of a 16th century expedient to teach the blind reading by combining isolated letters. With the spelling frame are used bits of card board, bearing embossed letters. These are picked out by the blind pupil, and arranged in proper succession in grooves prepared for them. This is a pleasant exercise in word-building, and especially valuable where the pupils are not only blind, but also deaf, or, worse still, deaf and dumb.

In Point Print Appliances there is still room for improvement. As indicated above, we use the New York system of point characters. A small experimental class was first undertaken by Miss Tyrrell, but the results, from the very outset, were so satisfactory that I felt confidence in extending this novelty into the work of all our classes, and we now regard the New York Point as an indispensable implement. All systems of point are at present written by puncturing the paper, the reading being thus the reverse of the writing. This adds much to the difficulty of instruction, and in mathematical work, it is an especial obstacle, as the paper has to be taken out of the guide, turned over, read by the finger, replaced in the guide, and the results so far reached carried forward. The great desideratum is a guide and stylus that will give an *embossed* instead of an *intaglio* expression. The reading and writing will then be in the same order, and the disengagement of the unfinished paper will then be unnecessary. As mentioned in a former Report, I have contrived such a guide and stylus in rough model, which I think contains the germ of something practical. I hope shortly to perfect these appliances.

Geography.—The earliest physical maps of precision were constructed for the use of the blind. They were devised by Herr Zeune, the first director of Haüy's foundation at Berlin. In Zeune's maps definite increments of elevation were represented by successive equal strata superimposed. Mr. Huntoon has very happily applied this method of construction to physical maps of the United States. As the basis of his work he has taken the recent exact survey by Mr. Henry Gannet, represented in what is termed "The Hypsometric Map of the United States," Published by the Department of the Interior, Washington. For every additional elevation of 1,000 feet as shown on this map, Mr. Huntoon adds another stratum of veneer, using alternately dark and light woods. This yields a stratified map of great delicacy and beauty, especially where such lofty escarpments occur as those of the Rocky Mountain Range. Mr. Huntoon has also devoted several years to a splendid series of physical maps carved in wood by his own hand, and showing in dissected form the anatomy of Europe, Asia, North America, and the United States. Such carved models are necessarily too expensive for school use. A matrix in brass is therefore cast from the model, and impressions of the matrix taken in a composition resembling bone. (Probably a lighter and much tougher composition might be obtained from paper pulp in some of its combinations.) The manufacture and sale of copies have been given to Messrs. J. P. Morton & Co., Louisville, the size ranging from 16 to 20 sq. ft; and the price from $50 to $60. The study of accurate relief maps is to a blind youth of the greatest value and interest. The minute topography of his own Province is of course *a necessity*, if he is ever securely to travel from one point to another. But when his whole subsequent life is nourished on the intellectual stores that he may gather at the Institution, it would be cruel to debar this poor blind gleaner from fields farther off. Thoughtfully passing his fingers over historic ground he cannot fail to harvest many wheaten ears of knowledge. He will often seek to work out the problem how far the history has been evolved from the mere conformation of the soil. He will remark how naturally this rocky ridge has yielded a brawny, aggressive race; how this river has become a great artery of commerce; how this crossing of many natural highways has become a nervous centre for human energy.

In another class of maps, Mr. Anaguos showed at Columbus some clever bits of dissected work. His mode of construction employs three thicknesses of wood—cherry and walnut alternate—crossing grain, and strengthened by interposed layers of cotton. The mountains are represented, as in our own Institution maps, by conical brass nails. The selling price of such maps is : 30 by 36 inches, $25 ; 42 by 52 inches, $38.

To the blind the great value of *object lessons* and *Kindergarten* instruction is now specially recognized ; and with some exceptions, the Kindergarten materials suitable for seeing children, are applicable to the training of the blind. Toys of any kind are valuable. To seeing children toys may be mere amusement; to blind children they are indispensable as sources of instruction, both manual and mental. Young children, therefore, coming to this Institution *ought to be accompanied by their playthings ;* and while these children are at home, their friends should see that, as far as possible, they join in the pastimes of seeing children. A sightless youth's conceptions of the outer world are very apt to be to the last degree erroneous. Unless from a very early age his training has been specially planned to correct these impressions, he grows up in a fantastic world of his own and resents every correction as an attempt to mislead him. Such an ill-trained youth is very prone to be suspicious and wrong-headed. Out of his mental chaos he has created for himself a fantastic world, with grotesque structures on every hand. His teacher kindly but remorselessly pulls down these "castles in the air," and it takes him some time to recover from the rude shock. He is apt to be ungrateful for kindness that appears so pitiless. Haüy was repaid with conspicuous ingratitude by the blind waif, whom, having snatched from the gutter of Paris, he fed, scoured clothed, educated and provided for. If, as often sadly happens, the blind child has thus in earlier years been quite uncared for, and is in the sorrowful case of Topsy, who "*'spect she growed*," the training is very difficult and very trying to the patience of the kindest teacher. We teach him to write. Very likely, the first use our amiable pupil will make of his accomplishment will be to write to some select crony, and impeach us of high crimes and misdemeanors. We obviously are all in a plot against his crown and dignity, we fairly have impoverished his revenues, very likely embezzled them. Now, this is very sad and very trying ; but it makes out no better case against teaching the blind than the argument in Sam Slick the Clockmaker, where it is gravely inferred that seeing boys ought not to be taught writing, because a certain percentage of them are sure to commit forgery ! So far from showing that th e blind are *not* to be educated, it shows that they *must* be educated and that we must begin much earlier with them. After all, is it remarkable that the sightless boy should widely differ in disposition from his seeing brother ? Under the depressing effect of blindness, his physique is visibly less robust. His mental process is the precise inversion of theirs. They ordinarily reason from the objective to the subjective; their blind brother, if not carefully trained, is sure to invert the process, and under a subjective treatment of every question, he will live in an inverted world ; or if he sees partial truths, he will "see men as trees, walking." If we are ailing, do *we* not become unreasonably dejected and distrustful ; do we not think ourselves coldly received by our fondest friends ? Let us, therefore be more patient and more considerate to these afflicted ones.

Musical Department.

The great value of music to the blind is now so well established by the experience of older institutions as to need but little enforcement. Not only as a frequent means of livelihood, but as an unspeakable solace through their life-long affliction, musical education ought to be placed within easy reach of the blind. At Boston, where this subject is taught with remarkable success, it is the practice to give four-fifths or more of the pupils instrumental training. This liberal policy was inaugurated by Dr. Howe, whose far-reaching views were sustained by an unusually able Board of Trustees, including such distinguished men as W. H. Prescott, the historian, Horace Mann, the Massachussetts educationist, and Charles Sumner, the eloquent philanthropist. The same enlightened policy is still pursued by the Institution authorities. In his report for 1877, the Director, Mr. Anagnos, informs us that there were then 110 pupils in actual attendance, and that, of these, 88 received lessons in instrumental music. During the year the Boston Institution was visited by the New York State Board of Charities, and here is the enumeration

of the musical staff as they found it: 1 Principal teacher of music (resident); 4 music teachers (resident); 1 assistant music teacher (resident); 3 music readers, one of them non-resident; 3 non-resident professors, paid by the hour, one of them $4 per hour; 1 manager of tuning department (resident), total 13. The apparatus of instruction at the last report consisted of forty-two pianos, including one concert grand, all of Chickering's finest make; a large and costly pipe organ by Hook & Hastings, and a multitude of minor instruments and appliances.

This wise liberality is not by any means confined to the musical department in the Boston Institution, or to the Boston Institution in the United States. The New York Institution has for years given its blind pupils, at great expense, the instruction of such eminent musicians as Mr. Theodore Thomas, while its apparatus of instruction is the very finest that New York can supply. Indeed, generally throughout the United States, one witnesses the same munificent provision for the blind. This summer Mr. Superintendent Smead, of the Ohio Institution, most hospitably entertained our Convention at Columbus, and we had the pleasure of examining, what is structurally the largest Institution for the blind in the world. This magnificent pile was recently erected at a cost of nearly half a million of dollars. Its music hall is already furnished with a large church organ and a fine concert grand piano. Its general musical equipment is being also satisfactorily worked up. Among its class-room apparatus I observed a *sonometer*, showing that the theory of music is receiving scientific illustration. The Trustees of this institution have evidently made up their minds that their Institution is not going to be distanced in the race.

For the practical result of all this philanthropic enterprise, we have simply to compare the dronish blind paupers of Great Britain with the cultivated blind workers of America. Our standard English Encyclopædia fairly states the case: "The blind in the United States are socially far above those of any other country; large numbers of them become eminent scholars and musicians, and even their blind workmen enjoy a degree of comfort unknown in England or on the continent (Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Ed. Art. *blind*).

In the same liberal spirit and indeed as an offshoot of the Boston Institution, the Normal College was established at Upper Norwood, near London, England. Its enlarged buildings were opened by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, whose active interest in that Institution constitutes a most auspicious omen for the blind of Canada, and encourages us to hope that the kind interest shown in our Institution by the Earl of Dufferin will be maintained by his Excellency's successor the Marquis of Lorne and by his Royal wife. The Upper Norwood College has, according to its last report, an actual attendance of 82. 13 teachers were assigned to the musical department alone, including some of the most distinguished that even the neighbouring metropolis can supply. The instrumental equipment of the college at my recent visit included a large church organ, two smaller pipe organs, thirty pianos and some cabinet organs and minor instruments. Principal Campbell, whose management of this novel enterprise in England has been most brilliant and successful, expressed his regret because he had not sufficient pianos to properly handle his work.

If now we return to our own Institution, I confess to discouragement at the equipment provided for our pupils. At the last Report, though the attendance of pupils at Boston was one-half *less* than ours, the appropriation for its ordinary expenses was one-half *more* than ours. The staff of music-teachers alone far out-number the teachers in our literary, musical, and industrial departments, all put together. It has 42 pianos to our 5; it has a church organ and all other instrumental aids for the teaching of the highest sacred music, of which, it is humiliating to say, the Ontario Institution has none whatever.

Some changes in our musical staff have occurred during the past year. The instruction of our senior pupils in instrumental music has recently been placed in the hands of Miss Mahony, whose commencement gives an assurance of efficiency and success. Miss Nolan, the well-known vocalist, has charge of our singing. The effects of Miss Nolan's careful voice-culture are already conspicuous in her pupils. Their progress is most gratifying.

As mentioned in my last Report, an experimental class in Wait's musical point print was formed, under Miss Alexander's instruction. The experiment proved entirely successful, and henceforward musical point print will form the basis of our instrumental

teaching. I regret that Miss Alexander's health has become impaired from over application, and that she has found it necessary to take a few months' rest. The merits of Wait's notation, as compared with Braille's were thoroughly discussed in convention at Columbus ; and I should suppose the question to be now finally settled. In fact the discussion mainly arose out of a clever essay by Mr. J. W. Smith, of Boston, who proposed an elaborate re-arrangement of the Braille system, in which Mr. Smith admits that defects have developed—defects so serious that the revision of the entire system has become a pressing question in Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe.

The instruction of our pupils in tangible music is now conducted by Miss Forster, and a point transcript of Richardson's well-known "*Method*" is worked out in daily class exercises. The corrected papers are revised by the teacher, varnished, and bound into volumes, so that each pupil will presently own a portfolio of music extremely valuable for either systematic practice or instruction.

Mr. Raymond has been given charge of our piano-tuning, and the work and teaching are both thoroughly done.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin's bronze medal was this year awarded to Sandford Leppard, whose studies were divided between the Literary and Musical Departments.

Industrial Department.—Boys.

In the willow-work a year of activity is to be recorded. The influx of pupils into the shop has been so great that I have been compelled to open a large department on the second floor of the workshop building. Here Mr. Truss has collected the senior pupils, the juniors remaining in the lower shop. Our willow crop suffered severely from the spring frosts, and will be much less productive than usual. As it is impossible for either man or horses to work advantageously the marsh willow-beds, I have formed on arable ground a new plantation of more than an acre, which will be cultivated like any other crop, and will presently yield a large return. The demand for our basket-work has been very brisk, but, as our main purpose is instruction, I consider it unwise to detain pupils any longer on a given class of baskets than is sufficient for practice ; we have thus sometimes to refuse orders.

In cane seat work, owing to depression of trade, there has been no activity, and our classes are at present suspended.

During the summer vacation, the experiment was tried of gratuitously furnishing advanced shop-pupils with chair cane and prepared willows, to be worked up by themselves at their homes, and sold for their own benefit. These boys, as a rule, quite exceeded my expectations, and they spent their earnings in clothing themselves, or in assisting home-folk. Such valuable lessons in self-help ought to be annually repeated, as preparing our boys for that near day when they will finally leave us and strike out for themselves. Very gratifying accounts continue to be received from ex-pupils, though we could have wished some of them to have been better grounded in their trade before they set up in business.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin's silver medal was this year awarded to one of Mr. Truss' senior pupils—James Baxter, of Dromore, Co. Grey.

The Industrial Department—Girls.

Under Miss Tyrrell's skilful management, this Department continues to grow with wonderful vigour. For more systematic organization, I have assigned to Miss Tyrrell two industrial assistants,—one having special charge of the knitting-room, the other of the general work-room and of the sewing machines. The number of girls under training is very large, but the instruction proceeds with the steadiness and accuracy of clockwork. The equipment of the knitting-room is, Lamb Knitters 2, Franz & Pope 1, Dana Bickford 4. Our experience continues most favourable to the Franz & Pope Knitting Machine. The great lack in the work of all these machines is the absence of a true rib. To supply this defect, some new machines have been announced. (1) The Tuttle Knitter, manufactured by the Lamb Knitting Machine Co., is a circular machine furnished with an interior inverted cone. By a transfer of needles between this cone and the enclosing cylinder the rib is

formed. (2) A Canadian patent has just been taken out by Mr. Jno. Blacklock, of Hastings, Ont., for an account of which I am indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Ridout, Aird & Co., Patent Agents, Toronto. In this machine an upright cone is used but without change of place, and therefore unlike the Tuttle cone which is lowered into the cylinder as rib work is required. Several points of superiority are claimed for this Blacklock machine : *e.g.* it makes a welt at the top of a sock ; it forms stripes in colours lengthwise ; and when a rib is required the needles can be transferred between cone and cylinder without disengagement from the yarn. Under your kind arrangement, Sir, our knitting machines are kept fully employed on work for the Central Prison and other Government Institutions. The product of our knitting-room during the past year amounted to about 3,000 pairs of socks, besides a large quantity of mitts and other knitted goods. The machinery outfit of the sewing-room is as follows : Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines 7 ; New York Singer 1 ; Domestic 1. Our experience is decidedly in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson machine known as the new No. 8, straight needle. As an extreme illustration of its availibility for blind operatives I have had its use taught to a poor fellow who, by a premature powder-blast, lost his left arm at the shoulder, both his eyes, and his sense of hearing. He previously learned in our class-rooms to read, to write, and *to make bead baskets ;* and now he is able to thread his Wheeler & Wilson and run a very fair seam. Two of our girls who are quite sightless attended the late Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, and attracted large crowds by their wonderful execution on the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Their exhibit included the neatest of plain sewing, also the skilful use of the hemmer, tucker, and gatherer. A more extensive exhibition of our industries was given at the Southern Fair lately held in Brantford, where the pupils were to be seen working at their various handicrafts. Besides maintaining the long list of decorative industries given in my last Report, Miss Tyrrell has broken fresh ground in more homely but most useful accomplishments. All the worn hosiery of the pupils is now darned by the blind girls, who also do the entire house-sewing and when this source of employment fails, obtain practice on private sewing. But a more signal advance still has been made. All dresses, and other girls' clothing required in the Institution are now *cut out and made up* by these blind seamstresses. In the first stages of this industry, we were much indebted for card-board patterns kindly supplied by Mrs. Huntoon, of Louisville, Ky.

Religious Instruction.

Divine service for Protestant pupils is held every Sunday afternoon in the music hall, the Brantford clergy of Protestant denominations officiating in turns. The instruction of our Catholic pupils is superintended by the Rev. Father Bardou, and conducted by the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, who attend every Sunday and give lessons in the Catholic Catechism lately embossed by the American Printing House.

We are under continued obligation to Mr. S. M. Thompson for the interest that he has uniformly taken in the entertainment and the welfare of the pupils. With his thoughtful kindness, he lately brought up the eminent vocalist Mr. Hamilton Corbett, and our pupils were much delighted by a rich feast of Scottish minstrelsy. Mr. Cox, of Brantford, has also very kindly interested himself in our pupils. Miss Shenstone has again during the past summer afforded a refuge to a homeless blind orphan in the girls' home which is maintained by Messrs Shenstone and Cockshutt.

Medical Department.

The remarkable health enjoyed by our blind village, greatly overcrowded though it is, is sufficient evidence how well we are cared for by our excellent physician Dr. Corson. The increase of work, both general and special, in this department has been very great. At his daily visits, besides treating general ailments, the Physician passes in review a large number of ophthalmic affections which demand long-continued and skilful treatment. Both the pupils and their friends are often greatly delighted by the improvement that cases at all tractable show under Institution treatment.

Visitation of the Blind.

The visitation of the blind was during the summer vacation prosecuted with much diligence by Mr. Truss and Mr. Wickens. To Mr. Truss I assigned the counties intersected by the Northern Railway, also certain unvisited tracts on the western peninsula, while Mr. Wickens resumed his explorations in the eastern counties. These officers deserve the gratitude of many of our new pupils for finding them out in their almost inaccessible homes, and rescuing them from a helpless and hopeless neglect. The reports of progress together with all similar documents fyled in former years, I arranged in volumes each with index and analysis ; and these volumes are now being digested into a single large volume which I designate my "census-book." I shall thus be able to keep under easy observation our entire youthful blind population.

Repairs and Improvements.

The present crowded state of the girls' quarters is a constant source of anxiety to the physician and myself, and at the earliest practical moment it should be remedied by the erection of an east wing corresponding to the western extension recently made. The numerical growth of this Institution is quite unexampled. In 1871, the work commenced with 11 pupils. For the session just entered on, the number of arrivals has already exceeded 170, and many more pupils are on the way. To keep pace with this rapid development, we of course require additional buildings, specially planned to meet our requirements. So far as I am aware, there never has been a voice raised in our Legislature against the expenditure on this Institution. On the contrary, successive ministries have been assured by successive opposition leaders, that whatever sums may be considered necessary for the effective work of the place will be cheerfully approved. Certainly the crime of extravagance cannot be laid to our charge. In the erection of buildings, the work has been done so cheaply that the first contractor was ruined, and every subsequent contractor had been impoverished by this Institution.

During this spring and summer a residence for the Principal has been in course of erection and it is now approaching completion. In preparing sketch plans for your approval, I endeavoured to prepare a design which, at a moderate price, would be worthy of the magnificent site, and would harmonize with the general style of our other buildings. The public eye appears to strongly approve of both the building and the site, while the cost has fallen short of the price paid for Superintendents' residences, that are certainly less commodious and less ornamental. I understood that for heating purposes the hot water system should be employed, which is ultimately the most economical of all heat, if the cost of fuel and attendance be worth considering. The interior details of this house are arranged on this basis, and I trust that the careful work expended by the contractor, Mr. Large, on the walls, ceilings, and floors, will not be disfigured and destroyed by stove-pipes and stove-pipe holes. The Architect of Public Works, the draughtsman, the contractor, and the Clerk of Works, and myself, have all done our best to produce at the lowest possible price, a creditable piece of work, and it is surely not asking too much to ask that the work be not hacked to pieces, with the result after all of leaving the house cold and uninhabitable.

The most dangerous of the loose plaster ceilings have been sheeted with narrow matched boards neatly painted in oil. I selected for the last two coats a delicate tint of blue which is restful to the eye and which has the optical effect of increasing the apparent elevation of the ceilings, just as a yellow tint produces the illusion of nearness. Sidewalks connecting the new wing with the existing sidewalks and a flight of steps terminating the west wing were also provided. For these and many other improvements we are indebted to the kind offices of the Honourable A. S. Hardy, when Acting Commissioner of Public Works. The Hon. Acting Commissioner frequently visited the premises during the summer and ascertained our wants by personal enquiry and observation. Indeed it is not too much to say that, but for his kind intervention and active exertions, our buildings would scarcely have been habitable this session. I invited his attention to the worn-out and unserviceable floors, and still more especially to the condition of the steam-service ;

but, in view of the expected return of the Hon. Commissioner, action on these matters was deferred. The steam-service of this Institution urgently demands attention. The service of the new wing is laid on recent and improved principles; that in the older buildings represents the earliest phase of steam-heating; yet the attempt is made to heat both buildings off the same main, and, worse still, off boilers that have been condemned by the Boiler Insurance Co's. Inspector as quite inadequate to the work imposed on them. On a cold day the circulation of steam in the main building is of the very feeblest. In order to *coax* it into activity, waste pipes have been tapped into every coil and sometimes carried long distances into the cellar spaces. Frequently through a cold day our faithful Engineer, Mr. Harrison, or one of the firemen, may be seen drawing off large volumes of condensed water at these "relieving-stations." By this expedient, which I hope is a rare one, we may possibly get through the winter unless it should prove severe; in this latter contingency, sir, I shall have to fall back upon your resources, for really I am at the end of mine.

Towards the improvement of the grounds substantial progress was made during the year. The ground surrounding the new wing which was left by the builder in a very rough state, has been terraced, and the entire Institution has been girdled with a broad belt of sod. A "boulevard" carried through the western half of the yard to the termination of the work-shop building has also been sodded and planted with shade-trees. In this laborious work I received valuable assistance from Mr. Truss and the shop-boys. I have levelled the whole of the remaining tract, lying between the Institution and the work-shop, and given it a heavy coat of fine river gravel. A large number of trees were planted, and they are, with few exceptions, still thrifty and vigorous. Our bedding plants were chiefly obtained from our little conservatory which has also furnished the greater part of the flowers and foliage plants that now add so much to the appearance of the school-rooms. We greatly require a good green-house to do justice to our grounds and furnish the material for decorative gardening. With the vastly increased attendance we urgetly require additional manual help, both inside and without. The Carpenter's half-day is utterly inadequate now to maintain school-room and general repairs, and construct new apparatus. Another hand on the grounds is greatly needed. Our crops this year have proved a very fair return, but we have not yet obtained *that root house* for their reception.

As I close this Report there are in attendance forty-five pupils more than have ever before been gathered under our roof, and our Institution has now become, if not the largest, the second largest on this continent. I am anxious that it shall become foremost also in efficiency. I trust that you, sir, will take our case into your most liberal consideration; and that acting under your advice, the Government and the Legislature will furnish this Institution with the money, the buildings and the appliances necessary for the proper discharge of the trust that it has undertaken.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

your obedient servant,

J. Howard Hunter, M.A.

Principal.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c., &c.,
For the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following as the Report of the Physician to the Institution for the year now closing.

I have unusual satisfaction in stating that the sanitary condition of the Institution has proved most satisfactory throughout the year ; death has not invaded our numbers and we have been spared the visitation of disease in any of its serious and threatening forms. The origin and propagation of disease have not been fully solved with scientific accuracy, but, so far as understood, it has been the joint aim of the Principal and myself to remove or avoid all disease-producing causes, relying upon the literal truth of the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." The immunity we have thus enjoyed is thus largely due to our excellent water supply, believed to be removed beyond the accident of pollution from any source, and also to the very healthful location of the Institution itself. We have endeavoured to supplement these aids to health by the observance of such sanitary and hygienic regulations on the part of pupils as shall ensure the best safeguards against the encroachments of disease. In this connection I may state that during every rainstorm of ordinary duration the water comes dripping by the pailful through the ceilings of the dormitories and other rooms producing a state of things very unpleasant and uncomfortable and not at all conducive to health. I am happy to learn, however, that the leaky roof is about to be made water-tight. I may also add that while the food has been generally furnished in wholesome quantity and variety yet the contractors for the butter and meat respectively have not always been faultless in their supplies.

The cases of serious illness during the year have occurred among the *employés* of the Institution, to the most noticeable of which only slight allusion can be made. The wife of teamster Tillotson suffered a severe attack of pelvic peritonitis following confinement, but eventually made a good recovery. I also attended the wives of two other employes, living outside the grounds, in which the labour was complicated by a necessity for instrumental delivery which was accomplished with safety to mother and child in both instances. The infant child of Mr. Truss, trades-instructor, was the subject of erysipelas extending the whole length of the limb from the foot to the body, and though life hung in a balance for several days the little patient eventually passed through the disease in safety. Last spring the porter Willis was accidentally thrown from a horse by which he sustained a fracture of the clavicle or collar bone ; and, in the course of two weeks afterwards, one of the pupils, a tall athletic fellow, met with a similar misfortune while engaged in wrestling. Both fractures were dressed according to the fulcrum and lever principle of Dr. Sayre's adhesive bands, and both cases in the excellence of the result furnished additional evidence of the superiority of this mode of treatment.

While we have escaped the presence of acute diseases to any extent, an unusual number of chronic cases have occupied our attention, requiring in fact double the labour of any previous year. Our time has been taken up largely in the treatment of eye diseases and our efforts in this department I believe to be increasingly useful.

I cannot conclude without directing your attention once more to a matter of supreme importance, although it may seem unnecessary after all the representations which have been made to the Government as to the necessity of a new wing for the present large addition to our numbers. I know that Governments, like large bodies, move slowly, but I venture to make one more appeal for the additional accommodation so urgently needed, in the hope that, like the man in the parable, we shall be heard because of our importunity.

I acknowledge, with pleasure, the continued co-operation of the Principal in putting into execution such practical sanitary measures as are deemed essential to the welfare of all concerned.

The following table exhibits the range of disease in the Institution during the year:—

Abscess,
Accouchement,
Ague,
Anæmia,
Adenitis,
Aphthae,
Bronchitis,
Bronchocele,
Caries of bone,
Catarrh, Naso-pharyngeal,
Cephalalgia,
Conjunctivitis,
Colic Abdominal,
Clavicle, fracture of,
Constipation,
Contusion,
Diarrhœa,
Deafness,
Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,
Epilepsy,
Erythema,
Erysipelas,
Furunculus,
Febricula,
Febris,
Hernia,
Hordeolum,
Hemorrhoids,
Icterus,
Keratitis,
Lumbago,
Myalgia,
Menorrhagia,
Morbus coxarius,
Mensium suppressio,
Neuralgia,
Odontalgia,
Otorrhœa,
Phlyctenulæ,
Peritonitis, pelvic,
Pleurodynia,
Quinsy,
Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhea,
Stomatitis,
Sprain,
Teeth, extraction of,
Urine, nocturnal incontinence,
Vermes,
Wounds, various.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. CORSON, M.D,

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 5th, 1878.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit you the Annual Statistical Reports of the Central Prison, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

With reference to the operations of the Central Prison during the past year, I have to report that upon the closing of the works of the Canada Car Company the Government took under their own control the manufacturing department. The manufacture of wooden ware has been continued, but the quality of the work has much improved under the new organization, it having been deemed expedient to appoint a manager to the industrial department, who is vested with the direct control of the industries. Iron gates for the cells in the new Reformatory Prison are being constructed by Central Prison labour, and other portions of iron-work for the same Institution it is intended shall also be made.

Among the industries appertaining to the Prison, a brick-yard was established last May. It is situated south of the Prison yard, outside of the walls; the machinery and drying sheds were commenced early in May, but owing to unusually wet weather the the operation of making brick did not begin till the beginning of June, since which period there have been turned out by Prison labour upwards of one million six hundred thousand red brick of a superior quality. I have employed in this department of labour a number of prisoners, varying from forty-five to fifty-three, under the charge of five guards, so posted that escape would be difficult. I have had but little or no trouble with this gang of prisoners; they have worked well and cheerfully, and seem to prefer this outside work to labour within the walls, although portions of the work, such as digging and wheeling the clay, are more severe than that done by the shop gang. There have been seventeen days' cessation from work in this department, owing to heavy rains.

In addition to the aforesaid number of prisoners comprising the brick-yard gang, I have had employed for some months a number of prisoners, varying from ten to twenty-four, digging the foundation of the new Reformatory Prison, situated about half a mile to the west of the Central Prison. The required amount of labour having been accomplished this gang has been now withdrawn.

I am happy to say that, although upwards of seventy prisoners have been employed for the last five months outside of the Prison wall, I have had but one escape, which, however, has caused me much annoyance, as I had not lost a prisoner since the 9th of April, 1876,—a period of two years and six months. The name of the prisoner who made his escape was William Rogers. He had two months of his imprisonment unexpired, and was one of the gang employed at work at the Reformatory building. The nature of the work, viz., levelling, digging and wheeling, necessitated the gang being scattered more than prudence might have dictated, moreover, there were about forty free labour men also at work, some of whom were intermingled with the prisoners. Prisoner Rogers seems to have eluded the vigilance of the guard in charge, and slipped away without being observd

—his absence not being discovered till some time had elapsed. Officers were sent in pursuit, and messages were sent off to the different police and railway stations, but without success in effecting his recapture.

There has been a marked improvement in the conduct of the prisoners during the past twelve months. And I have no hesitation in saying that this arises from the notorious blackguards, who are always the originators and instigators of misconduct and breaches of prison discipline being in dread of the lash—as the only punishment calculated to deter them from giving trouble to the authorities. Having in fear the infliction of corporal punishment, a remarkably deterrent effect has been established, and I have have had but little trouble compared with that in previous years.

The prisoners generally work with assiduity and cheerfulness. The foremen who have been placed over them from *necessity*, and who act not only as instructors, but *as disciplined* guards, have made but few complaints. It is to be feared, however, that some of these foremen are unfit to supervise gangs of prisoners or assume the position and responsibility of discipline guards. Their familiarity with the prisoners, and their inability, or rather dislike, to exercise disciplining authority and report breaches of prison rule, is injurious to the preservation of that order and discipline, which I introduced into the government of the Central Prison, and which it is my desire to carry out.

During the winter months, however, outside work must be suspended, and I shall then have a sufficient number of discipline officers to put in charge of the different shop gangs, when the foremen shall resume their proper positions as instructors.

The health of the prisoners has been, upon the whole, remarkably good ; exceptions have occurred of periodical visits of typhoid fever, and I regret to state that three prisoners have died of this disease ; two of disease of the heart, and one of consumption.

The Prison Surgeon has attributed the typhoid fever to the effects of bad drainage, but I am inclined to differ from him, as from long experience in many parts of the world, I have found that among bodies of men, and especially among prisoners, some cases of typhoid fever must invariably exist though quartered in the healthiest situations and under the strictest sanitary regulations ; and this must be the case with the Central Prison, as for seven days at a time I have not had a prisoner in hospital out of an average of three hundred and fifty men.

I would call your attention to the inferiority of the flour recently supplied to the Prison stores. The meat, likewise, is not so good as it should be. Many complaints have been made to me upon this matter ; and from my personal inspection of both I believe these complaints are justified.

I would particularly bring under your notice the difficulty experienced in the preservation of meat during the summer months in consequence of the want of a proper ice house. At present the meat is kept in an apartment adjoining the stores, and subject to the hot blasts from the kitchen. The place is close and confined, in fact the butcher's shop is a mere cellar. I would suggest that an ice house be built in the Prison yard, with a meat house attached, so constructed that meat could be well preserved in sultry weather. The mode of construction can be easily obtained from some of the butchers in the St. Lawrence Market, some of whom have provided their shops with ingeniously built refrigerators.

I have had complaints about the cooking of the prisoners' meals, and also for the guards' mess. Upon personal inspection I have found these complaints in many cases justified, and I have cautioned the official, whose duty it is to supervise the culinary and baking department, that his personal superintendence must be given to this particular duty.

The front grounds have been much improved during the summer months, a considerable space of ground having been turfed. I employed a gang of prisoners in the country in cutting sod, entailing upon the Government no expense except the cost of hauling. In this way I contrived to lay down about four thousand yards of sod. I have to request that you will be good enough to include in your Estimates a sum of money to enable me to renew further the sodding in the spring, so as to complete the grounds up to the road. And I have further to request that I may be authorized to brick the pond, situated in the centre of the grounds ; which can be done by prison labour, with only the cost of the brick, made upon the premises, and a few barrels of water-lime. I would

further suggest that a fountain be erected. A little expense incurred in the above suggestions, would give an ornamental character to the Central Prison grounds, which it is desirable that an important public building should have.

I have to report that the ventilation of the corridors has been materially improved by the upper circular windows (hitherto fixtures and incapable of being opened) having been placed upon hinges. They can now be opened, admitting a free current of air through the upper galleries, thereby dissipating the confined and obnoxious smell which before existed in the early morning. These improvements were accomplished by prison labour.

I particularly desire to draw your attention to the want of a suitable building for the storage of the clothes taken from prisoners upon their arrival at the Central Prison.

The most important part of a prison, next to the measures taken for the security of the prisoners, is the building for the preservation and safe custody of the prisoners' plain clothes. And this I apprehend was forgotten when the Central Prison was planned. In the absence of a proper apartment the destruction of prisoners' clothing by rats, mice and mildew, has become a serious matter, and I trust that you will recommend that a suitable building be erected as early as possible.

The daily and night duties have been satisfactorily performed by the Prison Staff, and I have had no complaints to make of any importance, except in one instance, which resulted in the dismissal of the officer.

Two extra guards were sworn in at the commencement of the summer months ; one to reinforce the brick-yard guards, and one to enable the guards to have their annual leave. Upon the withdrawal of the outside gangs, during the winter season, the services of these extra guards can be dispensed with until outside work is resumed next spring, but I trust that no reduction in the staff of 17 guards, awarded in the estimates, may take place. You will observe that my average number of prisoners is 360, *all men*, and comprising some of the worst characters, and I consider that any reduction of the present staff of 17 would be unsafe.

I notice that the Kingston Penitentiary has 690 prisoners, and a staff of 70 officers, out of which there are 49 disciplined guards, while the Central Prison averages 360 convicts, more than half the number in the Penitentiary and *all male prisoners,* and the staff comprises only 17 guards.

It is desirable that a stronger description of bed-ticking should be procured than that supplied to the Prison, which I consider to be worthless. Let me suggest that the Barrack ordnance bed-ticking in use in Her Majesty's service should be obtained. It is remarkably durable and would last for years. The present ticking is continually splitting, littering the cell-floors with straw.

The daily average cost of subsistence for the guards' mess has been $26\frac{4}{5}$ cents per officer.

The daily average cost of subsistence per prisoner, $10\frac{4}{5}$ cents.

I regret to report the failure of the potato crop this year, as well as other vegetables planted in the Prison five-acre piece. The farm grounds are very small, still I hoped to realize enough produce to keep the Prison in vegetables till next May, which I succeeded in doing last year in all vegetables but potatoes. The only good crop, however, this year will be of turnips, and a considerable quantity of cabbage and carrots for Prison use.

The Prison Library is sadly in want of replenishing. There has been no addition to it since the original number of books, which were supplied shortly after the opening of the Prison, comprising about four hundred volumes ; many of which are now completely worn out.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the spring and early summer months, lectures were delivered to the prisoners every fortnight, lasting one hour, in the evening. The prisoners were attentive and interested, and I beg to thank Vice-Chancellor Blake and Professors Wilson, Croft, Ramsay, Wright, and Mr. Bell-Smith, for their kindness in giving both instruction and amusement.

I would bring under your notice the change of time in the Church services, which were formerly held every alternate Sunday, with the Sunday School at half-past nine in the morning. Sunday School is now held every Sunday morning, and a Church service takes place every Sunday afternoon, detailing duty upon a number of the guards, and

preventing them from going to their homes. This is a subject of very great complaint, as being on duty seventeen hours a day during the week, they look for rest and relaxation from Prison duties on Sundays after twelve noon.

I have to report to you that an incendiary fire was discovered on the 17th May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Storage Department. The manufactured material was set on fire by two prisoners who had been transferred from Penetanguishene. I am happy to say that the fire was detected in time to prevent serious loss. The prisoners were apprehended, convicted at the Assizes, and sentenced respectively to six and seven years in the Penetentiary.

I observe in your Minutes of the Inspection of the Central Prison the following remarks :—"The Manager is now, therefore, vested with the right of allocating the work and duties of these foremen, of granting them leave of absence, and of otherwise disposing of their services and time as he may see fit, subject to the approval of the Inspector. It is to be understood by the Manager that in exercising such power he must see that at no time are any prisoners left unsupervised, either by a foreman or one of the ordinary disciplinary guards."

And I beg to reply that it will be my duty and pleasure to aid and assist the Manager of the Industrial Departments in his responsible and arduous duties, and that I should in any case have carefully abstained from the slightest interference with his authority in the direction of the Industrial labour. But when from lack of a sufficient number of disciplinary guards, the safe keeping and control of prisoners is vested in the foremen under his control, that unless at such times they are subject to my authority, as to absenting themselves from their duty of supervising the prisoners, I cannot be held responsible for the safety of the prisoners, or discipline and control of the Prison, and I have to state that under the present regime, gangs of prisoners have frequently been left, for hours, unsupervised.

I invited His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, on his last visit to Toronto, to visit and inspect the Prison and works, and he was pleased to comply with my request. Inspecting the corridors, cells and chapel, visiting the manufactories in the different industrial departments, and witnessing the marching in and dinner parade ; with all of which he expressed interest and approval. His Excellency afterwards kindly wrote me, he "experienced great satisfaction in visiting the Central Prison, and in the order, completeness, and discipline of the Institution."

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRATTON PRINCE,
Warden.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, OCTOBER 1ST, 1877, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1878.

Number of Prisoners		October 1st, '77 - - - - -		361
"	"	since received - - - - -	636	
"	"	recaptured of escapes (escaped January 15th '75) - - - - -	1	
"	"	transferred from Toronto Asylum -	1	638
				999
Number of Prisoners		discharged on expiration of sentence -	594	
"	"	discharged on payment of fine - -	5	
"	"	discharged on conviction being quashed	1	
"	"	discharged on Judge's order for new trial	2	
"	"	discharged by Lieutenant-Governor -	1	
"	"	sentences remitted by Dom. Gov. -	25	

"	"	died in Central Prison Hospital	6	
"	"	re-transferred to County Gaols	3	
"	"	convicted of arson and sent to Penitentiary	2	
"	"	escaped (Sept. 23rd, '78)	1	640
"	"	remaining in Prison Sept. 30th, '78		359

Sentenced to Central Prison or Common Gaol.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison	473
" to Common Gaol	163
Total	636

Nationalities.

England	109
Ireland	107
Scotland	32
Canada	290
United States	81
Germany	10
Norway	1
East Indies	1
France	1
Italy	1
Switzerland	1
West Indies	2
Total	636

Religions.

Episcopalians	220
Roman Catholics	250
Presbyterians	70
Baptists	17
Lutherans	6
Methodists	66
No Religion	7
Total	636

Social Condition.

Married	148
Single	488
Total	636

Temperate and Intemperate.

Temperate	266
Intemperate	370
Total	636

Education.

Read and Write	453
Read only	99
None	84
Total	636

Ages.

Under 18	30
From 18 to 20	70
" 20 " 30	307
" 30 " 40	115
" 40 " 50	71
" 50 " 60	28
" 60 " 70	14
Over 70	1
Total	636

Sentences of Prisoners.

	Year ending 30th Sept., '78.	Total Admissions.
For 1 Month and under	7	33
" periods over 1 month and up to 2 months inclusive	35	284
" " 2 " 3 "	100	404
" " 3 " 4 " "	65	339
" 5 months	11	53
" 6 "	214	890
" 7 "	6	10
" 8 "	7	26
" 9 "	22	55
" 10 "	4	15
" 11 "	1	4
" 12 "	94	359
" 13 "		1
" 14 "		2
" 15 "	5	16
" 16 "	2	2
" 17 "	1	1
" 18 "	30	96
" 19 "	1	2
" 20 "	2	4
" 21 "	1	2
" 22 "	5	9
" 23 "	8	43
" 2 years	8	58
" $2\frac{1}{2}$ "		1
" 3 "	2	6
" $3\frac{1}{2}$ "		1
" 4 "	1	6
" $4\frac{1}{2}$ "		1
" 5 "	4	9
Total	636	2,732

Offences.

Assault	56
" with intent to Rape	11
Breach of Insolvent Act	1
Burglary	16
Cattle Stealing	2
Disorderly	2
Drunkenness	54
Embezzlement	1
Engraving	1
Escape from Custody	4
Exposing Person	2
False Pretence	8
Felony	3
Forgery	3
Fraud	6
Frequenting House of Ill-fame	3
Horse Stealing	5
House Breaking	2
" " Accessory to	1
Illicit Distilling	2
Interfering with Police Officer	8
Keeping Disorderly House	1
Larceny	325
" Accessory to	1
" Attempt at	1
Malicious Injury to Property	2
Manslaughter	1
Misdemeanour	3
Neglecting to Support his Family	1
Passing Counterfeit Money	1
Perjury	1
Picking Pockets	1
Receiving Stolen Property	4
Robbery	4
Selling or giving Liquor to Indians	1
Sheep Stealing	4
Shop Breaking	3
Shooting with Intent	4
Stabbing	2
Threatening	1
Tresspass	1
Vagrancy	68
Wounding	15
Total	636

Occupations.

Agents	4	Brakemen	4
Bakers	8	Brassfinishers	3
Barbers	10	Brickmakers	1
Bartenders	2	Bricklayers	5
Blacksmiths	14	Brushmakers	1
Boiler Makers	1	Butchers	7
Bookbinders	1	Cab Drivers	4
Bookkeepers	5	Cabinet Makers	2

Carpenters	29	Merchants	1
Carters	3	Moulders	15
Chair Makers	1	Musicians	1
Cheese Makers	1	No Occupation	7
Cigar Makers	8	Painters	28
Clerks	13	Paper-hangers	1
Cloth Fullers	1	Peddlers	1
Compositors	2	Piano Makers	1
Cooks	9	Plasterers	5
Coopers	7	Plumbers	4
Curriers	1	Polishers	2
Cutters	1	Porters	3
Distillers	2	Printers	5
Dyers	1	Saddlers	2
Engineers	5	Sailors	15
Engravers	2	Ship Carpenters	1
Farmers	36	Shoemakers	27
Finishers	1	Steamfitters	4
Firemen	5	Stone Masons	3
Fishermen	1	Tailors	22
Gardeners	1	Teachers	2
Grooms	4	Telegraphers	1
Harnessmakers	2	Tinsmiths	5
Jewellers	1	Turners	5
Labourers	244	Waiters	3
Lathers	1	Watch Makers	1
Leather Cutters	1	Weavers	2
Lumbermen	1	Whip Makers	1
Machinists	10		
Masons	2	Total	636

Counties.

	Sentenced direct to Central Prison.	Sentenced to Common Gaol.	Total.
Addington and Lennox	1		1
Brant	8	1	9
Bruce	6	2	8
Carleton	22	9	31
Durham and Northumberland	11	16	27
Elgin	11	1	12
Essex	15	2	17
Frontenac	8	11	19
Grey	1	1	2
Haldimand	6		6
Halton	3		3
Hastings	3	1	4
Huron	7		7
Kent	7	1	8
Lambton	2	1	3
Lanark		1	1
Leeds and Grenville	16	2	18
Lincoln	12	3	15
Middlesex	35	23	58
Norfolk	12	1	13
Ontario	11	1	12
Oxford	17		17
Parry Sound	1		1

	Sentenced direct to Central Prison.	Sentenced to Common Gaol.	Total.
Peel	1	1	2
Perth	4	1	5
Prescott	1		1
Prince Edward		1	1
Renfrew	1	1	2
Simcoe	11	6	17
" Penetanguishene Reformatory	6		6
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	9	2	11
Victoria	5		5
Waterloo	12	2	14
Welland	18	17	35
Wellington	20	3	23
Wentworth	94	11	105
York	76	41	117
Total	473	163	636

W. S. PRINCE,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878.

To JNO. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—During the past year the admissions of prisoners worthless for labor purposes have been fewer than heretofore, though insanity still comes to the surface occasionally, and there have been too many feeble old men.

The new Hospital, a neat little building, capable of accommodating about seventeen patients, and one-fifth of a mile away from the main building, was opened just after New Year.

It is a vast improvement on the Hospital arrangements that previously obtained, but too small in the event of an epidemic, as was proved by what occurred shortly after its erection.

It is cheerful and healthy and its appointments are of the greatest use in the treatment of the sick.

On the 4th of Dec., 1877, a case of typhoid fever occurred, twenty-four days later, another, after twenty days, more, on the 17th of January, two others, and from this to the 31st of March twenty-three fresh cases, making twenty-seven in all from Dec. 4th to 31st March, with three deaths. In August there was a group of five cases. Five others spread over the remainder of the year. In the spring of 1876 there was an outbreak of the same disease but not quite so extensive.

The cause of these endemics is the old story: Firstly, untrapped, improperly trapped and obstructed drains; secondly, impure water supply; thirdly, defective ventilation; and fourthly, want of careful supervision of the day and night buckets.

It would well repay the expenses to the Province, if, in the erection of all public buildings, the Government would secure the service of some competent medical man such as the talented Dr. Workman, late Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, to advise them on all sanitary measures, and see, after these had been approved of, that they were prop-

erly executed. Then, before occupation, our ground beneath the lowest floor, would be concreted to prevent moisture, sometimes impure, always injurious, passing up into the building; our drains would be properly constructed, properly trapped and properly ventilated; our water supply the purest obtainable. the local tanks from which the inmates were supplied not being covered with an atmosphere of sewer gas; and our ventilation such that the occupants of these buildings will breathe pure air by night as well as by day.

The medical attendant of every prison and public charity in the Province should be furnished with a correct map of all drains connected with the premises, with the position of all traps and ventilating pipes indicated. With the above suggestions acceded to, and the employment of ordinary sanitary care, an immense amount of disease in the form of typhoid fever, bowel, throat, chest and malarial affections generally would be avoided.

Much has already been accomplished in the Central Prison in the lessening of the causes of disease, but much remains to be done.

The drinking water of the prisoners should be from the city supply; and metal buckets could advantageously replace the present wooden ones, and the drinking water in the cells should be kept in metallic vessels. But a more difficult problem is the proper ventilation of the corridors in winter; since the upper circular windows have been hinged the night ventilation in summer has been very satisfactory. The corridors are heated by steam, and the temperature usually maintained about fifty-eight degrees. In a winter morning, the windows having been closed all night, the air in the upper galleries is most offensive, even such as to nauseate some of the guards unlocking the cells. I see only two modes of meeting this winter difficulty: first, by introducing along the base abundant fresh air warmed to, say, fifty degrees; the steam pipes would raise the temperature of this air, and thus heated it would ascend and pass out of the ventilation openings in the tops of the cells and finally escape out of the building at the roof; or pipes of exit might lead directly upwards into the open air from the ceiling of the corridor. By this plan the cost of heating would be slightly increased, but the air would be kept continually pure, the corridor comfortable and the bed clothing dry. The second mode is to shut off the heat after the lights are out, give each prisoner an extra pair of blankets, close the opening at the top of his cell during the night and open the corridor windows sufficiently at the top and bottom; at four or five o'clock in the morning close the windows, turn on the heat again and continue it during the day. The old and feeble might be supplied with night-caps. Pure cold night air will not produce disease where the body is warmly clothed and not exposed to draft; and as the Prison is healthily located and most of the prisoners in the prime of life, there will be no danger of their taking cold. Drafts can easily be avoided by opening the windows on the lee side; by this method the cost of heating will be reduced, but the expense in clothing slightly increased.

All the woodwork of the corridors should be oiled from time to time to avoid much of the dampness after scrubbing.

The dark cells are without ventilation. The food of the prisoners is abundant and good, so far as I have observed, and they are as a body in excellent condition, of healthy appearance and well clothed.

During the past year I am not aware that there was a single case of shamming sickness for the purpose of avoiding work and remaining in cell. There is often feigning in order to get lighter work, or a change of work, or to obtain an extra shirt, or to be exempt from shaving, hair-cutting or bathing, or from being punished.

Mr. Johns, as Hospital Guard is discharging his duties very satisfactorily, and by his increasing practical acquaintance with injuries and sudden attacks saves much suffering to prisoners and time to the Prison.

I hope the above suggestions will receive the favourable consideration which, in my estimation they merit, that our prison may be made as perfect as an Institution of this kind well can be.

The following list will indicate the number of applications for out-door treatment, the same man may, however, while suffering from any one disease, present himself half a dozen or a dozen of times. It may be remarked that diarrhœa and dysentery, in the strict sense of the terms, are not frequent, and that most of the so named cases result from stupidly neglected constipation, and are by a dose or two promptly corrected.

Abscess (including boils	52
Aguish	30
Ague	60
Asthma	8
Balanitis	3
Bladder, irritability of	3
Carbuncle	6
Catarrh, nasal	12
Chilblains	2
Conjunctivitis	40
Contusions	14
Coughs and colds	487
Congestions, sundry	7
Constipation	978
Cornea, removal of foreign particles from	20
Cramps	123
Deafness	1
Debility	45
Diarrhœal attacks	124
Dysenteric attacks	153
Dysuria	2
Epilepsy	20
Epistaxis	2
Eruptions	82
Erysipelas	3
Feverish	16
Flatulence	4
Frostbite	2
Gonorrhœa	55
Gout	1
Hæmoptysis	2
Headache	75
Hernia	12
Influenza	4
Inflamed glands	27
Inflammation of bowels	3
Inflammation of testicle	2
" of hand	2
" of elbow	3
Itch	8
Insane	2
Indigestion	216
Lumbago	19
Mumps	5
Neuralgias	154
Nervousness	17
Otalgia	9
Ottorrhœa	5
Pediculi	20
Piles	23
Pains, rheumatic and neuralgic,	
" in back	32
" " chest	41
" " hip	13
" " knee	18
" " leg	22
" " side	51
" " shoulder	19
" " other parts	53
Paralysis of face	1
Ringworm	21
Sleeplessness	5
Sore throat	60
Spermatorrhœa	22
Sprains	76
Stricture of urethra	13
Syphilis	77
Syeosismenti	8
Toothache (extracted),	57
Tonsilitis	3
Ulcers	13
Worms, tape and thread	5
Wounds	97

Cases treated in the Hospital during the year:

Abscess	2
Ague	10
Asthma	1
Carbuncle	2
Congestion of bowels	1
Conjunctivitis	6
Contusions	12
Cramps	6
Debility	15
Delirium Tremens	1
Diarrhœa	5
Disease of brain	2
Dysentery	9
Epilepsy	2
Erysipelas	3
Febricula	46
Fractures (two of leg),	9
Haemoptysis	2
Inflammation of frontal sinuses (same patient)	3
Inflammation of knee-joint	4
Inflammations, sundry	7
Influenza	22
Ingrowing toe-nail	4
Insane	1
Jaundice	4
Lumbago	3
Lung, tubercular disease of	3
Mumps	1
Necrosis of femur	1

Necrosis of pelvis	1
Neuralgia	3
Piles	1
Pleurisy	6
Quinsy	3
Rheumatism, mild	6
Sore throat	4
Spinal tenderness	4
Sprains	1
Syphilis	6
Typhoid fever (two being relapses).	37
Ulcer	1
Vomiting and purging	2
Wounds	5

Of the deaths among the prisoners during the year the following were the causes:—

Weak heart	1
Acute broncho-pneumonia and pericarditis	1
Typhoid fever	3
Pleuro-pneumonia	1

Number of prisoners now (Sep. 30th, 1878), in hospital 5

Operations for the year on Hospital cases:

Amputation through arm	2
" " hand	1
" of fingers (3 patients)	3
" of thumb (2 patients)	2
Operation for cure of ingrowing toe-nail	2
Operation for cure of piles	1
" of necrosis of thigh bone	1
" of pelvis	1
" of grafting ulcer	1

Average number of patients in Hospital for last nine months:

January	$9\frac{20}{31}$
February	$13\frac{12}{28}$
March	$15\frac{18}{31}$
April	$6\frac{22}{30}$
May	$5\frac{19}{31}$
June	$3\frac{27}{30}$
July	$3\frac{8}{31}$
August	$6\frac{13}{31}$
September	$7\frac{29}{30}$

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
W. T. AIKINS, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Central Prison of Ontario.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

OF THE

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE.

PENETANGUISHENE, 10th Dec., 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following Report of this Institution for the past year:—

At the expiration of the past year there were juvenile inmates	195	
Admitted during the year	69	
		264
Discharged according to sentence	50	
Reprieved	11	
Deaths	1	
Transfers to Central Prison	6	
		68
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1878		196

Nationalities.

Canadian	56	
English	2	
Irish	2	
Scotch	1	
United States	7	
Other countries	1	
		69

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	22	
Roman Catholic	21	
Presbyterian	9	
Methodist	12	
Other religions	5	
		69

Ages when Committed.

1 at 6	1 at 8	2 at 9	1 at 10	
8 at 11	5 at 12	14 at 13	13 at 14	
9 at 15	10 at 16	2 at 17	1 at 18	
1 at 19	1 at 20			
				69

Periods of Sentence.

14 for 5 years.
27 for 3 years.
25 for 4 years.
3 for 2 years.

—

69

Table shewing in what manner offenders were employed at close of the year:—

Match Factory	102
Turning Factory	15
Cooper Shop	6
Carpenter Shop	9
Shoe Shop	10
Tailor Shop	12
Farm and Garden	16
Cook House and other domestic offices	15
Cleaning Wings	8
Warden's Dwelling	1
Hospital	1
Attending Well Digger	1
	—— 196

General Remarks.

Writing on the same subject annually, and having so frequently expressed my opinion as to the exigencies of this Institution, it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate them, as no doubt they will be fully stated by the Inspector, whose province it is to make known its requirements. I may, however, remark that I consider the main and most important question is—has the Reformatory realized the object for which it was intended? I conscientiously believe it has, and to corroborate this opinion I beg to refer to a former report, wherein I have stated that at least 85 per cent. of the boys discharged are leading honest, industrious lives, and the reports that reach me from all quarters warrant me in making this assertion. On my visits to Toronto I am invariably accosted by some one or other of the discharged boys, and by them I am informed of the doings of others. In that city I could muster 40 now in good position, and honestly earning their livelihood, and in like proportion in all the other towns in Ontario; but, as it would be impossible to ascertain the residence of each, the only means, therefore, to find out those who have strayed away is through the Wardens of the Penitentiary and Central Prison. In a former report I stated that the names of 270 were transmitted to Mr. McDonell, then Warden of the Penitentiary, and he informed me that only 25 of that number found the entrè into that Institution. Subsequently I sent the names of 185 to his successor, Mr. Creighton, and he states in his reply:—"After a careful examination of the register, I do not find that any of the parties named in your list have ever been inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary;" and last month I wrote to Capt. Prince, giving him particulars of 197 discharged since the opening of the Central Prison, and out of that number he returned me 12 names, so that it would appear out of the 652 discharged, 37 have relapsed, or about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., leaving a large margin to corroborate my assertion that at least 85 per cent. are now leading honest, industrious lives, or, at least, as good as the generality of citizens; at all events they are no expense to the country, as most assuredly, had they transgressed the law, they must have been sent to one or the other of those Institutions. It affords me infinite pleasure to be enabled to give these facts, which, I feel satisfied, will be more acceptable to every reader of this Report than a long dissertation on how a Reformatory should be carried on.

The boys have conducted themselves remarkably well for the last year, and it is my pleasing duty to report that of the many who have left all speak, without a solitary exception, most gratefully of the treatment received at the hands of all the officers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHINE, Oct. 8th, 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charitees
For the Province of Ontario.

In presenting my Report as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending 30th September, I beg to say that the average number of Protestants has been 127. 44 of those who twelve months since were inmates of the Institution have gone out, and 48 lads who represent themselves as Protestants have come in.

The Reformatory, as its name implies, is intended to improve the religious and moral condition of the youth of Ontario, whose parents or guardians have overlooked these points; and while the majority of the boys are children of persons who are dissolute and intemperate, there are some who are respectably connected, but who, from evil associations, have been persuaded to commit crimes which sent them here.

The object then of the Government in supporting the Institution is to reform the youth of the Province to leaven the population and drain the Gaols, Asylums and Penitentiaries, and while each officer has important duties assigned him, those who are entrusted with the religious training, the instruction which is intended to soften and keep down the "old man" have the gravest responsibilities.

The Chaplain meets with boys who have never received a word of religious instruction. He comes in contact too with lads who, influenced by sceptics, have been taught to scoff at religion.

Every city and town and many rural districts have their representatives in the Reformatory, and to send these away benefited, spiritually influenced by the Guide who will keep them from evil, and strengthen them to resist the temptations which, at this most critical period of their lives they are subject, is the work of the Chaplain. He is responsible in the first place to his Creator who has set him to train His children in the way in which they should go, and he is responsible to the Government under whose guardianship the Institution exists.

During the year I have received encouraging letters from clergymen of parishes, where boys whose term of imprisonment had expired have returned. From these and other signs of improvement, I am confident that the Reformatory is doing a good work in the Province, and that a large proportion of those who go out are reformed, and can take their places in the world, not only as good citizens, but as growing Christians.

The conduct of the boys under my care during the year, both in chapel and in class, has been exemplary. The Holy Communion has been administered four times, the average number of communicants 33, all of whom appear devout and earnest. There is a choir of 22 who conduct the musical portions of the service as creditably as is done in many city churches, and the responses are heartily rendered by most of the boys.

With the weekly repetition for 4 or 5 years of the venerable and appropriate service of the Church of England, together with a few kindly words of advice frequently given, a boy must indeed be incorrigible whose heart is not thereby softened.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. ANDERSON,
Protestant Chaplain, Provincial Reformatory.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities
For the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report as Catholic Chaplain of the Provincial Reformatory, for the year 1878.

The year just elapsed has not been marked by anything special or any extraordinary occurrence. The same routine duties, instructing, encouraging, exhorting, preparing for the worthy reception of the Sacraments, have been attended to week after week, Sundays and week days.

In May, a number of the boys were prepared for first Communion, and in September, a larger number were presented for Confirmation. This preparation on the part of the boys supposes a certain degree of knowledge of their religion, and understanding of its principles, and specially an interior preparation of the soul which cannot be but beneficial. They are brought face to face with themselves. They consider their past, their sins, their faults, which they have to condemn and detest; they think of the future, their tendencies, their dangers, and they must have the actual purpose, the firm resolution to guard against any relapses, and to be faithful to the duties they owe to God, their neighbours and themselves. In a word, this preparation supposes moral reform. They may not all persevere. It is not surprising to find in youth a want of constancy and stability. It is much if they acknowledge their faults, and have the good will to renew the struggle. They have the opportunity to renew their good dispositions, as all the boys several times during the year are called upon to prepare for their religious duties, which require the same interior dispositions.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, visited the Reformatory in the month of September, and spent some days, when he took the opportunity of seeing each boy in particular, comforting and encouraging every one. I have always found, after these visits, that the boys have a greater readiness for good, especially this year was it the case, the boys were left full of ardour and generosity.

When their time approaches to leave the Reformatory, the boys know what is required of them to face again the dangerous occasions which await them outside, and they are anxious to go away well prepared and strengthened against all dangers. Of course everything is made subservient to that end, and it is with that end in view that they have been put through the course they have followed, which will be a lasting benefit to them, and tend to make them good Christians and therefore good citizens. And if some do not prove themselves to be such, however, it may be safely said that even those are better when they leave the Reformatory than they would be at the same age, had they lived in freedom outside.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Thos. F. Laboureau,
Catholic Chaplain.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 8th, 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report of the Protestant School for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878.

The general conduct of the boys during the past year has been very good. I had no occasion to make a report to the Warden. Their progress in their various studies has been very fair, when we consider the various difficulties to encounter. 1st. The shortness of the school session, only one hour per day for the majority. 2nd. There being no opportunity of giving rewards as there is in Public Schools. 3rd. The absence of home influence and home interest in their studies, which tends to stimulate a desire to excel. 4th. Above all, the surroundings which, being always the same, can never call forth a spirit of enquiry, and a desire for knowledge which new and diversified scenes, and contact with the world, must call. Were your suggestions, as contained in last year's report, in regard to a reading and lecture-room for the boys at night, carried out and furnished with simple scientific apparatus, magic lantern, &c., calculated both to amuse and instruct, it would remedy this defect in a great measure.

The boys in the Associated Dormitory progress more rapidly than the others, having the advantage of a Night School. There should be, if possible, a closer connection between the work of the Day School and that of the Associated Dormitory—the latter should serve as a sort of preparatory school to the former, *i. e.*, the boys in the Dormitory should get up their lessons for next day's school—the list of such lessons being furnished by the teachers.

The boys appear to be very fond of reading their library books. We have about 262 volumes on hand.

You will observe that a great many days have been lost during the past year, owing to the boys being at work. This was unavoidable, owing to so much work going on, building, &c., also on account of the contract with the Match Factory; but this has been overcome as far as possible, by taking all the boys that could not attend at the proper session, in the morning. I am obliged to have a monitor to instruct these, but, being under my direct, personal supervision, they seem to get along very well. The Warden affords me every facility to carry out any arrangement by which all the boys would be enabled to get to school.

The new system, which I inaugurated at the beginning of the year, in regard to care of school books, has worked very well, there being fewer books lost or destroyed this year than any of the preceding, so that we will require a less supply for next year.

The short time allowed for school precludes the possibility of taking up very many subjects. I only teach reading, arithmetic, writing, spelling, dictation, and history. I have one boy studying algebra and mensuration.

I think it would be advisable, when we have so many boys learning trades, to give them instructions in the principles of book-keeping by single entry; but the paucity of our school furniture would prove a very great hindrance.

In accordance with your request, I give you a detailed statement of the movements of the various classes. 1st, a statement of the boys that were here at the beginning of the year, and who are still here. 2nd, a statement of the educational status of the boys received during the year, comparing it with that of the boys gone out. In giving the 1st I take the subjects of reading and arithmetic as the standard for promotion.

3rd Division. 3—5 P.M.
- Class I.—1st Reader, parts I. and II. Arithmetic to end of Multiplication and Multiplication Table.
- Class II.—2nd Reader. Arithmetic to end of Long Division, and Denominate Tables.

2nd Division. 11-12 A.M.
- Class III. Junior.—3rd Reader. Arithmetic to end of Reduction.
- Class III. Senior.—3rd Reader. Arithmetic to end of L.C.M.

1st Division. 6—7 A.M.
- Class IV.—Arithmetic to end of Fractions.
- Class V.—5th Reader and History. Arithmetic to end of Cube Root.

STATEMENT 1ST.

	No. in Oct. 1st, 1877.	Positions on Oct. 1st, 1878.						Gone out.
		I.	II.	III J.	III S.	IV.	V.	
5th Class	15	....	....	.....	.....	....	4	11
4th Class	22	....	....	.....	.....	3	8	11
3rd Senior Class	19	....	....	.....	4	5	....	10
3rd Junior Class	22	....	....	5	8	3	....	6
2nd Class	23	....	6	11	1	....	....	5
1st Class	22	8	10	2	1	....	....	2
	124	8	16	18	14	11	12	45

STATEMENT 2ND.

	No.	I.	II.	III J.	III S.	IV.	V.
Gone out during year	45	2	3	6	8	9	17
Received during year	48	21	16	5	4	2	

ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1877.	Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1878.	Quarter ending June 30, 1878.	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878.	Total.
Aggregate attendance	8,297	9,059	8,399	5,130	30,885
No. of Treaching days, 272					
Average Attendance, $113\frac{149}{272}$					
Non-attendance—					
Causes: Kept at Work	1,119	643	521	277	2,560
Causes: At Church (choir practice, &c.	257	126	177	122	682
Causes: Sickness	66	321	150	129	666
Causes: Under Punishment	78	6	43	3	130
Aggregate Non-attendance	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,038
Average Non-attendance, $14\frac{230}{272}$					

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
No. in each Division Oct. 1st, 1878, whether legitimately belonging to such Division or not	56	31	41

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. W. MURPHY,
Protestant Schoolmaster P.R.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,
PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 8th, 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit Annual Report of Catholic pupils in the Provincial Reformatory, Ontario, ending September 30th, 1878.

I have pleasure in reporting very satisfactory results, attending the school, during the last year. The pupils have progressed rapidly in a secular and religious education. We have the authorized subjects in each division, together with Book-keeping, Geography, and History for the pupils so inclined, apart from the regular school hours. We have the necessary requirement of school and library books, the latter are distributed weekly that every boy may employ his leisure time to the best advantage—the books are in a good condition. I would suggest, as a source of encouragement to the boys, that a portion of the school allowance be expended yearly, in procuring prizes, to be awarded, to successful pupils, at quarterly Examinations; this, I believe, would have a very beneficial effect.

We have, in the new dormitory, a great advantage—the younger boys have a course of study each evening under the supervision of the Keeper.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Roman Catholic School during the year:—

Number on register for year	91
" " at present	69
" in first division	27
" in second division	20
" in third division	22
Aggregate, 1st quarter	4,574
" 2nd quarter	4,900
" 3rd quarter	4,532
" 4th quarter	2,575
Total	16,581
Number of teaching days	272
Average attendance	$60\frac{261}{272}$

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOS. J. M. SKELLY.
Roman Catholic Schoolmaster.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 30th, 1878.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Report as Medical Officer of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

During the past year we have had rather more than the average amount of sickness, and have been compelled to use the Hospital more than formerly on account of some severe cases, although not occupied by more than two at any one time. The Surgeon's case book indicates that the number of minor complaints under treatment has been large.

The following is a list of the diseases that have been treated during the year, all ending favourably with the exception of one death from Acute Peritonitis:—

Abscess, Simp,
" of the Spine,
Amputation, Fingers,
Angina Pectoris,
Bronchitis, acute
" chronic
Bronchocele,
Balonitis,
Constipation,
Colic,
Carbuncle,
Catarrh,
Conjunctivitis,
Congestion Pulmonary,
Contusions,
Diarrhœa,
Dispepsia,
Epilepsy,
Erysipelas,
Fevers,
" Typhoid,
" Remittent, Simp,
" Intermittent,
Fracture, (clevicle)
Frostbites,
Hernia,
Hupes,
Influenza,
Neuralgia,
Orchitis,
Ophthalmia,
Ottorhœa,
Pneumonia,
Peritonitis,
Rheumatism,
Ringworm,
Scrofula,
Sprains,
Sciatica,
Synovitis,
Tonsillitis,
Ulcers,
Vertigo,
Wounds.

The removal of the cigar factory has certainly had a beneficial effect in removing the temptation to indulge in the use of tobacco as well as causing an improvement in the general health.

A number of accidents and injuries are reported from the different shops. They are not generally of a very serious nature and appear to be unavoidable when a large amount of machinery is in use. In most cases however, the accidents can only be attributed to carelessness.

I would suggest that some change be made in the *heating apparatus*, the present system being rather defective, the lower portion of the building being damp and cold.

An improvement might also be made in ventilating the large dormitory.

I must again thank the Reformatory officials for their kind attention and assistance in all cases of sickness, in very many instances going beyond their routine of duties to make the Hospital comfortable, and supply any delicacies required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. SPOHN, M.D.,
Surgeon of Provincial Reformatory.

REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1877.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1879.

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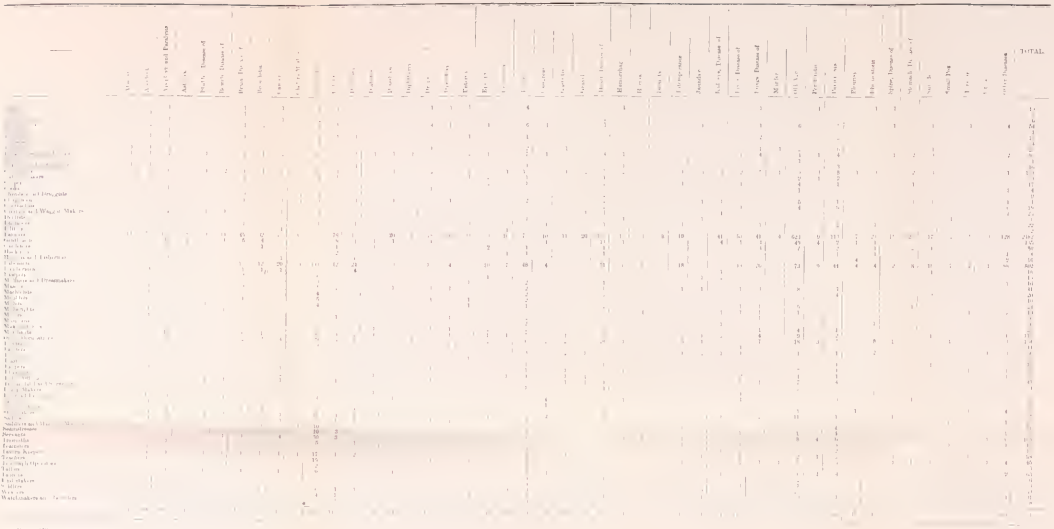

REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, November 25th, 1878.

To His Honour the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :—

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

The results of this year's work shew an increase in the number of registrations over those for 1876 of 2,935, and an increase over those for 1875 of 26,987.

TABLE A.—The following statement presents a complete summary of all the tables interspersed throughout the Report. It compares the births, marriages and deaths registered during 1877, with those of 1876, giving the increase in numbers and per centage in each class, and also the totals of each county.

COUNTIES.	Births.					Marriages.					Deaths.					Total No. of B., M. and D.				
	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per Cent.	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per Cent.	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per Cent.	1876.	1877.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Increase per Cent.
Algoma	109	132	23	.....	21	28	50	22	.....	78	55	133	78	.....	141	192	315	123	.....	64·
Brant	700	794	94	.....	13	243	221	.....	22	....	372	397	25	.....	6	1315	1412	97	.....	7·3
Bruce	1205	1289	84	.....	7	375	390	15	.....	4	436	419	.....	17	....	2016	2098	82	.....	4·6
Carleton	1053	1076	23	.....	2	382	411	29	.....	75	469	505	36	.....	7	1904	1992	88	.....	4·5
Elgin	513	577	64	.....	12	295	277	.....	18	....	304	353	49	.....	16	1112	1207	95	.....	8·5
Essex	956	1056	100	.....	10	285	297	12	.....	4	421	478	57	.....	13	1662	1831	169	.....	10·1
Frontenac	784	808	24	.....	3	270	282	12	.....	4	549	449	.....	100	....	1603	1539	.....	64	....
Grey	1307	1361	54	.....	4	395	357	.....	38	....	454	466	12	.....	2	2156	2184	28	.....	1·3
Haldimand	661	659	.....	2	....	209	183	.....	26	....	226	203	.....	23	....	1096	1045	.....	51	....
Halton	562	587	25	.....	4	138	141	3	.....	2	247	297	50	.....	20	947	1025	78	.....	8·2
Hastings	993	1069	76	.....	7	450	388	.....	62	....	615	621	6	.....	1	2058	2078	20	.....	1·0
Huron	1649	1696	47	.....	3	477	536	59	.....	12	665	626	.....	39	....	2791	2858	67	.....	2·4
Kent	978	924	.....	54	....	341	375	34	.....	10	425	460	35	.....	8	1744	1759	15	.....	·8
Lambton	836	907	71	.....	8	217	259	42	.....	19	296	427	131	.....	44	1349	1593	244	.....	18·
Lanark	715	776	61	.....	8	225	236	11	.....	5	271	315	44	.....	16	1211	1327	116	.....	9·5
Leeds and Grenville	1044	1032	.....	12	....	351	376	25	.....	7	555	576	21	.....	4	1950	1984	34	.....	1·7
Lennox and Addington	465	492	27	.....	6	211	189	.....	22	....	264	298	34	.....	13	940	979	39	.....	4·1
Lincoln	648	642	.....	6	....	219	242	23	.....	10	480	467	.....	13	....	1347	1351	4	.....	....
Middlesex	1874	1968	94	.....	5	678	661	.....	17	....	1010	1044	34	.....	3	3562	3673	111	.....	3·1
Muskoka	348	362	14	.....	4	59	94	35	.....	54	113	213	100	.....	88	520	669	149	.....	28·6
Norfolk	781	793	12	.....	1	265	218	.....	47	....	341	380	39	.....	11	1387	1391	4	.....	....
Northumberland and Durham	1150	1163	13	.....	1	569	585	16	.....	2	687	693	6	.....	1	2406	2441	35	.....	1·4
Ontario	1215	1126	.....	89	....	398	378	.....	20	....	556	561	5	.....	5	2169	2065	.....	104	....
Oxford	1093	1106	13	.....	1	387	369	.....	18	....	540	544	4	.....	4	2020	2019	.....	1	....
Parry Sound	77	104	27	.....	35	12	12	.....	.....	....	31	148	117	.....	377	120	264	144	.....	120·

Peel	680	643				216	167		49		315	324	9		2	1211	1134													
Perth	1313	1322	9			373	348		25		406	477	71		17	2092	2147	55		7	2·6									
Peterborough	577	721	144			178	154		24		240	351	111		46	995	1226	231		65	23·2									
Prescott and Russell	1045	933		112		224	168		56		269	372	103		38	1538	1473													
Prince Edward	483	391		92		145	150	5		3	233	187		46		861	728			133										
Renfrew	843	839		4		185	154		31		310	409	99		32	1338	1402	64			4·7									
Simcoe	1459	1536	77		5	460	483	23		5	653	742	89		13	2572	2761	189		30	7·3									
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1109	1085		24		423	336		67		632	693	61		9	2164	2134													
Thunder Bay	74	77	3			41	15		26		30	154	124		413	145	246	101			70·									
Victoria	759	952	193		25	212	267	55		25	269	358	89		33	1240	1577	337			27·									
Waterloo	1171	1234	63		5	354	362	8		2	500	524	24		48	2025	2120	95			4·6									
Welland	710	673		37		191	232	41		21	377	322		55		1278	1227			51										
Wellington	1693	1765	72		4	530	542	12		2	680	680				2903	2987	84			2·8									
Wentworth	1362	1693	331		24	420	470	50		11	1001	1038	37		3	2783	3201	418			15·									
York	3485	3594	109		3	1119	1182	63		6	2326	2349	23		1	6930	7125	195			2·8									
Totals	38479	39957	1478	469		12550	12577	595	568		18623	20053	1723	293		69652	72587	3511		576										
Total Increase		1478		Total Increase			27		Total Increase			1430		Total Increase of B. M. & D.			2935		or 4·2 per cent.										

Though the increase in the number of Registrations is not so large as it was in 1876, it is satisfactory to find that there is still an improvement. The returns of births are yet incomplete. This is, however, scarcely to be wondered at in a comparatively newly settled country like Ontario, when older countries, far more favourably circumstanced, are unable to present complete returns. Division Registrars have great difficulties to contend with in obtaining these registrations. They have been directed by circular to notify the public that this information can be sent free through the Post office ; still this fact does not appear to be as widely known as could be desired, and so it happens that many living at a distance, do not report by letter to the Division Registrars, being under the impression that it is necessary for them to do so in person. Another, and perhaps the principal cause of this inattention to the requirements of the Act, is that a large portion of the population of the rural districts, and in some of the small towns, do not appreciate the benefits to be derived from complete registrations.

The following is a comparative Statement of Births for eight years :—

Year.	No. of Births Registered in Ontario.		Males to each 100 Females.	Males in each 100 Births.	Females in each 100 Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.
	Males.	Females.				
1870	10,326	9,172	112.5	52.9	47.1	12.0
1871	12,871	11,912	108.0	51.9	48.1	15.3
1872	12,186	11,159	109.2	52.2	47.8	14.4
1873	14,285	13,248	107.7	51.8	48.2	17.0
1874	14,673	13,600	107.8	51.8	48.2	17.4
1875	13,468	12,516	107.6	51.7	48.3	16.0
1876	19,733	18,746	105.2	51.2	48.8	23.7
1877	20,659	19,298	107.0	51.7	48.3	24.6

By this Table it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of births registered in every year, excepting 1872 and 1875, notably in the year 1876, when the present Registration Act came into force. Statistics shew that the birth rate registered is correspondingly higher in countries having large and densely populated cities ; so that while the registrations in Ontario bear a very favourable comparison with those of many of the States of the American Union, they necessarily fall below the English average and that of European countries.

The following statement gives the ratio of births in Ontario, and in some of the United States and European countries.

Ontario	24.6	per	1,000	of the population.
Rhode Island	24.5	"	"	"
Michigan	22.6	"	"	"
Massachusetts	24.8	"	"	"
Ohio	23.1	"	"	"
Nova Scotia	26.5	"	"	"
England	35.5	"	"	"
Scotland	35.4	"	"	"
Ireland	26.1	"	"	"
France	26.–	"	"	"

The County of Wentworth shews an increase of 331 in births, that being the greatest increase in any county. The United Counties of Prescott and Russell, on the other hand,

shew the greatest decrease, the number returned for 1877 being 112 less than that in 1876 ; 29 counties return an increase, and 11 a decrease.

In reference to the marriages, the increase in the number registered, is only 27. The ratio still remains the same, viz : 16 in every 1,000. The greatest increase was in the County of York—the least, in the County of Halton.

The death-rate of any country is a sure index of its health. If all the deaths that occurred in each county, city, or town, were registered every year, we would necessarily find a variation in the numbers yearly, as many causes arise, from time to time, tending to increase the rate of mortality, such as epidemics, wet seasons, &c. On the other hand, improvement in the sanitary conditions of any town or city may, and do often, lessen the death-rate. Whenever, therefore, the mortality of a locality is found to exceed the normal rate of a healthy community, it becomes the duty of those entrusted with the administration of the sanitary laws to investigate the cause of this excess, and to supply the means for its remedy.

The Registrar-General of England, in his report for 1875, instances several towns where the death-rate was considerably decreased by the introduction of pure water and improved sewerage.

TABLE B.—Shewing the Increase or Decrease (as the case may be) of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the different County Towns of Ontario.

COUNTY TOWNS.	Births.					Marriages.					Deaths.					Total No. of B., M. and D.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Increase per Cent.
	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per Cent.	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per Cent.	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per Cent.	1876.	1877.			
Brantford	237	278	41	.....	17	111	107	.....	4	....	134	121	.....	13	....	482	506	24	.....	5
Walkerton	73	76	3	.....	....	29	29	.....	.....	....	16	20	4	.....	25	118	125	7	.....	6·0
Ottawa	458	339	.....	119	....	266	275	9	.....	3	235	144	.....	91	....	959	758	.....	201	....
St. Thomas	109	123	14	.....	12	88	92	4	.....	4	67	61	.....	6	....	264	276	12	.....	4·5
Sandwich	24	21	.....	3	....	21	13	.....	8	....	22	22	.....	.....	....	67	56	.....	11	....
Kingston	416	349	.....	67	....	141	163	22	.....	1	345	229	.....	116	....	902	741	.....	161	....
Owen Sound	132	96	.....	36	....	51	52	1	.....	....	49	52	3	.....	6	232	200	.....	32	....
Cayuga	34	25	.....	9	....	9	8	.....	1	....	14	6	.....	8	....	57	39	.....	18	....
Milton	31	40	9	.....	29	7	14	7	.....	100	19	9	.....	10	....	57	63	6	.....	10·5
Belleville	284	321	37	.....	13	134	116	.....	18	....	214	235	21	.....	9	632	672	40	.....	6·3
Goderich	126	114	.....	12	....	45	51	6	.....	13	90	52	.....	38	....	261	217	.....	44	....
Chatham	114	93	.....	21	....	119	125	6	.....	5	90	90	.....	.....	....	323	308	.....	15	....
Sarnia	106	88	.....	18	....	55	57	2	.....	....	59	44	.....	15	....	220	189	.....	31	....
Perth	66	71	5	.....	7	53	51	.....	2	....	39	28	.....	11	....	158	150	.....	8	....
Brockville	158	174	16	.....	10	64	87	23	.....	36	67	56	.....	11	....	289	317	28	.....	9·6
Napanee	48	73	25	.....	52	56	54	.....	2	....	43	52	9	.....	20	147	179	32	.....	21·7
St. Catharines	137	164	27	.....	20	119	124	5	.....	4	230	206	.....	24	....	486	494	8	.....	1·6
London	456	465	9	.....	2	298	290	.....	8	....	368	358	.....	10	....	1122	1113	.....	9	....
Simcoe	53	65	12	.....	22	43	42	.....	1	....	33	48	15	.....	45	129	155	26	.....	20·1
Cobourg	131	90	.....	44	....	90	67	.....	23	....	95	53	.....	42	....	319	210	.....	109	....
Whitby	77	86	9	.....	11	24	28	4	.....	16	56	50	.....	6	....	157	164	7	.....	4·5
Woodstock	128	186	58	.....	45	74	67	.....	7	....	76	71	.....	5	....	278	324	46	.....	16·5
Brampton	131	97	.....	34	....	62	37	.....	25	....	78	62	.....	16	....	271	196	.....	75	....
Stratford	243	181	.....	62	....	79	66	.....	13	....	52	78	26	.....	50	374	325	.....	49	....
Peterborough	98	131	33	.....	33	60	54	.....	6	....	57	71	14	.....	24	215	256	41	.....	19·1
L'Orignal	44	16	.....	28	....	32	32	.....	.....	....	12	14	2	.....	16	88	62	.....	26	....
Picton	27	46	19	.....	70	54	44	.....	10	....	40	32	.....	8	....	121	122	1	.....	....

Pembroke	115	113	.....	2	....	31	33	2	.....	6	54	50	.....	4	....	200	196	.....	4	....
Barrie	123	105	.....	18	....	47	77	30	.....	63	100	66	.....	34	....	270	248	.....	22	....
Cornwall	91	79	.....	12	....	44	59	15	.....	34	58	91	33	.....	57	193	229	36	.....	18·6
Lindsay	110	95	.....	15	....	60	97	28	.....	40	43	34	.....	9	..	222	226	4	.....	1·8
Berlin	138	104	.....	34	....	60	50	.....	10	....	57	60	3	.....	5	255	214	.....	41	....
Welland	24	36	12	.....	50	30	26	.....	4	....	7	15	8	.....	114	61	77	16	....	26·2
Guelph	311	341	30	.....	9	132	108	.....	24	....	118	109	.....	9	...	561	553	.....	3	....
Hamilton	644	940	296	.. ...	46	240	263	23	.. ...	9	633	654	21	.....	3	1517	1857	340	.....	22·4
Toronto	1984	2222	238	.....	12	714	786	72	.....	10	1664	1595	.....	69	....	4362	4603	241	.....	5·5
Total	7484	7843	893	534	....	3551	3644	259	166	.....	5334	4938	159	555	....	16369	16425	915	859	....
Total Increase			359			Total Increase			93		Total Decrease			396		Total Increase of E., M. & D...		56		

The County Towns shew a total increase of 359 in births, 93 in marriages, and a decrease of 396 in deaths. Many of the towns, which gave increased numbers of births in 1876 over 1875, have in 1877 returned less than they did in 1876. Among them may be noticed the Cities of Ottawa and Kingston, and the Town of Stratford.

Ottawa had an increase in 1876, over 1875, of 306; in 1877, as compared with 1876, a decrease of 119.

Kingston had an increase in 1876, over 1875, of 325 ; in 1877, as compared with 1876, a decrease of 67.

Stratford had an increase in 1876, over 1875, of 109; in 1877, as compared with 1876, a decrease of 62.

The total number of registrations of births, in these county towns, is 7,843, against 7,484 in 1876, shewing an increase of 359, or 4·7 per cent.

TABLE C.—Return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Cities and Principal Towns, with the Population of each place, as returned by the Assessors, for the year 1877, and the rate per 1,000 of persons living; also, the Principal Causes of Death in those places.

COUNTY TOWNS.	Population in 1877, as returned by the Assessors.	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.		Principal Causes of Death.												
								Miasmatic Diseases.												
		Number returned.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Number returned.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Number returned.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Typhoid Fever.	Other Fevers.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis or Consumption of Lungs.	Brain Disease.	Heart Disease.	Pneumonia.	Lung Disease.	Old Age.
Toronto	67,386	2,222	32·9	786	11·6	1,595	23·6	21	40	9	82	42	7	65	206	32	41	80	13	66
Hamilton	32,641	940	28·8	263	8·0	654	20·0	8	24	2	41	10	5	59	61	24	24	41	19	28
Ottawa	24,431	339	13·9	275	11·2	144	5·9	.....	3	2	10	3	.....	12	12	8	4	4	1	11
London	18,808	465	24·7	290	11·4	358	19·0	.....	.....	1	26	13	3	2	44	13	19	18	6	30
St. Catharines	13,143	164	12·4	124	9·4	206	15·6	1	3	.....	4	8	2	8	34	9	8	8	4	5
Kingston	13,253	349	26·2	163	12·2	229	17·2	.....	4	1	6	2	3	2	36	9	5	9	2	14
Belleville	11,192	321	28·6	116	10·3	235	21·0	.....	28	1	4	9	3	.....	31	7	4	10	6	22
Brantford	10,631	278	26·1	107	10·0	121	11·4	.....	5	.....	8	6	.....	3	21	2	4	7	1	7
Guelph	9,677	341	35·2	108	11·1	109	11·2	.....	.....	3	13	3	.....	1	9	6	10	3	2	3
Stratford	8,442	181	21·4	66	7·8	78	9·2	1	1	2	2	5	.....	2	9	2	3	4	.....	4
Chatham	6,929	93	13·4	125	18·0	90	13·0	.....	14	1	5	3	4	.....	12	1	3	4	2	2
Brockville	7,102	174	24·5	87	12·2	56	7·8	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	6	2	2	5	1	1
Peterborough	6,875	131	19·0	54	7·8	71	10·3	.....	1	.....	11	2	.....	.....	8	5	2	4	2	4
Port Hope	5,974	82	13·7	71	11·8	82	13·7	.....	3	.....	8	1	.....	12	12	3	6	4	1	3
St. Thomas	5,954	123	20·6	92	15·4	61	10·2	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	1	6
Lindsay	5,374	95	17·6	97	18·0	34	6·3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	1	2
Woodstock	5,298	186	35·1	67	12·6	71	13·4	.....	9	1	1	.....	1	3	12	.....	7	5	.....	7
Cobourg	5,278	90	17·0	67	12·6	53	10·0	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	10	2	2	5	2	7
Goderich	4,663	114	24·4	51	10·9	52	11·1	.....	1	1	1	6	.....	2	2	2	3	1	1	6
Barrie	4,238	105	24·7	77	18·1	66	13·2	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	7	5	2	.....	7	4	6
	267,289	6,793	.....	3,086	.....	4,365	.....	33	140	28	238	116	29	180	539	134	148	221	69	234

In the returns from the cities and principal towns, the ratio of births to population has increased from 22 per 1,000 to 25. Of these 20 places, 8 are above that average and 12 below. Guelph and Woodstock rank the highest with 35 births to the 1,000, while St. Catharines and Chatham are the lowest, only returning 12 and 13 per 1,000.

There can be no excuse for neglect on the part of Division Registrars in county towns; these officers having better facilities for obtaining registratisns than have Division Registrars in townships. That full returns are obtained where Division Registrars are anxious to enforce the laws, can be seen by the number of registrations received from Guelph, Woodstock, Toronto, Belleville, Peterborough, and other places. The table shews how very far from correct the returns of births are from some of these cities and towns. Take for instance St. Catharines. The births returned number 164, the deaths returned are 206. This shews that there have been 42 more deaths than births in 1877, and, consequently, we would expect to find a corresponding decrease in the population for that year, but the certified return of the assessors shew the population to have increased by 273. These remarks are made with a view to incite the Division Registrars, whose returns are deficient, to emulate the zeal displayed by the more diligent ones. On the whole, the returns shew a decided improvement, particularly in the cities and towns, as to the completeness with which the schedules are filled up, all the information required being given in nearly every instance. Heretofore, many of the items were left without any remark such as "cause of death, &c."

The ratio of deaths to 1,000 of the population in some of the cities and principal towns is evidently less than what should be expected. Whether this is owing to the salubrity of the climate in these places or to the improved sanitary measures adopted or to incomplete returns, it is difficult to determine. The latter is believed to be the real cause. In Toronto, Hamilton, London and Belleville the death rate is apparently large for cities of their population, as will be seen by the following comparison with other cities:—

	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio to 1,000 of the Population.		
Toronto	67,386	1,595	23	"	"
Belleville	11,192	235	21	"	"
Hamilton	32,641	654	20	"	"
London	18,808	358	19	"	"
Plymouth, Mass	69,362	1,330	19	"	"
Providence, R. I	100,675	1,865	18	"	"
Rochester, England	62,579	1,241	19	"	"
Dover, England	36,939	607	16	"	"
Southampton, England	50,175	1,034	20	"	"
Reading, England	37,132	695	18	"	"

TABLE D.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Date of Birth omitted.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Algoma :																		
Male	7	6	6	7	6	8	4	10	9	5	4	1	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	2	2	4	6	4	7	3	9	7	4	5	6	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	8	10	13	10	15	7	19	16	9	9	7	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant :																		
Male	37	36	31	32	42	30	38	35	33	33	24	29	.....	400	.....	.....	8	8
Female	35	27	38	40	30	32	26	32	32	32	40	30	.....	394	.....	.....	7	6
Total	72	63	69	72	72	62	64	67	65	65	64	59	.....	794	7	.....	15	14
Bruce :															.....	.....		
Male	72	68	84	69	51	58	39	55	54	55	39	43	.....	687	.....	.....	4	8
Female	58	55	62	56	59	57	45	54	39	42	44	31	.....	602	.....	.....	4	8
Total	130	123	146	125	110	115	84	109	93	97	83	74	.....	1289	18	.....	8	16
Carleton :																		
Male	63	39	64	56	45	48	59	44	33	34	32	33	.....	550	.....	.....	14	5
Female	59	50	55	58	49	48	44	42	36	24	29	32	.....	526	.....	.....	17	1
Total	122	89	119	114	94	96	103	86	69	58	61	65	.....	1076	13	.....	31	6
Elgin :																		
Male	22	29	26	24	22	19	26	22	34	24	23	16	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	2
Female	18	27	28	29	20	28	19	29	24	36	20	12	.....	290	.....	.....	2	1
Total	40	56	54	53	42	47	45	51	58	60	43	28	.....	577	2	.....	2	3
Essex :																		
Male	57	44	65	44	44	39	33	49	47	43	34	29	.....	528	.....	.....	2	3
Female	56	55	66	56	30	31	33	45	47	44	35	30	.....	528	.....	.....	4	2
Total	113	99	131	100	74	70	66	94	94	87	69	59	.....	1056	10	.....	6	5

Frontenac:																		
Male	34	29	33	28	30	30	32	32	38	37	38	36	.....	397	.....	.....	22	6
Female	36	37	38	26	33	38	32	29	38	33	37	34	.....	411	.....	.....	15	2
Total	70	66	71	54	63	68	64	61	76	70	75	70	.....	808	7	.....	37	8
Grey:																		
Male	77	68	67	71	72	50	70	51	46	46	48	40	.....	706	.....	.....	.....	2
Female	73	53	64	55	56	54	41	54	72	52	44	37	.....	655	.....	.....	2	6
Total	150	121	131	126	128	104	111	105	118	98	92	77	.....	1,361	11	.....	2	8
Haldimand:																		
Male	44	28	22	30	27	24	28	35	29	25	20	18	.....	330	.....	.....	4	2
Female	40	36	30	29	24	17	30	30	29	23	24	17	.....	329	.....	.....	2	3
Total	84	64	52	59	51	41	58	65	58	48	44	35	.....	659	3	.....	6	5
Halton:																		
Male	34	22	32	38	34	25	37	17	28	18	22	23	.....	330	.....	.....	2	2
Female	38	25	32	18	14	18	29	17	26	13	18	9	.....	257	.....	.....	1	2
Total	72	47	64	56	48	43	66	34	54	31	4	32	.....	587	7	.....	3	4
Hastings:																		
Male	68	68	52	46	38	50	56	36	51	53	38	23	.....	579	.....	.....	4	6
Female	45	35	49	38	48	35	52	58	34	32	36	28	.....	490	.....	.....	2	3
Total	113	103	101	84	86	85	108	94	85	85	74	51	.....	1,069	7	.....	6	9
Huron:																		
Male	114	92	100	71	74	55	77	67	67	63	68	35	.....	883	.....	.....	6	11
Female	105	65	85	64	64	69	72	68	67	57	59	38	.....	813	.....	.....	5	4
Total	219	157	185	135	138	124	149	135	134	120	127	73	.....	1,696	14	.....	11	15
Kent:																		
Male	58	53	57	42	28	33	40	30	34	34	36	20	.....	465	.....	.....	.....	2
Female	58	60	55	37	40	28	38	30	35	31	30	17	.....	459	.....	.....	3	2
Total	116	113	112	79	68	61	78	60	69	65	66	37	.....	924	4	.....	3	4
Lambton:																		
Male	60	46	49	40	41	46	39	36	46	27	26	18	.....	474	.....	.....	3	2
Female	56	48	38	41	29	38	38	32	34	38	22	19	.....	433	.....	.....	.....	5
Total	116	94	87	81	70	84	77	68	80	65	48	37	.....	907	12	....	3	7

TABLE D.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Date of Birth omitted.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Lanark:																		
Male	35	39	47	32	33	34	29	36	32	37	26	23	.....	403	.....	.....	6	3
Female	38	36	56	30	28	33	39	25	17	25	21	25	.....	373	.....	.....	5	5
Total	73	75	103	62	61	67	68	61	49	62	47	48	.....	776	9	1	11	8
Leeds and Grenville:																		
Male	46	56	44	49	30	43	51	38	46	38	53	29	.....	523	.....	.....	7	.....
Female	36	50	42	47	34	29	43	50	34	56	36	52	.....	509	.....	.....	8	1
Total	82	106	86	96	64	72	94	88	80	94	89	81	.....	1032	9	.....	15	1
Lennox and Addington:																		
Male	24	27	22	28	25	21	38	19	23	19	15	13	.....	274	.....	.....	2	2
Female	22	19	19	19	18	15	22	18	14	25	11	16	.....	218	.....	.....	2	3
Total	46	46	41	47	43	36	60	37	37	44	26	29	.....	492	7	.....	4	5
Lincoln:																		
Male	36	43	37	29	24	23	21	22	36	35	19	7	.....	332	.....	.....	4	3
Female	41	36	30	24	20	30	17	32	28	23	21	8	.....	310	.....	.....	6	3
Total	77	79	67	53	44	53	38	54	64	58	40	15	.....	642	4	2	10	6
Middlesex:																		
Male	116	108	118	112	80	72	88	88	86	64	64	39	.....	1035	.....	.....	9	11
Female	126	87	120	87	84	68	70	66	67	59	67	32	.....	933	.....	.....	9	7
Total	242	195	238	199	164	140	158	154	153	123	131	71	.....	1968	18	.....	18	18
Muskoka:																		
Male	12	20	20	16	11	22	23	9	12	18	9	4	.....	176	.....	.....	1	3
Female	21	10	26	15	15	15	17	19	11	17	12	8	.....	186	.....	.....	1	2
Total	33	30	46	31	26	37	40	28	23	35	21	12	.....	362	6	.....	2	5

Norfolk :																		
Male	49	40	42	35	34	34	44	32	30	42	25	23	.....	430	.....	.....	5	1
Female	39	38	28	36	23	26	42	29	35	28	25	14	.....	363	.....	.....	5	2
Total	88	78	70	71	57	60	86	61	65	70	50	37	.....	793	4	....	10	3
Northumberland and Durham :																		
Male	72	72	53	61	56	50	70	52	47	39	34	19	.....	625	.....	.....	1	6
Female	71	57	56	43	46	49	47	42	44	32	36	15	.....	538	.....	.....	4	2
Total	143	129	109	104	102	99	117	94	91	71	70	34	.....	1163	17	.....	5	8
Ontario :																		
Male	79	48	73	42	56	42	55	51	48	36	41	25	.....	596	.....	.....	4	5
Female	66	49	64	47	36	49	41	44	39	35	35	25	.....	530	.....	.....	2	3
Total	145	97	137	89	92	91	96	95	87	71	76	50	.....	1126	11	.....	6	8
Oxford :																		
Male	63	40	52	67	42	43	44	69	41	45	49	19	.....	574	.....	.....	9	2
Female	83	58	49	42	29	47	34	46	48	41	35	20	.....	532	.....	.....		1
Total	146	98	101	109	71	90	78	115	89	86	84	39	.....	1106	15	.....	9	3
Parry Sound :																		
Male	5	5	6	5	5	.....	4	5	3	7	4	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	2	1	3	7	12	5	5	3	6	6	3	1	.....	54	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	7	6	9	12	17	5	9	8	9	13	7	2	.....	104	1	.....	1	.....
Peel :																		
Male	44	39	32	36	30	16	20	27	33	29	24	7	.....	337	.....	.....	2	4
Female	48	29	29	30	22	21	16	22	31	20	25	13	.....	306	.....	.....	3	5
Total	92	68	61	66	52	37	36	49	64	49	49	20	.....	643	5	.....	5	9
Perth :																		
Male	72	69	74	65	64	47	65	63	57	41	43	44	.....	704	.....	....	5	4
Female	69	55	65	60	44	42	49	42	55	60	40	37	.....	618	.....	.....	3	2
Total	141	124	139	125	108	89	114	105	112	101	83	81	.....	1322	14	.....	8	6
Peterborough :																		
Male	44	35	38	28	36	32	22	16	33	28	34	17	.....	363	....	.....	1	9
Female	39	38	48	36	22	29	31	31	26	26	24	8	.....	358	.....	....	2	4
Total	83	73	86	64	58	61	53	47	59	54	58	25	.....	721	9	.....		13

TABLE D.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Date of Birth omitted.	Total.	No. of Pairs of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Prescott and Russell:																		
Male	62	39	54	52	37	31	26	45	46	31	29	22	.....	474	.....	.....	1	1
Female	47	52	52	53	35	32	38	31	37	29	29	24	.....	459	.....	.....	2	1
Total	109	91	106	105	72	63	64	76	83	60	58	46	.....	933	10	1	3	2
Prince Edward:																		
Male	30	25	30	9	8	11	18	16	14	11	7	9	.....	188	.....	.....	2	2
Female	26	25	23	19	14	17	16	18	13	15	11	6	.....	203	.....	.....	1	3
Total	56	50	53	28	22	28	34	34	27	26	18	15	.....	391	7	.....	3	5
Renfrew:																		
Male	42	48	36	38	30	38	39	52	27	26	18	22	.....	416	.....	.....	3	1
Female	54	45	31	37	42	36	42	27	37	25	28	19	.....	423	.....	.....	6	5
Total	96	93	67	75	72	74	81	79	64	51	46	41	.....	839	9	.....	9	6
Simcoe:																		
Male	78	81	85	92	54	62	58	69	59	60	48	28	.....	774	.....	.....	1	4
Female	88	68	69	74	71	44	56	63	77	68	54	30	.....	762	.....	.....	3	6
Total	166	149	154	166	125	106	114	132	136	128	102	58	.....	1536	18	.....	4	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																		
Male	55	58	60	48	46	64	41	32	35	34	31	27	.....	531	.....	.....	4	2
Female	70	66	60	45	43	48	44	46	42	34	34	22	.....	554	.....	.....	2	5
Total	125	124	120	93	89	112	85	78	77	68	65	49	.....	1085	10	.....	6	7
Thunder Bay:																		
Male	2	1	3	3	4	7	2	7	1	2	2	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	7	4	5	5	3	6	3	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	5	8	8	7	13	5	10	2	4	5	1	.....	77	1	.....	.....	.....

Victoria:																			
Male	60	38	44	45	43	39	38	39	39	36	36	26	.....	483	.....	.....	2	2
Female	69	47	33	33	34	39	32	47	44	40	30	21	.....	469	.....	.....	3	1
Total	129	85	77	78	77	78	70	86	83	76	66	47	.....	952	11	.....	5	3
Waterloo:																			
Male	105	55	55	53	48	58	53	56	52	49	44	40	.....	668	.....	.....	7	6
Female	75	56	51	55	37	34	42	42	59	44	41	30	.....	566	.....	.....	6	6
Total	180	111	106	108	85	92	95	98	111	93	85	70	.....	1234	8	.....	13	12
Welland:																			
Male	40	33	26	23	20	27	28	34	24	25	24	18	.....	322	.....	.....	2	.....
Female	38	32	29	31	36	27	33	30	33	25	27	10	.....	351	.....	.....	2	3
Total	78	65	55	54	56	54	61	64	57	50	51	28	.....	673	4	.....	4	3
Wellington:																			
Male	122	88	96	76	71	73	81	75	69	67	63	37	.....	918	.....	.....	5	11
Female	103	77	86	63	63	64	71	77	72	71	58	42	.....	847	.....	.....	2	2
Total	225	165	182	139	134	137	152	152	141	138	121	79	.....	1765	27	.....	7	13
Wentworth:																			
Male	95	85	103	80	82	66	75	64	68	69	51	35	.....	873	.....	.....	42	12
Female	75	80	114	67	62	53	58	69	69	69	56	48	.....	820	.....	.....	34	16
Total	170	165	217	147	144	119	133	133	137	138	107	83	.....	1693	21	.....	76	28
York:																			
Male	244	173	180	172	138	146	146	161	160	134	132	80	.....	1866	.....	.....	86	17
Female	213	164	159	150	134	155	138	139	134	140	126	76	.....	1728	.....	.....	73	16
Total	457	337	339	322	272	301	284	300	294	274	258	156	.....	3594	42	1		33
Total Males	2379	1993	2118	1894	1661	1616	1757	1696	1670	1519	1377	979	.....	20659	.....	.....	280	170
Do Females	2245	1854	1991	1708	1507	1513	1548	1590	1593	1476	1331	942	.....	19298	.....	.....	249	149
Grand Total	4624	3847	4109	3602	3168	3129	3305	3286	3263	2995	2708	1921	.....	39957	411	5	529	319

ORDER OF BIRTHS BY MONTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	2379	2245	4624
March	2118	1991	4109
February	1993	1854	3847
April	1894	1708	3602
July	1757	1548	3305
August	1696	1590	3286
September	1670	1593	3263
May	1661	1507	3168
June	1616	1513	3129
October	1519	1476	2995
November	1377	1331	2708
December	959	942	1921
	20,659	19,298	39,957

The months of January and December are respectively the highest and lowest on this scale. 2379 males, and 2245 females were born in the former, and 959 males and 942 females in the latter month, shewing a difference of 148 per cent. as regards the male births and of 138 per cent of the female. There seems to have been an extraordinary increase in the births registered in January, 1877, over the number in 1876. In that year there were only 3097 births returned while this year 4,624 have been registered, but there appears to be a large decrease in the month of December. In December, 1877, only 1920 births were registered as against 2953 in the same month in 1876. It may from these figures be concluded that a number of births which should have been registered in December were not returned until January.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quarter ending March 31	6,490	6,090	12,580
" " June 30	5,171	4,728	9.899
" " Sept. 30	5,123	4,731	9,854
" " December 31	3,875	3,749	7,624
	20,659	19,298	39,957

The average number of births within the several specified periods is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For the year	20,659	19,298	39,957
For the month	1,721	1,608	3,329
For the week	397	372	769
For the day	57	53	110

The difference in favour of the males was, in

1872	1,027
1873	1,037
1874	1,073
1875	1,064
1876	987
1877	1,361

The following gives the total number of births in each quarter for the last four years, with the percentage for the whole four years :—

QUARTER.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	Total for 4 years.	Percent'ge of the whole 4 years.
January to March	7,610	6,998	10,012	12,580	37,200	28.1
April to June	7,048	6,481	9,566	9,899	32,994	24.8
July to September	7,034	6,474	9,623	9,854	32,985	24.8
October to December	6,546	6,015	9,257	7,624	29,442	22.3
	28,238	25,968	38,458	39,957	132,621	100.0

Plural Births.

The cases of twin births have increased this year from 349 to 411. There were five triplet births, one in each of the Counties of Lanark, Prescott, Russell and York, and two in the County of Lincoln. One was returned in 1876. Two of the parents of these triplets have obtained the Queen's bounty, viz., £3 sterling.

Illegitimate Births.

A very large increase appears under this heading, which is to be deplored, but as the general number of births has increased, surprise need not be caused by finding a greater number of births out of wedlock. Dearth of employment and hard times generally promote immorality, and these may be among the causes of the increase. It, however, may be owing to the more complete system of registration now in force; still the number of illegitimate births in this Province is proportionally less than in other countries, as was shewn in last year's report. The last six years' registration of illegitimate children, twins and triplets are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Illegitimate Births.	Proportion of Illegitimate Births to Legitimate.	No. of Twins.	No. of Triplets.
1872	235	One illegitimate in every 99 births	76	
1873	229	" " 120 "	200	1
1874	196	" " 144 "	255	2
1875	198	" " 131 "	264	1
1876	302	" " 98 "	349	1
1877	529	" " 75 "	411	5
Average	296	" " 111 "	259	Nearly 2

TABLE E.—MARRIAGES.

The following Table shews the number of marriages returned as having been solemnized during the year 1877, the religious denomination of the parties married, and whether by License or Banns.

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											Total.	No Denomination given.	Grand Total.	How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.				License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Algoma :																		
Male	12	10	15	11	2							50		50				
Female	11	9	15	13	1						1	50		50				
Total	23	19	30	24	3						1	100		100	38	12		50
Brant :																		
Male	39	31	76	17	47	9		1				220	1	221				
Female	28	30	83	18	55	7						221		221				
Total	67	61	159	35	102	16		1				441	1	442	206	15		221
Bruce :																		
Male	61	125	120	39	15	2	11		5	1	8	387	3	390				
Female	58	128	112	45	19	3	10		2	1	9	387	3	390				
Total	119	253	232	84	34	5	21		7	2	17	774	6	780	341	49		390
Carleton :																		
Male	96	105	68	116	13	3	6				4	411		411				
Female	86	113	63	127	14	2	4				1	410	1	411				
Total	182	218	131	243	27	5	10				5	821	1	822	343	67	1	411
Elgin :																		
Male	35	49	117	5	40	2	2	1		3	9	263	14	277				
Female	29	46	116	8	46					3	15	263	14	277				
Total	64	95	233	13	86	2	2	1		6	24	526	28	554	271	6		277

Essex :																			
Male	47	15	105	98	15	2				6	2	290	7	297				
Female	38	12	98	115	23	1				6		293	4	297				
Total	85	27	203	213	38	3				12	2	583	11	594	193	104		297
Frontenac :																			
Male	89	49	88	40	3	7					1	277	5	282				
Female	83	41	106	39	1	4		2				276	6	282				
Total	172	90	194	79	4	11		2			1	553	11	564	247	35		282
Grey :																			
Male	57	125	121	9	16	2	18	1	2	2	3	356	1	357				
Female	51	116	132	10	17	3	17			2	7	355	2	357				
Total	108	241	253	19	33	5	35	1	2	4	10	711	3	714	333	23	1	357
Haldimand :																			
Male	42	25	65	2	20		9	1	1		5	179	4	183				
Female	40	23	68	10	19		8		2		10	180	3	183				
Total	82	48	133	12	39		17	1	3		15	359	7	366	171	12		183
Halton :																			
Male	19	46	65	6	1	2				1	1	141		141				
Female	24	47	58	3	4	2	1		1		1	141		141				
Total	43	93	123	9	5	4	1		1	1	2	282		282	137	4		141
Hastings :																			
Male	55	45	207	51	7	1				14	2	382	6	388				
Female	44	43	221	51	9					12	3	383	5	388				
Total	99	88	428	102	16	1				26	5	765	11	776	339	47	2	388
Huron :																			
Male	88	170	190	15	13	1	17		1	35	3	533	3	536				
Female	88	174	190	15	7	2	13	1	2	33	5	530	6	536				
Total	176	344	380	30	20	3	30	1	3	68	8	1063	9	1072	510	17	9	536
Kent :																			
Male	62	57	150	56	37	3	1				4	370	5	375				
Female	46	60	173	49	37		1				4	370	5	375				
Total	108	117	323	105	74	3	2				8	740	10	750	319	54	2	375

TABLE E.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											Total.	No Denomination given.	Grand Total.	How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.				License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Lambton:																		
Male	50	72	95	13	21	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	258	1	259	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	37	80	90	12	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	259	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	87	152	185	25	50	13	1	.....	.....	.....	4	517	1	518	247	11	1	259
Lanark:																		
Male	60	82	44	32	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	234	2	236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	60	74	46	38	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	235	1	236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	120	156	90	70	19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	469	3	472	197	37	2	236
Leeds and Grenville:																		
Male	79	55	151	70	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	374	2	376	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	82	56	153	71	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	374	2	376	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	161	111	304	141	24	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	748	4	752	319	52	5	376
Lennox and Addington:																		
Male	33	18	118	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	189	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	27	16	129	13	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	189	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	34	247	30	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	378	.....	378	174	15	.....	189
Lincoln:																		
Male	41	39	103	36	10	1	1	.....	1	1	7	240	2	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	40	39	100	31	12	1	3	.....	3	.....	10	239	3	242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	81	78	203	67	22	2	4	.....	4	1	17	479	5	484	212	29	1	242

Middlesex :																		
Male	165	113	243	41	61	8	3	.....	.....	17	9	660	1	661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	147	121	245	42	68	11	2	.....	.....	15	9	660	1	661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	312	234	488	83	129	19	5	.....	.....	32	18	1320	2	1322	641	20	.....	661
Muskoka :																		
Male	19	17	33	6	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	86	8	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	20	17	38	6	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	8	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	34	71	12	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	172	16	188	90	3	1	94
Norfolk :																		
Male	31	23	93	2	58	1	5	1	.....	.....	2	216	2	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	26	14	95	2	67	.....	4	1	.....	.....	6	215	3	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	57	37	188	4	125	1	9	2	.....	.....	8	431	5	436	207	9	2	218
Northumberland and Durham :																		
Male	109	105	246	31	14	4	2	.....	.....	62	8	581	4	585	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	92	109	249	37	9	4	3	.....	.....	72	7	582	3	585	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	201	214	495	68	23	8	5	.....	.....	134	15	1163	7	1170	557	27	1	585
Ontario :																		
Male	48	87	142	32	19	1	2	1	.....	37	2	371	7	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	46	86	145	34	15	3	1	1	1	37	2	371	7	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	94	173	287	66	34	4	3	2	1	74	4	742	14	756	337	41	.....	378
Oxford :																		
Male	56	77	136	14	57	5	.....	.....	6	5	6	362	7	369	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	39	77	155	16	52	5	.....	.....	4	3	10	361	8	369	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	95	154	291	30	109	10	.....	.....	10	8	16	723	15	738	359	10	.....	369
Parry Sound :																		
Male	4	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	3	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	5	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	11	1	.....	12
Peel :																		
Male	31	36	79	9	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	165	2	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	32	23	89	11	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	164	3	167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	63	59	168	20	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	329	5	334	158	9	.....	167

TABLE E.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											Total.	No Denomination given.	Grand Total.	How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.				License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Perth:																		
Male	50	97	72	29	15	2	49	.....	3	21	6	346	2	348	.....	.....	....	.....
Female	42	95	76	32	15	2	52	.....	4	24	5	347	1	348	.....	.....	....	.....
Total	92	192	148	61	30	4	101	.....	7	45	11	693	3	696	307	41	....	348
Peterborough:																		
Male	28	44	41	20	10	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	152	2	154	.....	.....	....	.....
Female	23	42	44	21	12	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	152	2	154	.....	.....	....	.....
Total	51	86	85	41	22	.....	2	.....	.....	17	.....	304	4	308	136	18	....	154
Prescott and Russell:																		
Male	12	18	19	112	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	168	.....	168	.....	.....	....	.....
Female	12	25	15	110	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	168	.....	.....	....	.....
Total	24	43	34	222	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	336	.....	336	61	102	5	168
Prince Edward:																		
Male	15	10	115	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	149	1	150	.....	.....	....	.....
Female	19	5	113	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	148	2	150	.....	.....	....	.....
Total	34	15	228	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	297	3	300	147	3	....	150

Renfrew :																		
Male	30	42	22	49	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	154	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	26	43	23	48	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	153	1	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	56	85	45	97	8	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	307	1	308	103	47	4	154
Simcoe :																		
Male	103	128	155	68	11	6	2	.....	3	2	1	479	4	483	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	88	128	165	74	8	8	2	.....	4	1	1	479	4	483	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	191	256	320	142	19	14	4	.....	7	3	2	958	8	966	427	53	3	483
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry :																		
Male	41	119	80	90	11	2	11	.....	.....	.....	1	355	1	356	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	47	102	87	96	15	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	.....	356	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	88	221	167	186	26	3	19	.....	.....	.....	1	711	1	712	270	83	3	356
Thunder Bay :																		
Male	3	3	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	1	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	5	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	9	6	.....	15
Victoria :																		
Male	40	60	83	35	8	1	.....	.....	.....	31	1	259	8	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	36	55	85	39	10	2	.....	.....	.....	30	2	259	8	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	76	115	168	74	18	3	.....	.....	.....	61	3	518	16	534	238	28	1	267
Waterloo :																		
Male	28	50	56	49	4	1	88	.....	33	.....	23	332	30	362	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	18	55	47	54	6	.....	93	.....	35	.....	35	343	19	362	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	46	105	103	103	10	1	181	.....	68	.....	58	675	49	724	241	117	4	362
Welland :																		
Male	40	23	72	47	11	.....	13	.....	2	.....	15	223	9	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	46	22	74	46	7	.....	11	.....	1	.....	20	227	5	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	86	45	146	93	18	.....	24	.....	3	.....	35	450	14	464	189	43	.....	232
Wellington :																		
Male	76	181	175	56	17	7	3	.....	.....	1	15	531	11	542	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	82	166	181	58	18	7	5	.....	.....	.....	17	534	8	542	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	158	347	356	114	35	14	8	.....	.....	1	32	1065	19	1084	492	45	5	542

TABLE E.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											Total.	No Denomination given.	Grand Total.	How Married.			
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Bible Christian.	Other Denominations.				License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.
Wentworth :																		
Male	120	118	141	54	11	4	4	.....	.....	.....	7	459	11	470	.....	.....	....	.....
Female	108	103	161	53	22	5	3	.....	.....	.....	4	459	11	470	.....	.....	....	.....
Total	228	221	302	107	33	9	7	.....	.....	.....	11	918	22	940	444	26	....	470
York :																		
Male	367	163	337	145	52	31	6	3	5	14	38	1161	21	1182	.....	.....	....	.....
Female	336	168	363	153	67	22	7	2	2	19	34	1173	9	1182	.....	.....	....	.....
Total	703	331	700	298	119	53	13	5	7	33	72	2334	30	2364	1090	81	11	1182
Total Males	2381	2635	4244	1533	664	121	265	10	62	261	203	12390	187	12577	.....	.....	....	.....
Do Females	2161	2567	4414	1613	725	112	259	8	61	267	231	12419	158	12577	.....	.....	....	.....
Grand Total	4542	5202	8658	3146	1389	233	524	18	123	528	434	24809	345	25154	11111	1402	64	12577

34.89	per	cent.,	or	1 in	every	2.86	persons married whose denominations were given were Methodists.
20.96	"	"	1	"	4.76	"	" Presbyterians.
18.30	"	"	1	"	5 46	"	" Episcopalians.
12.27	"	"	1	"	7.88	"	" R. Catholics.
5.59	"	"	1	"	17.86	"	" Baptists.
2.12	"	"	1	"	47.00	"	" Bible Christians.
2.11	"	"	1	"	47.34	"	" Lutherans.
.93	"	"	1	"	106.47	"	" Congregationalists.
.49	"	"	1	"	201.70	"	" Mennonites.
.07	"	"	1	"	1378.02	"	" Quakers.
1.75	"	"	1	"	57.16	"	were of other denominations.

Three hundred and forfty-five marriages are returned without the denominations to which the bride and bridegroom belonged being given. The attention of clergymen was called to this omission in the last report, but apparently without effect, as the number of such cases has increased rather than diminished.

Division Registrars should see that slips sent to them incomplete with regard to this information, are returned for correction.

88.34 per cent. of the marriages were by license, 11.15 per cent. by banns. Of the remaining .51 per cent. it does not appear they were married by license or banns.

The following Table shews the number of Marriages solemnized each month during the year 1877 :—

TABLE F.—MARRIAGES BY MONTHS.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No date given.	Total No. of couples married.
Algoma	5	4	3	6	3	1	2	6	4	6	6	4	....	50
Brant	25	12	13	17	27	13	14	11	19	29	14	27	....	221
Bruce	52	34	27	22	26	21	23	21	24	43	48	49	....	390
Carleton	34	26	31	32	42	29	42	36	25	45	39	29	1	411
Elgin	33	10	29	21	13	16	12	20	20	34	32	36	1	277
Essex	33	26	10	31	23	25	21	10	14	49	31	22	2	297
Frontenac	24	23	13	19	19	29	21	20	22	34	35	19	4	282
Grey	57	37	35	27	19	23	21	16	21	36	21	44	....	357
Haldimand	21	18	13	14	9	10	11	8	8	28	17	26	....	183
Halton	11	13	15	7	17	7	7	10	13	17	9	14	1	141
Hastings	49	37	24	23	26	24	22	20	34	32	37	56	4	388
Huron	54	54	44	36	39	36	39	24	46	56	46	62	....	536
Kent	31	36	33	28	34	26	18	14	28	40	37	48	2	375
Lambton	20	23	21	16	29	24	15	8	19	28	31	25	....	259
Lanark	30	10	28	26	12	16	17	14	12	22	34	15	....	236
Leeds and Grenville	52	37	24	36	20	21	20	17	37	44	33	35	....	376
Lennox and Addington	24	18	13	13	8	11	11	6	11	26	19	28	1	189
Lincoln	28	13	18	14	18	26	11	9	28	26	18	30	3	242
Middlesex	62	38	58	63	49	53	37	42	72	61	53	73	....	661
Muskoka	13	9	3	10	9	6	4	6	10	9	5	10	....	94
Norfolk	23	11	15	15	14	14	6	13	20	23	29	35	....	218
Northumberland and Durham	50	51	40	44	28	38	33	28	44	59	60	110	....	585
Ontario	41	33	26	27	17	25	26	13	34	46	43	46	1	378
Oxford	39	33	30	22	27	20	19	19	35	38	39	48	....	369
Parry Sound	1	3	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	12
Peel	20	14	17	18	6	8	13	8	11	18	13	21	....	167
Perth	41	29	38	22	25	17	19	13	34	41	32	37	....	348
Peterborough	15	20	12	13	9	7	9	5	20	15	19	10	....	154
Prescott and Russell	16	14	6	10	9	13	24	15	23	18	13	7	....	168
Prince Edward	14	16	14	5	13	8	13	11	15	13	14	14	....	150
Renfrew	16	11	6	17	23	12	10	10	15	14	10	7	3	154
Simcoe	59	39	38	57	34	29	38	18	40	41	41	48	1	483
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	48	32	27	24	19	19	24	25	36	48	26	26	2	356
Thunder Bay	2	1	1	....	....	2	2	4	1	2	....	.....	....	15
Victoria	34	34	23	15	10	21	22	7	16	25	27	31	2	267
Waterloo	34	46	18	24	19	19	21	23	34	43	36	45	....	362
Welland	25	19	6	16	15	14	18	12	16	42	26	23	....	232
Wellington	66	57	55	39	27	34	23	24	48	64	45	58	2	542
Wentworth	42	36	31	29	41	49	34	36	38	48	36	50	....	470
York	109	90	68	82	89	96	79	72	113	127	132	120	5	1182
Total	1353	1067	926	941	867	863	803	674	1062	1390	1206	1390	35	12577

Quarterly Returns of Marriages by priority:—

For the quarter ending December 31st	3,986
" " March 31st	3,346
" " June 30th	2,671
" " September 30th	2,539
Date of marriage omitted	35
	12,577

Average number of Marriages per Quarter	3,144
" " Month	1,048
" " Week	248
" " Day	34

The months of December and October still continue to be the favourite months for wedlock.

TABLE G.—MARRIAGES

TABLE exhibiting the respective ages of the

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40	40 and under 45
Algoma	M....	1	20	14	6	4	4
	F....	26	13	6	2	1	2
	Total..	27	33	20	8	5	6
Brant	M....	4	95	61	27	8	7
	F....	51	106	35	12	10	3
	Total..	55	201	96	39	18	10
Bruce	M....	4	141	157	39	28	9
	F....	104	202	58	12	8	... .
	Total..	108	343	215	51	36	9
Carleton	M....	4	140	141	60	27	15
	F....	77	202	76	27	9	9
	Total..	81	342	217	87	36	24
Elgin	M....	6	119	81	29	18	5
	F....	69	138	39	12	4	5
	Total..	75	257	120	41	22	10
Essex	M....	2	112	111	24	17	9
	F....	97	122	34	25	5	5
	Total..	99	234	145	49	22	14
Frontenac	M.....	2	95	88	40	29	9
	F....	54	138	51	14	14	4
	Total..	56	233	139	54	43	13
Grey	M....	3	159	130	31	13	6
	F....	109	183	44	8	3	4
	Total..	112	342	174	39	16	10
Haldimand	M.. .	1	90	54	16	7	5
	F....	48	91	27	9	4	2
	Total..	49	181	81	25	11	7
Halton	M....	.....	46	51	20	10	1
	F....	28	69	24	9	5	2
	Total..	28	115	75	29	15	3
Hastings	M....	5	145	121	43	30	11
	F....	98	178	57	17	15	8
	Total..	103	323	178	60	45	19
Huron	M.. .	2	200	211	69	23	10
	F....	119	307	75	16	4	5
	Total..	121	507	286	85	27	15
Kent	M....	5	143	125	47	23	6
	F....	121	170	44	16	12	.....
	Total..	126	313	169	63	35	6
Lambton	M....	2	105	92	33	12	3
	F....	70	131	33	10	4	1
	Total..	72	236	125	43	16	4

BY AGES.

parties married during the year under review:—

45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Age not given.	Total
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
7	3	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	221
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
10	4	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	442
6	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
9	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	780
9	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	411
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	411
10	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	822
7	4	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	277
3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	277
10	7	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	554
6	.....	6	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2	297
5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	297
11	.....	7	7	.....	2	.....	.....	4	594
8	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	282
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	282
9	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	564
4	4	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	357
2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	357
6	6	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	714
5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	183
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
6	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	366
5	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
5	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
6	9	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	11	388
.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	388
6	12	1	2	4	3	.....	.....	20	776
7	4	2	4	1	1	1	.....	1	536
2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	536
9	5	4	7	1	1	1	.....	3	1072
11	3	1	5	3	.....	1	.....	2	375
3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	375
14	4	3	7	3	.....	1	.....	6	750
6	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	259
5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	259
11	.....	1	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	518

TABLE G.—MARRIAGES

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40	40 and under 45
Lanark	M....	.....	75	91	37	18	5
	F	36	114	55	18	7	1
	Total..	36	189	146	55	25	6
Leeds and Grenville	M....	5	143	126	37	22	19
	F	64	201	64	17	15	6
	Total..	69	344	190	54	37	25
Lennox and Addington	M....	2	74	70	20	4	6
	F	51	81	33	8	4	6
	Total..	53	155	103	28	8	12
Lincoln	M....	4	87	86	30	19	6
	F	60	104	48	15	6	1
	Total .	64	191	134	45	25	7
Middlesex	M....	5	242	227	94	43	20
	F	132	347	105	35	14	12
	Total..	137	589	332	129	57	32
Muskoka	M....	1	32	32	13	2	8
	F	30	38	9	6	4	2
	Total..	31	70	41	19	6	10
Norfolk	M....	5	102	53	25	12	7
	F	59	109	23	9	6	5
	Total..	64	211	76	34	18	12
Northumberland and Durham	M....	7	215	197	69	25	21
	F	114	284	93	35	13	15
	Total..	121	499	290	104	38	36
Ontario	M....	11	163	113	42	20	14
	F	102	179	63	14	7	4
	Total..	113	342	176	56	27	18
Oxford	M....	5	155	113	48	21	7
	F	80	185	60	19	5	8
	Total..	85	340	173	67	26	15
Parry Sound	M....	1	4	6	.....	.....	1
	F	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total..	7	7	9	.....	.....	1
Peel	M....	1	52	62	25	9	5
	F	24	89	29	12	4	5
	Total..	25	141	91	37	13	10
Perth	M....	1	136	143	32	13	10
	F	78	178	60	20	4	3
	Total..	79	314	203	52	17	13
Peterborough	M....	1	54	55	24	9	6
	F	32	77	26	11	3	1
	Total..	33	131	81	35	12	7

BY AGES.—*Continued.*

45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given	Total
4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	235
6	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	472
7	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	376
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	376
8	8	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	752
5	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	189
1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	189
6	5	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	378
2	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	242
2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	242
4	7	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	484
8	6	8	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	661
3	7	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	661
11	13	12	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	1322
1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
6	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
4	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	218
8	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	436
11	9	9	3	1	4	.....	2	12	585
11	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	585
22	13	11	4	2	4	.....	2	24	1170
2	5	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	378
5	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	378
7	7	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	756
5	5	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	369
3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	369
8	7	9	2	1	2	.....	.....	3	738
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
3	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	167
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	167
5	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	334
7	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	348
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	348
10	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	696
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	154
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	154
4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	308

TABLE G.—MARRIAGES

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40	40 and under 45
Prescott and Russell	M....	7	76	43	20	10	4
	F....	56	74	24	7	2	.....
	Total..	63	150	67	27	12	4
Prince Edward	M....	4	75	39	9	5	6
	F....	36	70	22	8	2	4
	Total..	40	145	61	17	7	10
Renfrew	M....	1	48	52	24	15	7
	F....	34	79	28	7	2	.....
	Total..	35	127	80	31	17	7
Simcoe	M....	2	188	172	57	29	12
	F....	127	222	83	21	10	4
	Total..	129	410	255	78	39	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	M....	6	122	113	59	21	11
	F....	79	162	62	30	9	7
	Total..	85	284	175	89	30	18
Thunder Bay	M	.....	6	4	3	.....	1
	F....	5	7	1	.....	1	1
	Total..	5	13	5	3	1	2
Victoria	M....	5	91	94	38	14	5
	F....	59	129	50	5	6	3
	Total..	64	220	144	43	20	8
Waterloo	M....	3	170	112	31	20	10
	F....	75	189	63	13	8	10
	Total..	78	359	175	44	28	20
Welland	M....	.....	91	90	24	12	7
	F....	47	117	45	10	7	3
	Total..	47	208	135	34	19	10
Wellington	M....	4	206	200	59	22	21
	F....	115	284	80	28	6	9
	Total..	119	490	280	87	28	30
Wentworth	M....	5	205	129	63	26	9
	F....	98	243	69	28	11	10
	Total..	103	448	198	91	37	19
York	M....	7	472	379	162	52	43
	F....	219	575	219	79	41	27
	Total..	226	1047	598	241	93	70
Total Males		134	4894	4238	1529	692	371
Total Females		2889	6090	2020	644	295	197
Grand Total		3023	10984	6258	2173	987	568

BY AGES.—*Concluded.*

45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total
4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	168
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	336
3	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	150
1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	150
4	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	300
5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	154
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	154
5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	308
9	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483
8	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	483
17	9	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	966
9	5	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	356
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	356
9	6	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	6	712
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	267
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	267
3	3	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	534
9	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	362
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362
12	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	724
2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	464
8	5	5	5	4	.....	1	.....	2	542
5	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	542
13	12	8	7	4	.....	1	.....	5	1084
6	7	7	5	3	2	3	.....	.....	470
5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	470
11	9	8	6	3	2	3	.....	2	940
21	20	10	8	3	2	1	.....	2	1182
7	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1182
28	24	12	12	5	2	1	.....	5	2364
226	159	98	85	44	23	14	4	66	12577
109	67	38	24	9	1	.....	.....	94	12577
335	226	136	109	53	24	14	4	160	25154

Of the 12,577 men who were married in 1877, 134 were minors, or one in every 93 persons married ; 4,894 married between 20 and 25 ; 4,238 between 25 and 30 ; 1,529 between 30 and 35 ; 692 between 35 and 40 ; 371 between 40 and 45 ; 226 between 45 and 50 ; 159 between 50 and 55 ; 98 between 55 and 60 ; 85 between 60 and 65 ; 44 between 65 and 70 ; 41 were married over 70.

1.06 per cent. were minors ; 39 per cent. under 25 ; 33 per cent. under 30 ; 17 per cent. under 40 ; and 8 per cent. over 40.

Of the females, 2,889, or 22.17 per cent. were married under 20 ; 6,090, or 48.42 per cent. between 20 and 25 ; 2,020, or 16.06 per cent. between 25 and 30 ; 939, or 7.46 per cent. between 30 and 40 ; 445, or 3.53 per cent. over 40 years of age.

The ages of 66 males and 94 females were not obtained at the time of marriage, being at the rate of one man in every 133 married, and one female in every 190. The County of Ontario returns the largest number of marriages under the age of 20, of any county.

The County of York shews the highest number of females married under the age of 20, being 219. The next in order is Middlesex, 132 ; Simcoe 127, and Kent 121, repectively.

The percentage of the whole number persons married according to age is as follows :—

Under 20 yrs.	Males.	1.06	per cent.	Females.	22.96 per cent.
From 20 to 25 yrs.	"	38.91	"	"	48.22 "
" 25 " 30	"	33.69	"	"	16.45 "
" 30 " 35	"	12.15	"	"	5.20 "
" 35 " 40	"	5.50	"	"	2.34 "
" 40 " 45	"	2.95	"	"	1.56 "
" 45 " 50	"	1.78	"	"	0.86 "
" 50 " 55	"	1.26	"	"	0.53 "
" 55 " 60	"	0.77	"	"	0.32 "
" 60 " 65	"	0.67	"	"	0.19 "
" 65 " 70	"	0.34	"	"	0.07 "
" 70 " 75	"	0.18	"	"	0.00 "
" 75 " 80	"	0.11	"	"	0.00 "
" over 80	"	0.03	"	"	0.00 "

The following remarkable instances of persons marrying in old age are given hereunder :

The great disimilarity in the ages of many of them when married is noticeable.

Marriages of old People.

In the County of	Prescott and Russell	a man aged	88	married a woman of	48 years.
"	Northumberland and Durham	"	83	" "	33 "
"	"	"	82	" "	52 "
"	Waterloo	"	82	" "	42 "
"	Brant	"	78	" "	44 "
"	Haldimand	"	78	" "	58 "
"	Elgin	"	77	" "	56 "
"	Grey	"	77	" "	25 "
"	York	"	77	" "	63 "
"	Kent	"	77	" "	57 "
"	Huron	"	76	" "	56 "
"	Brant	"	75	" "	38 "
"	Huron	"	74	" "	60 "
"	Northumberland and Durham	"	74	" "	57 "
"	Middlesex	"	74	" "	58 "
"	York	"	74	" "	65 "
"	Essex	"	73	" "	19 "
"	Wentworth	"	73	" "	55 "

In the County of	York	a man aged	73	married a	woman of	62	years.
"	Essex	"	72	"	"	48	"
"	Hastings	"	71	"	"	68	"
"	Northumb'd & Durham	"	71	"	"	60	"
"	Wentworth	"	71	"	"	64	"
"	Middlesex	"	70	"	"	65	"
"	"	"	70	"	"	56	"
"	"	"	70	"	"	56	"
"	Northumb'd & Durham	"	70	"	"	46	"
"	"	"	70	"	"	52	"
"	Ontario	"	70	"	"	65	"

The oldest man married in 1877 in Ontario was 88 years; his wife was only 48, there being the extraordinary difference of 40 years between the two. Two youths entered wedlock at the early age of 17 years. They married girls of 17 and 20 respectively. Six girls of 14 married youths from 17 to 20, and 32 girls married at fifteen.

TABLE H.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT.

Distinguishing by Months, by Age, and by Sex, the registered Number of Deaths from various specified causes (alphabetically arranged), during the year 1877.

AGGREGATE.

DEATHS.			MONTHS.												AGES.													
Sex.		Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	1 Under 1 year.	2 1 to 5	3 5 to 10	4 10 to 15	5 15 to 20	6 20 to 30	7 30 to 40	8 40 to 50	9 50 to 60	10 60 to 70	11 70 to 80	12 80 to 90	13 Over 90.	— Unknown.
Males.	Females.																											
.....	.....	20,053	1711	1745	1921	1748	1716	1333	1688	1908	1697	1547	1445	1479	115	4704	2841	1064	615	776	1687	1310	1144	1098	1389	1572	1000	272	581
10,603	.....	.....	896	938	1007	905	896	715	912	1019	896	808	796	761	54	2721	1477	517	313	351	730	589	583	615	768	909	563	159	308
.....	9,450	.....	815	807	914	843	820	618	776	889	801	739	649	718	61	1983	1364	547	302	425	957	721	561	483	621	663	437	113	273

Nationalities of Decedents over Sixty Years of Age.

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	French.	Swiss.	American.	Canadian.	Not known.	Total.
Of the Deaths between 60 and 70	259	471	203	63	9	2	94	257	31	1,389
" " 70 and 80	291	513	273	57	6	1	111	275	45	1,572
" " 80 and 90	179	302	208	29	7	.....	105	143	27	1,000
" " 90 and upwards	31	82	67	6	3	.....	35	32	16	272
Total Deaths over 60	760	1,368	751	155	25	3	345	707	119	4,233

TABLE H.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	Sex.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Females	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	43	....	.....	4	2	4	6	3	4	3	5	5	4	1	2	....
Females	....	37	80	2	6	2	5	3	1	3	2	2	7	1	3	....
Males	186	....	.....	14	12	16	13	15	19	14	26	13	15	14	15	....
Females	....	27	213	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	6	2	2	2	2	....
Males	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Females	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males	6	....	.....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	3	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males	121	....	.....	12	7	13	12	12	5	7	14	7	9	10	12	1
Females	....	102	223	11	9	8	5	13	9	6	8	8	9	5	11	....
Males	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Females	....	7	9	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males	34	....	.....	2	3	3	3	7	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	1
Females	....	30	64	2	6	3	3	1	1	5	2	1	4	1	1	....
Males	79	....	.....	7	10	7	3	8	5	7	5	6	6	6	9	....
Females	....	90	169	12	6	11	7	5	7	6	9	7	6	3	10	1
Males	145	....	.....	4	13	13	10	17	8	9	14	19	15	10	13	....
Females	....	110	255	12	14	4	4	13	7	8	12	6	8	9	13	....
Males	72	....	.....	4	2	6	8	4	7	6	9	8	6	6	6	....
Females	....	43	115	1	4	5	6	4	2	2	5	4	3	4	3	....
Males	55	....	.....	5	3	5	11	3	5	3	4	6	3	3	4	....
Females	....	40	95	3	4	3	2	1	5	2	4	3	4	2	7	....
Males	210	....	.....	25	27	28	19	18	18	17	12	11	6	16	9	4
Females	....	182	392	21	23	36	17	14	7	10	5	8	13	14	14	....
Males	52	....	.....	9	2	5	2	2	2	3	13	5	4	2	2	1
Females	....	54	106	6	3	3	8	6	4	2	10	2	4	4	2	....
Males	163	....	.....	11	14	12	17	20	8	19	17	10	11	12	11	1
Females	....	179	342	13	21	13	18	16	16	14	14	14	19	8	9	4
Males	400	....	.....	29	30	42	25	34	24	24	35	50	39	37	31	.....
Females	....	393	793	26	31	40	26	34	18	27	46	38	34	35	26	12
Males	56	....	.....	2	4	7	3	2	4	7	4	6	6	5	4	2
Females	....	5	61	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	33	....	.....	5	1	5	2	4	1	1	5	4	3	....	2	....
Females	....	28	61	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1
Females	....	123	123	13	14	14	10	6	12	8	9	7	12	6	12	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.												
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.
Abortion	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abscess	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	7	9	4	4	1	3	1
"	3	3	5	....	1	10	4	2	2	4	1	1	....	1
Accident	11	6	10	17	14	31	16	22	18	18	7	3	4	9
"	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	1	1
Ague	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
"	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Apoplexy	1	2	4	2	4	3	7	9	20	20	26	15	2	6
"	1	1	2	2	3	6	2	12	16	27	19	7	4	....
Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ascites	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
Asthma	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	9	11	2	....	2
"	3	....	1	....	....	2	1	2	7	6	8	....	....	....
Atrophy and Debility	....	....	1	1	4	4	7	4	14	18	7	10	4	5
" "	3	2	....	2	3	6	11	6	18	15	10	8	4	2
Brain, Disease of	27	24	7	7	4	9	9	13	17	9	11	4	....	4
" "	22	19	7	6	5	8	6	5	7	13	8	1	....	3
Brain, Congestion of	23	14	2	2	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	1	....	....
" "	7	11	3	2	2	4	5	3	1	2	3	....	....	....
Brain, Inflammation of	13	22	4	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	1
" "	11	11	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Bronchitis	69	36	6	2	4	4	10	8	13	20	22	12	....	4
"	56	29	6	2	4	6	8	10	11	14	13	8	2	13
Burns and Scalds	2	29	3	1	1	3	1	2	5	2	2	1	....	....
" "	2	20	11	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	....	1	....	2
Cancer	1	1	....	1	3	8	15	19	31	30	32	9	5	8
"	....	1	1	1	4	5	17	31	36	43	23	8	1	8
Cause not specified	78	59	29	13	22	37	29	28	31	34	6	14	6	14
" "	55	49	22	17	32	45	45	32	29	26	6	12	8	15
Calculus (stone and gravel)	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	15	18	9	2	1
" " "	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Cephalitis	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	6	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	....	2
" " "	5	6	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	2
Childbirth	....	....	....	....	4	48	47	20	....	....	....	....	....	4

TABLE H.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	SEX.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	37	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	12	9	2	4	1	1
Females	....	30	67	4	1	1	1	....	1	7	8	6	1	....	....	....
Males	237	....	.....	5	3	4	3	9	8	59	73	39	14	11	8	1
Females	....	168	405	....	2	2	2	5	6	44	54	29	12	10	1	1
Males	1	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males	323	....	.....	41	41	32	19	23	26	28	26	27	18	16	23	3
Females	....	250	573	33	24	25	25	17	11	19	28	18	14	16	19	1
Males	196	....	.....	29	27	26	18	11	4	5	6	4	21	23	22	....
Females	....	150	346	23	20	16	16	13	5	8	7	6	10	12	14	....
Males	6	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....
Females	....	2	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males	13	....	13	....	....	....	2	2	2	2	1	1	....	1	2	....
Females	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	8	....	.....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....
Females	....	2	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Males	26	....	.....	2	3	3	2	3	5	2	2	1	....	3	....	....
Females	....	13	39	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	....
Males	362	....	.....	3	4	5	2	7	9	90	126	81	20	13	1	1
Females	....	304	666	3	3	3	4	3	9	73	97	77	23	5	3	1
Males	454	....	.....	53	54	36	23	31	22	21	38	36	61	37	40	2
Females	....	510	964	58	47	44	30	49	23	23	21	36	51	61	58	9
Males	161	....	.....	18	13	15	10	13	12	12	9	18	15	13	13	....
Females	....	207	368	13	16	19	27	17	17	16	11	16	18	11	22	4
Males	125	....	.....	1	4	4	11	7	21	21	18	10	7	6	12	3
Females	....	34	159	1	....	....	5	7	6	2	3	2	3	3	2	....
Males	95	....	.....	1	1	1	4	4	6	10	30	20	13	3	1	1
Females	....	73	168	1	1	1	1	2	2	9	22	19	10	1	2	2
Females	....	12	12	1	1	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	....	....
Males	36	....	.....	1	3	2	3	2	3	8	4	....	3	3	4	....
Females	....	33	69	3	2	3	1	3	2	5	1	4	2	3	2	2
Males	297	....	.....	21	16	24	20	23	18	31	36	31	24	32	19	2
Females	....	200	497	11	11	15	12	20	13	22	27	28	18	7	13	3
Males	30	....	.....	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	....
Females	....	25	55	1	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	....
Males	155	....	.....	11	19	16	11	15	11	11	17	11	13	5	12	3
Females	....	148	303	7	12	18	10	18	13	10	14	12	17	8	9	....
Males	52	....	.....	7	6	6	7	3	6	3	4	1	3	4	2	....
Females	....	46	98	6	6	3	9	8	3	....	2	1	2	3	3	....
Males	45	....	.....	2	6	5	7	2	2	3	2	5	5	5	1	....
Females	....	33	78	2	4	4	2	2	5	4	2	2	3	2	1	....

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.												
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.
Cholera	10	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	6	2	3	3	....	....
"	3	5	1	....	1	2	3	3	2	6	3	1	....	....
Cholera Infantum	178	57	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	121	46	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chorea	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Convulsions	228	61	10	5	2	4	3	....	4	....	1	....	....	5
"	156	54	6	3	4	13	4	4	2	....	2	....	....	2
Croup	68	101	20	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
"	50	66	25	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Cyanosis	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cystitis	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	7	1	....	1
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delirium Tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	2
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Diabetes	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	4	3	5	4	2	....	1
"	....	....	1	2	3	4	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Diarrhœa	231	81	2	....	....	3	2	1	3	14	13	3	1	8
"	188	73	4	2	2	2	3	2	3	12	8	3	....	2
Diphtheria	37	208	127	49	12	4	3	1	....	1	1	1	....	10
"	39	201	159	60	20	11	4	3	....	....	2	....	....	11
Dropsy	9	3	8	7	4	7	13	13	17	16	46	12	1	5
"	4	7	8	5	10	12	15	24	33	34	36	9	1	9
Drowned	2	17	13	12	10	19	21	18	4	4	1	2	1	1
"	....	9	8	3	2	6	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2
Dysentery	34	22	4	1	2	4	5	1	5	3	5	2	1	6
"	27	20	2	1	3	3	....	1	4	4	....	3	1	4
Dropsy Ovarian	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	2
Dyspepsia	4	3	1	2	....	2	1	4	8	5	1	3	....	2
"	6	....	1	1	1	2	1	4	5	6	4	....	....	2
Enteritis	99	34	16	13	21	14	11	13	17	25	17	4	....	13
"	69	20	13	9	8	19	15	9	11	9	12	....	1	5
Epilepsy	3	....	....	1	3	2	12	2	3	1	....	1	....	2
"	1	....	....	1	3	8	3	5	....	....	2	1	....	1
Erroneously specified	66	24	3	6	2	7	4	12	4	13	6	1	1	6
"	50	18	3	3	7	16	10	7	7	15	5	....	....	7
Erysipelas	13	5	....	3	2	4	2	2	6	8	3	....	....	4
"	25	3	2	3	1	1	2	....	2	2	3	1	1	....
Exhaustion	12	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	6	4	1	1	2
"	8	2	1	1	....	2	5	4	....	3	1	2	....	4

TABLE H.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	SEX.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males																
Females																
Males	74			2	7	5	2	4	4	3	3	14	15	7	6	2
Females		86	160	7	6	8	2	7	5	3	8	14	14	5	7	
Males	3					1				1		1				
Females		3	6									2	1			
Males	41			3	2	3	2	3	1	10	5	2	5	3	2	
Females		22	63	3	2	1	1	1			4	6	3	1		
Males	351			36	39	56	41	46	25	19	16	9	11	18	25	
Females		366	717	30	49	60	51	52	21	17	19	9	11	23	22	2
Males	253			12	18	14	12	8	6	9	13	37	56	45	21	2
Females		224	477	9	11	11	8	5	4	11	25	34	49	30	24	3
Males	4						1	2						1		
Females		6	10	1		1	2				1	1				
Males	1										1					
Females		1	2												1	
Males	26				4	1	1	1	4	5	5	2	1	2		
Females		11	37		1			2		3	1	1	2	1		
Males	3		3	1		1									1	
Females																
Males	22			2	2		1		1	3	1	1	3	3	5	
Females		24	46	3		1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	
Males	395			45	40	42	36	38	27	29	22	28	22	28	34	4
Females		302	697	33	27	29	26	24	29	26	25	19	20	18	26	
Males	62			6	10	5	8	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	
Females		63	125	7	3	5	8	5	3	6	5	6	6	5	3	1
Males	10				3	4		1	1	1						
Females		4	14									1	1		2	
Males	17			1	1	1	1			1	4	2	2	2	2	
Females		12	29			1	3	2	1		2		1		1	1
Males	2				1										1	
Females		4	6		1			1		1						1
Males	117			8	12	11	15	8	5	9	11	14	10	7	6	1
Females		80	197	10	8	10	11	3	6	5	5	10	5	4	2	1
Males																
Females																
Males																
Females		1	1							1						
Males	686			33	55	74	50	58	62	77	80	54	53	50	40	
Females		478	1164	27	32	42	36	39	45	57	60	42	30	28	40	
Males	122			12	10	8	17	10	11	9	10	9	7	12	7	
Females		78	200	5	3	7	8	8	5	8	9	6	5	6	8	

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.												
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.
Executed														
"														
Fever	10	9	3	3	4	12	9	4	6	6	3	1		4
"	6	16	13	7	10	10	8	4	3	6	3			
Fever, Infantile	2	1												
"	3													
Fever, Remittent	6	9	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	4	5	1		1
"	3	6	2	2	1	2	2		1	1	2			
Fever, Scarlet	48	159	100	19	10	7	2					1		5
"	42	186	94	22	7	8	3		1					3
Fever, Typhoid	2	14	11	19	35	68	33	27	12	13	2	2		15
"	4	13	6	25	27	59	26	28	8	8	2			18
Fever, Typhus			1	1				1	1					
"			1	1	1	3								
Fistula									1					
"	1													
Fractures and Contusions		1	1	3	1	1	5	2	6	2	2	2		
" "		2				1	3			2	2	1		
Frozen								1		1	1			
"														
Gastritis	1	1	1			1	2	4	4	5	2			1
"	1	4		1		5	3	2	1	2	1	1		3
Heart Disease	19	4	5	5	18	20	42	42	46	67	88	15		24
"	10	4	9	8	18	25	32	41	46	51	43	8	1	6
Hemorrhage	11	3	2	5	3	5	6	6	5	5	6	1		2
"	14	3	2	1		13	15	8	1	1		1		3
Hepatitis								1	3	2	3			1
"	1	1						1			1			
Hernia	2					1	2	1	2	2	4			3
"	1						1	3	2	1	1			3
Homicide	1							1						
"	1					1					1			1
Hydrocephalus	59	45	2	1	1		1	1		2		1		4
"	38	32	2	1	1	1								5
Hydrophobia														
"														
Ileus														
"										1				
Infantile Debility	592	93	1											
"	395	83												
Infantile Premature	122													
"	78													

TABLE H.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	Sex.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	36			2	9	5	6	3				1	2	3	5	
Females		28	64	2	6	10	4					2	1	2	1	
Males	10			1				4	2	1	1	1				
Females		6	16	1		1	1					1			2	
Males	26			2	1	2	3	5	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Females		7	33				1	2	1				1		2	
Males	4				1		1		1			1				
Females		5	9				1		1	3						
Males	31			2	2	2	3	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	1
Females		27	58	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	
Males	4			1		1		1	1							
Females		1	5										1			
Males	78			3	7	3	9	9	8	11	3	3	7	9	5	1
Females		28	106	3	3	1	4	2	2	2	1	1		6	3	
Males	38			2	5	3	1	2	2	4	2	4	6	4	3	
Females		4	42									2		1	1	
Males	14			3	1	5	1			1			1	1	1	
Females		22	36	1	1		3	2		4	4		3	1	3	
Males	96			2	3	7	10	9	9	12	12	7	9	9	7	
Females		72	168	9	9	7	5	4	8	7	3	4	4	6	6	
Males	155			16	12	23	32	15	7	8	2	5	12	10	13	
Females		121	276	11	13	16	16	14	7	11	6	6	7	7	7	
Males	27			2	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	2
Females		38	65	5	4	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	6	3	5	1
Males	7				1		1	1			3			1		
Females		7	14	1			2				2		2			
Males	12			1	1			5	1		1	1		1	1	
Females		17	29		1	1	5	3	3	3					1	
Females		117	117	15	22	15	13	17	3	3	5	6	6	4	8	
Males	66			10	3	5	4	6	5	8	6	5	7	6	1	
Females		58	124	8	4	6	6	5	4	3	6	6	3	4	3	
Males	23			2	1	1	1	3	1	7		2	3		1	1
Females		10	33	2	2		2			1				2	1	
Males	22			3	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	1			1	
Females		17	39	1	1	1	2	2	3	3		1	1	1	1	
Males	6			2	3	1										
Females		3	9				1					1	1			
Males	5			1			1			1	1			1		
Females		3	8							1			2			
Males	4						1		1	1	1					
Females		3	7	1			1							1		

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.												
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.
Influenza	19	5	1	....	1	4	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	....
"	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	3
Insanity	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	4	1	1	....	....	....	1
"	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Intemperance	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	9	4	3	3	....	....	2
"	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	2
Intussusception	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Jaundice	14	1	1	1	1	1	....	3	1	5	2	....	....	1
"	9	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	....	1
Joint Disease	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
"	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kidney Disease	2	5	1	2	1	2	8	3	9	12	26	3	1	3
"	1	2	2	2	1	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Killed by Cars	....	....	2	6	2	9	4	6	3	3	....	....	....	3
"	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laryngitis	2	4	4	..	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
"	3	9	3	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Liver Disease	5	2	2	4	2	4	5	12	19	23	13	1	....	4
"	4	3	4	4	3	4	6	7	11	21	2	1	....	2
Lungs, Congestion of	45	28	5	1	7	5	5	12	11	8	16	6	....	6
"	34	22	2	2	6	9	9	7	4	5	9	8	1	3
Lungs, Disease of	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	5	....	....	2
"	2	4	2	1	2	1	6	3	7	7	1	....	....	2
Malformation	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Measles	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	2	9	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metria (Puerperal Fever)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" "	....	....	....	....	5	54	40	9	1	....	....	....	....	8
Meningitis	29	11	8	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	3
"	13	18	10	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	3
Mortification	2	2	....	1	....	1	1	2	5	3	2	3	....	1
"	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	1	....	1
Nephria	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	6	1	....	2
"	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	5	3	3	1	....	....	1
Nephritis	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
"	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Neuralgia	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....
"	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Noma (Canker)	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE H.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	Sex.														
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	875			92	69	96	80	75	78	60	59	64	68	57	77	
Females		786	1661	71	70	79	68	76	74	46	60	58	56	63	63	2
Males	31			3	1	2	2	4		2	4	4	3	4	2	
Females		18	49	3	2	1	2	1	1	1		2	2	2	1	
Males	188			19	20	23	16	16	10	9	11	15	14	16	19	
Females		167	355	18	14	19	18	19	12	13	11	14	6	11	12	
Females		5	5			1		1		1				1	1	
Males	6				2	1		2							1	
Females		3	9	1				1							1	
Males	67			4	8	3	5	4	4	6	8	6	6	5	8	
Females		55	122	5	3	4	7	3	7	4	3	4	3	5	5	2
Males	2							1		1						
Females		1	3					1								
Males	931			95	84	90	95	87	67	66	66	66	66	77	68	4
Females		1226	2157	103	92	123	127	125	80	108	99	98	85	85	98	3
Males	16			1	3	3	1	1	1			2	2	2		
Females		11	27	2	1		2	1	1		3		1			
Males	601			64	95	92	94	69	23	19	14	19	25	38	48	1
Females		449	1050	57	68	85	74	40	20	15	11	10	19	26	24	
Males	19			2	3	1	5	1	1	3	1		1	1		
Females		10	29				1	1	3	1	2		1		1	
Males	2													1	1	
Females		7	9	1	1			1	2	1				1		
Males	7			1	1	1			2		1			1		
Females		3	10	1		1					1					
Males	9			1			2	1	1		3		1			
Females		9	18	1		2		1	1		1		1	2		
Males	6			1			1		1	1	1	1				
Females		5	11	3	1		1								1	
Males	50			4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	7	
Females		49	99	5	3	1	6	5	2	2	6	3	4	5	7	
Males	63			4	11	9	8	11	5	4		2	1	2	6	
Females		78	141	9	4	12	7	12	4	2	2	1	4	8	13	
Males	12				1		1	1		1	1		1	4	1	1
Females		3	15	1				1			1					
Males	8			1			5		1						1	
Females		3	11									1		1	1	
Males	33			2	1	1	6	4	2	1	7	2		6	1	
Females		12	45			1				2	2	3	1	1	2	
Males	7			1	1			1		1	1		1	1		
Females		12	19	1			2	2	2	1	2	1		1		

Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.
Old Age	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	299	367	122	8
"	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	87	295	313	82	8
Other Diseases	1	....	....	4	1	2	1	6	4	3	4	....	....	5
"	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
Paralysis	2	4	....	....	1	5	12	10	26	40	54	27	2	5
"	1	2	2	....	1	5	8	9	24	36	56	16	3	4
Paramenia	.....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Pericarditis	.....	....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
"	.....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Peritonitis	10	1	5	7	7	14	4	4	6	6	....	....	....	3
"	2	4	2	5	4	14	5	7	4	4	....	....	....	4
Phlegmon	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
"	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phthisis or Consumption	31	21	12	24	69	288	154	119	84	68	30	3	....	28
"	14	27	24	40	153	396	242	126	92	47	13	7	....	45
Pleurisy	.....	....	....	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	....	....	....
"	.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	1	4	....	....	....
Pneumonia	152	98	21	10	17	39	45	47	44	60	39	6	1	22
"	97	73	21	9	18	35	40	39	22	46	29	3	....	17
Poisoned	.....	2	....	....	....	2	4	2	5	2	2	....	....	....
"	.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Privation	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
"	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Purpura and Scurvy	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
"	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pyaemia	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	2
"	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Quinsy	1	....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	.....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rheumatism	1	1	2	6	4	5	5	6	5	10	4	....	....	1
"	.....	1	1	6	3	4	4	4	7	10	6	1	1	1
Scarlatina	8	34	16	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	9	46	18	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Scrofula	.....	4	1	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	2
"	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Skin Disease	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
"	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Pox	1	6	5	3	5	9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
"	1	2	3	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1
Spinal Bifida	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE H.—

SEX.	DEATHS.			MONTHS.											
	SEX.														
	Males.	Females	Totals.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.
Males	39			2	4	4	4	5	3	5	2	3	2	2	2	1
Females		40	79	4	3	4	5	2	7	2	4	3	1	1	3	1
Males	1										1					
Females		1	2												1	
Males																
Females		2	2					1							1	
Males	6		6	1		1		1					2			1
Females																
Males	102			13	11	13	4	6	6	11	7	10	4	8	9	
Females		88	190	4	7	11	3	6	6	7	4	12	14	5	9	
Males	17			3	1	2	2	1	2	1		1		3	1	
Females		18	35		2	1	5	2		1		2	1	2	2	
Males	17			5	1	3	1	1	2		1	1		1	1	
Females		13	30	3	2	2	1	2				2		1		
Males	42			2	5	2	2	7	4	6	1	5	2	1	5	
Females		13	55	1	2	1		1	1	2	2		2		1	
Males	3								2		1					
Females		4	7						1	2		1				
Males	7						1	1		1		1	1	1	1	
Females		4	11						2			1			1	
Males	11				1				2		2	2	3	1		
Females		5	16	1				1			1		2			
Males	64			3	2	2	4	2	4	12	12	11	2	4	6	
Females		56	120	3	4	2	2	2	4	6	16	10	4	2	1	
Males	10					1	1	2	1		3	1		1		
Females		2	12				1								1	
Males	18				2	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	
Females		17	35		3		1	2		5	1	3		2		
Males	20			2	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Females		31	51	1		4	1		6	2	3	3	5	3	3	
Males	13			1	1		2	1	1	1			1	1	3	1
Females		7	20	1	1		2			1		1	1			
Males	15				2	1	1	2	3	2	1	2			1	
Females		16	31		3	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	2		1
Females		23	23		3	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	
Males																
Females																
Males	86			8	8	9	8	15	3	3	14	7	4	2	4	1
Females		126	212	19	6	6	13	11	6	12	15	8	13	7	10	
Males	11			2			3		1	1	2	1			1	
Females		10	21			2			1	2			1	3		1
Males	15				1	1		1	3	3		1	2	2		1
Females		5	20	1							2		1		1	

Concluded.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.												
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.
Spinal Disease	9	5	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	1		1
"	8	3	5	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	1		3
Spleen Disease						1								
"								1						
Stricture of Intestines														
" "								1	1					
Stricture of Urethra									1	2				3
" "														
Still-born	102													
"	88													
Sudden (cause not known)	1				1	2	5		5	3				
" "	1				1	4	2	1	3	4		1		1
Suffocation	7	3		1				2	1	1	2			
"	9	1				1					1			1
Suicide					2	5	10	5	7	10	1			2
"					1	3	4	3	1	1				
Sunstroke		3												
"		2			1			1						
Syphilis	3	1				2		1						
"	1	1				1		1						
Tabes Mesenterica	6	4	1											
"		3								1	1			
Teething	43	21												
"	26	30												
Tetanus			3	1			1	2	2					1
"	1	1												
Thrush	15	2			1									
"	12	2	2		1									
Tumour	1	2		1		4	1	2	1	3	4			1
"	1				1	2	7	6	6	5	2			1
Ulcer	2	1				3			3	2		1		1
"		2			1	1	1			2				
Ulceration of Intestines	1	2				1		2	4	3	2			
" "	2					1		3	2	4	1	1		2
Uterus, Disease of					2	3	4	6	6	1				1
Violent Deaths														
"														
Whooping Cough	56	24	1	1										4
"	79	44	2	1										
Worms	1	9	1											
"	1	1		1	3	1			1					2
Wounds			2	2	6	1			1					3
"		1				1	3							

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Miasmatic.										
		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Algoma	Male	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	3	.....	....
	Female	....	2	....	1	.....	2	....	....	1	1	....
	Total	....	3	....	3	....	4	1	....	4	1	...
Brant	Male	2	1	.....	8	....	3	....	....	3	.....	....
	Female	1	1	....	6	.....	1	1	....	2	1	....
	Total	3	2	....	14	....	4	1	....	5	1	....
Bruce	Male	....	1	1	4	....	9	....	....	3	.....	....
	Female	....	1	....	8	....	3	2	....	1	3	....
	Total	....	2	1	12	....	12	2	....	4	3	...
Carleton	Male	....	1	1	6	....	12	....	....	1	.....	....
	Female	....	3	4	7	....	6	2	....	1	3	1
	Total	....	4	5	13	....	18	2	....	2	3	1
Elgin	Male	1	....	....	13	1	3	2	1	4	.....	....
	Female	....	....	....	17	....	2	1	.....	....	2	....
	Total	1	....	....	30	1	5	3	1	4	2	....
Essex	Male	10	....	....	9	....	4	1	....	1	.....	....
	Female	4	....	....	20	....	....	4	.....	....	2	....
	Total	14	....	....	29	....	4	5	....	1	2	....
Frontenac	Male	.....	....	1	26	....	3	1	....	.....	.....	....
	Female	....	....	....	13	....	2	....	....	....	4	....
	Total	....	....	1	39	....	5	1	....	....	4	....
Grey	Male	....	....	....	27	....	5	....	1	1	.....	1
	Female	....	....	....	29	....	5	4	....	1	4	1
	Total	....	....	....	56	....	10	4	1	2	4	2
Haldimand	Male	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	.....	....
	Female	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Total	.....	....	3	3	....	2	....	....	....	1	...

BY COUNTIES.

Miasmatic.										Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs).	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
1	2	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	1
....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.. ...	1
1	4	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	2	1	2
2	12	3	....	....	4	10	2	3	4	.....	1	33	1	.....	3	2	6
2	6	5	1		....	4	....	....	3	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	2	1	4
4	18	8	1	....	4	14	2	3	7	.....	1	63	1	.....	5	3	10
2	4	7	4	....	3	6	2	....	4	1	.....	29	5	.....	1	2	5
2	6	3	3	....	....	5	1	....	1	.....	.....	37	3	.....	2	3	5
4	10	10	7	....	3	11	3	....	5	1	.....	66	8	.....	3	5	10
2	11	1	....	....	6	8	1	....	8	.....	.....	36	2	.....	2	4	4
2	13	5	....	....	....	2	1	2	15	.....	.....	45	3	.....	2	2	4
4	24	6	....	....	6	10	2	2	23	.....	.....	81	5	.....	4	6	8
2	10	4	....	1	....	4	....	2	3	.....	.....	16	1	.....	3	2	3
3	8	4	....	....	....	4	....	3	2	.....	.....	23	2	.....	2	2	4
5	18	8	....	1	....	8	....	5	5	.....	.....	39	3	.....	5	4	7
2	9	8	....	....	....	10	1	3	3	.....	.....	27	1	.....	2	3	1
2	5	6	....	1	3	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	21	5	.....	2	.....	9
4	14	14	....	1	3	15	2	4	5	.....	.....	48	6	.....	4	3	10
....	1	4	....	....	....	6	....	....	3	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	1	2
....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	4
....	2	4	....	....	....	7	1	....	5	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....	3	6
4	5	9	3	....	....	3	7	....	2	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	2	9
2	6	5	....	....	....	4	1	1	5	.....	.....	20	1	... ..	1	.....	7
6	11	14	3	....	....	7	8	1	7	.....	.....	31	3	.....	1	2	16
....	4	1	....	....	....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	1	3
1	3	3	....	....	....	3	1	....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	3	.....
1	7	4	....	....	....	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	31	3	.....	.....	4	3

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Nervous System.									
		Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Algoma	Male	1				1	1				1
	Female					1	1		1		
	Total	1				2	2		1		1
Brant	Male	1		1		9	4	1	3		
	Female	1		1		6	3	1	3		
	Total	2		2		15	7	2	6		
Bruce	Male			1		12	4		1	2	
	Female			1		9	4	1	3		1
	Total			2		21	8	1	4	2	1
Carleton	Male	1		1		7	3			1	4
	Female			2		3	4	1	2		
	Total	1		3		10	7	1	2	1	4
Elgin	Male	1		1		6	2	1	1	1	1
	Female			2		4	2		2		
	Total	1		3		10	4	1	3	1	1
Essex	Male			1		5	4	1		1	
	Female			1	1	3	2	1	3		
	Total			2	1	8	6	2	3	1	
Frontenac	Male					5	1	1		1	
	Female					2	2	1			
	Total					7	3	2		1	
Grey	Male	1				6	1	1			1
	Female			1		5			1		1
	Total	1		1		11	1	1	1		2
Haldimand	Male					2	3	1			1
	Female					8					1
	Total					10	3	1			2

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Developmental Diseases of Women.		Developmental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	1	4	....	.....	4	46	26	72
1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	1	....	4	....	2	2	30	31	61
1	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	..	..	1	1	8	....	2	6	76	57	133
....	4	....	9	2	2	3	2	4	..	1	1	1	3	....	.....	24	178	40	218
4	2	....	12	1	....	3	....	4	..	..	1	....	11	..	2	14	140	39	179
4	6	....	21	3	2	6	2	8	..	1	2	1	14	....	2	38	318	79	397
....	4	1	13	2	1	....	2	4	..	..	1	2	17	....	.....	19	179	48	227
3	4	....	14	2	2	4	1	3	..	1	....	2	11	....	2	16	174	18	192
3	8	1	27	4	3	4	3	7	..	1	1	4	28	....	2	35	353	66	419
....	4	1	11	....	....	....	2	3	..	1	....	3	19	....	.....	31	198	58	256
3	6	....	3	1	....	3	....	3	..	..	1	2	17	....	2	22	199	50	249
3	10	1	14	1	....	3	2	6	..	1	1	5	36	....	2	53	397	108	505
....	6	1	11	3	1	....	1	3	..	..	....	....	14	....	.....	19	149	38	187
2	5	....	4	....	1	2	1	2	..	1	....	....	11	....	2	23	144	22	166
2	11	1	15	3	2	2	2	5	..	1	....	....	25	....	2	42	293	60	353
1	2	....	19	....	....	2	1	3	..	..	....	1	17	....	.....	19	172	73	245
....	1	....	11	....	2	....	1	1	..	1	....	4	17	....	2	22	167	66	233
1	3	....	30	....	2	2	2	4	..	1	....	5	34	....	2	41	339	139	478
.....	2	....	3	3	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	1	9	....	.....	17	103	137	240
....	1	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	6	....	2	15	77	132	209
....	3	....	7	3	2	2	....	....	..	..	....	1	15	....	2	32	180	269	449
....	10	....	11	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	....	2	10	....	.....	27	165	90	255
1	5	1	10	....	1	1	1	....	..	..	....	1	12	....	2	20	160	51	211
1	15	1	21	....	1	2	2	1	..	..	....	3	22	....	2	47	325	141	466
....	2	....	9	....	1	2	....	1	..	..	....	....	4	....	.....	10	70	32	102
....	2	....	6	....	....	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	7	....	2	12	79	22	101
....	4	....	15	....	1	5	....	1	..	..	....	....	11	....	2	22	149	54	203

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Se	Miasmatic.										
		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Halton	Male	....	....	..	4	....	4	2	....	3	.....	1
	Female	....	....	....	4	..	1	4	....	....	4	....
	Total	....	....	....	8	....	5	6	....	3	4	1
Hastings	Male	....	....	....	20	1	8	6	1	1	.....	2
	Female	....	....	....	23	....	5	7	....	1	.....	2
	Total	....	....	....	43	1	13	13	1	2	.....	4
Huron	Male	....	....	....	12	....	10	4	....	1	.....	1
	Female	....	....	....	17	....	8	8	....	2	7	1
	Total	....	....	....	29	....	18	12	....	3	7	2
Kent	Male	....	1	....	21	....	7	....	....	1	.....	....
	Female	....	....	....	16	....	3	....	....	....	1	2
	Total	....	1	....	37	....	10	....	....	1	1	2
Lambton	Male	....	....	....	5	1	3	1	....	1	.....	....
	Female	....	....	1	8	....	5	1	....	....	4	1
	Total	....	....	1	13	1	8	2	....	1	4	1
Lanark	Male	....	....	....	12	....	1	1	....	....	.....	2
	Female	....	....	1	10	....	....	1	....	....	2	....
	Total	....	....	1	22	....	1	2	....	....	2	2
Leeds and Grenville	Male	....	....	1	20	....	6	1	....	....	....	1
	Female	....	....	....	18	....	4	4	....	2	1	1
	Total	....	....	1	38	....	10	5	....	2	1	2
Lennox and Addington	Male	....	1	....	14	1	5	2	....	2	.....	2
	Female	....	....	3	17	....	2	2	....	2	.....	2
	Total	....	1	3	31	1	7	4	....	4	.....	4
Lincoln	Male	....	2	3	4	....	4	1	....	1	.....	....
	Female	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	3	4	....
	Total	....	3	4	6	....	5	2	....	4	4	....

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.										Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs.)	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
4	9	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	6	1	.....	18	1	.....	.....	3	5
2	5	2	....	....	....	7	1	....	4	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	4	3
6	14	6	....	....	....	10	1	....	10	1	.....	51	2	.....	.....	7	8
4	7	2	....	....	....	6	2	2	2	.....	.....	33	6	.....	.....	1	4
....	3	5	....	....	....	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	48	2	.....	.....	2	2
4	10	7	....	....	....	10	5	4	3	.....	.....	81	8	.....	.....	3	6
5	13	7	2	1	2	11	....	3	5	.....	.....	23	2	.....	3	5	4
5	13	6	1	....	4	20	4	2	3	.....	.....	31	3	.....	2	6	6
10	26	13	3	1	6	31	4	5	8	.....	.....	54	5	.....	5	11	10
2	12	3	....	....	1	4	....	3	.....	1	.....	15	3	.....	.....	2	2
1	4	....	1	....	5	1	....	6	2	.....	.....	24	3	.....	.....	1	4
3	16	3	1	....	6	5	....	9	2	1	.....	39	6	.....	.. ...	3	6
7	9	4	....	....	....	6	....	6	4	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	3	7	4
5	10	4	....	....	...	3	2	3	3	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....	5	4
12	19	8	....	....	....	9	2	9	7	.....	.....	43	1	.....	3	12	8
....	1	4	....	....	....	4	2	....	9	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	1	3
....	3	3	1	....	....	....	3	....	9	.....	... ..	20	3	.....	.....	2	1
....	4	7	1	....	....	4	5	....	18	.....	1	31	5	.....	.....	3	4
3	9	7	....	....	....	4	2	2	5	.....	.....	32	4	.....	3	1	6
2	3	6	1	....	....	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	62	3	.....	.....	5	5
5	12	13	1	....	...	9	5	3	6	.....	.....	94	7	.....	3	6	11
....	2	4	....	....	...	2	2	....	4	1	.....	15	3	.....	.....	2	1
....	2	....	3	....	...	2	3	....	2	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	4	5
....	4	4	3	...	....	4	5	....	6	1	.....	36	3	.....	.....	6	6
1	6	4	2	..	....	13	3	5	4	1	2	32	2	.....	.....	3	3
1	6	3	....	....	....	7	2	....	12	.....	.....	33	1	.....	.....	5	5
2	12	7	2	....	....	20	5	5	16	1	2	65	3	.....	.....	8	8

TADLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Nervous System.									
		Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Halton	Male	.....	.....	1	....	5	2	2	1	....	1
	Female.	1	.....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	1
	Total.	1	.....	2	....	5	3	2	3	....	2
Hastings	Male	1	.....	1	....	10	4	1	1	4	2
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	....	7	2	....	1	1	1
	Total.	1	.....	1	....	17	6	1	2	5	3
Huron	Male	1	.....	1	....	7	2	....	2	1	1
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	....	7	4	1	....	1	1
	Total.	1	.....	1	....	14	6	1	2	2	2
Kent	Male	.....	.....	.....	....	12	....	....	3	1	1
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	....	7	....	2	....	1	....
	Total.	.....	.....	.....	....	19	....	2	3	2	1
Lambton	Male	.....	.....	2	3	5	3	....	5	2	1
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	....	3	....	....	....	1	2
	Total.	.....	.....	2	3	8	3	....	5	3	3
Lanark	Male	.....	.....	1	....	2	2	....	3	....	....
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	....	3	1	1	1	....	1
	Total.	....	.....	1	....	5	3	1	4	....	1
Leeds and Grenville	Male	1	.....	1	....	8	5	2	2	1	....
	Female.	1	.....	.....	....	8	3	1	...	2	1
	Total.	2	.....	1	....	16	8	3	2	3	1
Lennox and Addington	Male	.....	.....	.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total.	.....	.....	.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	Male	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	2	2	1	1
	Female	.....	.....	.....	....	9	4	....	....	4	....
	Tota	.....	.....	.....	1	16	7	2	2	5	1

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Develop-mental Diseases of Women.		Develop-mental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
....	5	1	11	3	....	4	1	4	..	..	....	1	4	....	.....	16	130	28	158
....	5	2	6	....	....	....	....	4	..	1	1	2	2	....	4	7	115	24	139
....	10	3	17	3	....	4	1	8	..	1	1	3	6	....	4	23	245	52	297
....	2	....	15	....	1	4	2	2	..	1	....	5	14	....	.....	29	207	118	325
....	1	....	10	....	2	6	3	1	..	1	....	6	9	....	7	32	200	96	296
....	3	....	25	....	3	10	5	3	..	2	....	11	23	....	7	61	407	214	621
....	1	..	25	....	..	2	2	2	..	..	....	6	15	....	.....	26	208	110	318
1	9	....	15	....	1	5	2	3	..	..	1	2	11	....	5	26	244	64	308
1	10	....	40	....	1	7	4	5	..	..	1	8	26	....	5	52	452	174	626
....	....	1	21	....	1	6	2	....	..	1	....	1	16	....	....	35	179	64	243
....	5	....	11	....	2	6	2	2	..	..	....	2	8	....	2	15	139	78	217
....	5	1	32	....	3	12	4	2	..	1	....	3	24	....	2	50	318	142	460
....	3	1	19	....	1	2	3	2	..	..	....	1	12	....	....	19	161	63	224
....	6	....	16	....	1	....	4	....	..	..	....	1	10	....	5	13	149	54	203
....	9	1	35	....	2	2	7	2	..	..	....	2	22	....	5	32	310	117	427
1	10	....	15	....	....	....	1	4	..	..	....	....	13	....	.....	17	123	44	167
4	2	....	14	....	....	1	....	....	..	2	....	....	8	....	2	15	114	34	148
5	12	....	29	....	....	1	1	4	..	2	....	....	21	....	2	32	237	78	315
....	4	....	19	....	....	4	1	3	..	..	....	3	20	....	.....	32	213	78	291
....	1	....	14	1	1	5	1	3	..	..	....	2	12	....	6	29	218	67	285
....	5	....	33	1	1	9	2	6	..	..	....	5	32	....	6	61	431	145	576
....	2	....	4	1	....	2	1	1	..	..	....	....	15	....	.....	20	112	44	156
....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	12	....	5	16	108	34	142
....	3	....	8	1	....	2	1	1	..	..	....	....	27	....	5	36	220	78	298
....	5	....	21	....	....	1	2	2	..	..	....	3	12	....	.....	13	172	76	248
....	7	....	14	4	1	4	4	1	..	..	....	....	11	....	1	13	165	54	219
....	12	....	35	4	1	5	6	3	..	..	....	3	23	....	1	26	337	130	467

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Miasmatic.										
		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Middlesex	Male	....	....	1	9	....	3	9	....	1	.....	....
	Female	....	....	1	10	....	3	10	....	1	8	....
	Total	....	....	2	19	....	6	19	....	2	8	....
Muskoka	Male	....	....	1	4	....	2	3	....	....	.....	....
	Female	....	....	3	4	....	2	1	....	2	.....	1
	Total	....	....	4	8	....	4	4	....	2	.....	1
Norfolk	Male	....	....	2	31	....	2	1	....	....	.....	....
	Female	....	....	2	27	....	5	....	....	1	2	1
	Total	....	....	4	58	....	7	1	....	1	2	1
Northumberland and Durham	Male	....	....	2	21	....	5	4	....	1	.....	1
	Female	....	....	2	20	....	1	9	....	1	3	....
	Total	....	....	4	41	....	6	13	....	2	3	1
Ontario	Male	....	....	1	10	....	5	3	....	1	.....	3
	Female	....	....	2	19	....	6	1	....	4	4	1
	Total	....	....	3	29	....	11	4	....	5	4	4
Oxford	Male	1	....	1	14	....	9	2	....	1	.....	....
	Female	....	....	....	26	....	...	4	....	1	2	....
	Total	1	....	1	40	....	9	6	....	2	2	....
Parry Sound	Male	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	.....	....
	Female	....	....	....	6	....	2	1	....	1	.....	....
	Total	....	....	....	9	....	2	1	....	3	.....	....
Peel	Male	2	....	3	10	....	1	2	....	1	.....	1
	Female	....	....	....	5	....	1	4	....	1	2	2
	Total	2	....	3	15	....	2	6	....	2	2	3
Perth	Male	....	1	4	15	....	2	....	....	....	.....	....
	Female	....	....	3	15	....	7	1	....	....	5	....
	Total	....	1	7	30	....	9	1	....	....	5	....

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.										Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs).	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
4	35	8	3	....	....	16	1	5	2	.....	1	53	6	.....	1	9	16
3	19	6	....	....	2	20	1	6	6	.....	.....	63	7	.....	.....	3	6
7	54	14	3	....	2	36	2	11	8	.....	1	116	13	.....	1	12	22
2	4	6	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	.....	8	1	.....	1	1	1
1	1	1	3	....	.....	1	....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	7	3	....	....	5	....	....	7	1	.....	14	1	.....	1	1	1
1	5	7	2	....	....	6	1	5	8	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	7
2	6	3	3	....	....	4	1	4	14	.....	.....	15	2	.....	3	1	3
3	11	10	5	....	....	10	2	9	22	.....	.....	26	2	.....	3	3	10
3	14	9	2	.	....	11	5	....	17	1	.....	37	4	.....	.....	7	12
3	20	2	3	....	....	5	2	4	18	.....	.....	47	5	.....	.....	4	8
6	34	11	5	....	....	16	7	4	35	1	.....	84	9	.....	.....	11	20
1	11	5	....	....	....	11	1	1	9	.....	.....	31	5	.....	.....	4	4
3	8	1	....	....	2	8	2	2	7	1	1	35	3	.....	3	1	3
4	19	6	....	...	2	19	3	3	16	1	1	66	8	.....	3	5	7
3	12	10	1	....	....	2	....	3	6	1	.....	24	5	.....	1	1	9
2	8	7	....	....	....	10	....	2	4	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	1	4	9
5	20	17	1	....	....	12	....	5	10	1	.....	57	5	.....	2	5	18
1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	1	4	1	. ....	.....	.....	3
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	3
2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	19	.....	.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	6
2	2	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	20	.....	1	16	1	.....	.....	.....	2
4	4	4	....	....	....	4	....	1	39	.....	1	30	5	. ....	.. ..	.....	8
3	9	6	1	....	1	15	....	2	9	.....	.....	20	4	.....	.....	3	2
4	4	7	....	....	2	8	....	2	9	.....	.....	28	3	.....	.....	1	3
7	13	13	1	....	3	23	....	4	18	.....	.....	48	7	.....	.....	4	5

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Nervous System.									
		Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Middlesex	Male			2		22	18	3	2	4	
	Female			3		9	9	1	1	2	2
	Total			5		31	27	4	3	6	2
Muskoka	Male					10	4	2		4	2
	Female					5		2		5	1
	Total					15	4	4		9	3
Norfolk	Male			1		11	3			1	2
	Female			1		11	1	2	1	1	3
	Total			2		22	4	2	1	2	5
Northumberland and Durham	Male			2		13	4	4	2	2	2
	Female	1				4	3	5	5	2	1
	Total	1		2		17	7	9	7	4	3
Ontario	Male			1		7	7	1	4	3	1
	Female					2	2	2	2	1	1
	Total			1		9	9	3	6	4	2
Oxford	Male			1	1	11	3	6	1	1	2
	Female			1		7	5	3	1		1
	Total			2	1	18	8	9	2	1	3
Parry Sound	Male					2					
	Female			1	1	1					
	Total			1	1	3					
Peel	Male					4	1	1		2	
	Female					3			2	1	1
	Total					7	1	1	2	3	1
Perth	Male			1		8	2			1	3
	Female					8	4		2	1	2
	Total			1		16	6		2	2	5

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Developmental Diseases of Women.		Developmental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
....	9	1	38	1	1	12	8	12	..	..	....	1	33	....	.....	49	399	174	573
....	9	1	22	3	1	9	8	6	..	2	....	2	18	....	6	34	323	148	471
....	18	2	60	4	2	21	16	18	..	2	....	3	51	....	6	83	722	322	1044
....	1	....	7	....	1	5	3	6	..	..	....	....	11	....	.....	5	101	32	133
....	....	....	2	....	....	3	4	5	..	..	....	2	6	....	3	1	71	9	80
....	1	....	9	....	1	8	7	11	..	..	....	2	17	....	3	6	172	41	213
5	....	....	13	....	....	3	....	....	..	1	....	....	12	....	.....	15	156	38	194
....	2	....	9	....	3	3	6	....	..	1	....	....	3	....	.....	10	156	30	186
5	2	....	22	....	3	6	6	....	..	2	....	....	15	....	.....	25	312	68	380
1	1	....	39	....	2	12	....	2	..	..	....	1	13	....	.....	35	291	64	355
....	9	....	25	1	....	6	2	1	..	..	....	....	16	....	8	35	281	57	338
1	10	....	64	1	2	18	2	3	..	..	....	1	29	....	8	70	572	121	693
....	7	....	19	....	1	2	1	....	..	..	....	....	24	....	.....	30	214	92	306
....	2	....	15	....	1	2	1	3	..	..	....	....	9	....	4	29	193	62	255
....	9	....	34	....	2	4	2	3	..	..	....	....	33	....	4	59	407	154	561
1	8	...	26	1	....	2	....	4	..	..	1	1	15	....	.....	20	211	67	278
....	6	1	25	2	1	3	2	1	1	..	....	2	7	....	.....	24	206	60	266
1	14	1	51	3	1	5	2	5	1	..	1	3	22	....	.....	44	417	127	544
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	3	....	.....	1	28	55	83
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	....	....	4	....	.....	.....	25	40	65
...	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	7	....	.....	1	53	95	148
....	4	....	8	....	....	2	1	....	..	1	....	1	10	....	.....	22	128	47	175
....	2	....	10	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	....	1	10	....	1	10	113	36	149
..	6	....	18	2	1	4	3	1	..	1	....	2	20	....	1	32	241	83	324
....	6	....	20	3	..	4	1	....	..	..	....	1	17	....	.....	23	187	63	250
....	2	1	10	....	1	2	2	....	..	..	....	3	7	....	5	24	176	51	227
....	8	1	30	3	1	6	3	....	..	..	....	4	24	....	5	47	363	114	477

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Miasmatic.										
		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Peterborough	Male	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	8	4	.....	1	2	2
Prescott and Russell	Male ...	3	.....	9	8	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1
	Female.	2	.....	11	11	1	14	1	.....	1	1	1
	Total ..	5	.....	20	19	1	26	4	.....	1	1	2
Prince Edward	Male ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1
Renfrew	Male ...	.....	.....	3	7	.....	3	5	.....	2	.....	2
	Female.	.....	.....	3	8	.....	6	10	.....	1	2	1
	Total ...	.....	.....	6	15	.....	9	15	.....	3	2	3
Simcoe	Male ...	1	.....	2	16	.....	8	3	.....	2	.....	1
	Female.	1	.....	2	26	.....	3	4	.....	3	3	1
	Total ..	2	.....	4	42	.....	11	7	.....	5	3	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Male ...	8	.....	4	23	1	7	6	.....	1	.....	3
	Female.	4	1	6	27	1	5	3	1	1	4	.....
	Total ...	12	1	10	50	2	12	9	1	2	4	3
Thunder Bay	Male ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
	Female.	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	3
Victoria	Male ...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1
	Female.	.....	.....	2	4	.....	4	8	.....	1	.....	1
	Total ...	.....	.....	3	4	1	4	12	.....	3	.....	2
Waterloo	Male ...	.....	1	2	9	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	2
	Female.	.....	.....	2	10	.....	8	4	2	.....	4	2
	Total ...	.....	1	4	19	.....	12	5	2	2	4	4

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.										Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs).	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
1	10	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	14	3	.....	.....	1	6
4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	1	6
5	17	6	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	29	4	.....	.....	2	12
1	1	3	.....	.....	6	2	.....	4	18	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	9	20	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	1	4
2	2	5	.....	.....	9	3	1	13	38	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	4	2
1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	.....	16	3	.....	.....	1	5
1	5	4	2	.....	.....	3	1	4	16	.....	.....	31	3	.....	.....	5	7
1	4	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	26	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	2	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	20	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	2	4
1	6	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	4	46	.....	.....	15	5	.....	.....	4	8
7	11	3	2	.....	6	2	2	3	16	.....	.....	15	6	.....	2	3	7
2	10	2	.....	.....	.....	7	3	6	23	.....	.....	35	2	.....	.....	3	3
9	21	5	2	.....	6	9	5	9	39	.....	.....	50	8	.....	2	6	10
2	5	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	11	.....	.....	39	4	.....	1	1	6
.....	11	7	1	1	.....	5	2	2	20	.....	1	44	1	.....	.....	4	5
2	16	8	1	1	1	9	3	4	31	.....	1	83	5	.....	1	5	11
2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	2	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	1	1	2	.....	2	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	23	4	.....	1	3	1
1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	4	.....	.....	24	1	.....	1	1	4
3	8	3	2	.....	2	9	.....	4	6	.....	.....	47	5	.....	2	4	5
	7	9	2	.....	.....	9	2	4	10	1	.....	17	6	.....	1	5	7
	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	3	11	.....	.....	27	2	.....	1	4	4
6	15	1	2	.....	.....	15	4	7	21	1	.....	44	8	.....	2	9	11

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES	Sex.	Nervous System.									
		Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Peterborough	Male					2	3		4	3	1
	Female					4	1	1	1	1	
	Total					6	4	1	5	4	1
Prescott and Russell	Male			2	1		1			1	
	Female			1		2	1			1	
	Total			3	1	2	2			2	
Prince Edward	Male					1	5				
	Female					2	1				1
	Total					3	6				1
Renfrew	Male					4	1			1	1
	Female			1		5	2		1		1
	Total			1		9	3		1	1	2
Simcoe	Male			1		12	6	1		2	
	Female					9	6	2	1		
	Total			1		21	12	3	1	2	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Male					6	9	1	1		
	Female					4	4	2	1		
	Total					10	13	3	2		
Thunder Bay	Male					2					
	Female						1				
	Total					2	1				
Victoria	Male		1	1	1	6	4			3	
	Female			2		7	5	1		1	1
	Total		1	3	1	13	9	1		4	1
Waterloo	Male			1	1	13	4	1	1	2	4
	Female	1		2		17	5	1		1	3
	Total	1		3	1	30	9	2	1	3	7

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Develop-mental Diseases of Women.		Develop-mental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-Born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and causes not given.	Grand Total.
.....	8	.....	11	1	.....	3	4	.....	...	...	.....	1	11	.....	.....	11	124	58	182
.....	5	.....	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	4	10	.....	1	10	106	63	169
.....	13	.....	19	3	.....	4	4	.....	...	...	.....	5	21	.....	1	21	230	121	351
.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	..	...	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	13	149	40	189
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	23	.....	5	14	167	16	183
.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	3	2	1	..	...	.....	.....	66	.....	5	27	316	56	372
.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	...	..	.....	....	7	.....	.....	16	85	12	97
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	..	...	.....	1	6	.....	2	11	76	14	90
.....	3	....	6	.....	1	4	1	3	...	...	.....	1	13	.....	2	27	161	26	187
.....	10	... ..	11	.....	.....	2	3	4	...	...	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	17	146	70	216
.....	4	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	1	13	.....	.....	13	124	69	193
.....	14	.....	17	1	2	2	3	5	...	...	.....	1	28	.....	.....	30	270	139	409
.....	7	.....	16	.....	1	7	3	2	...	...	1	2	46	.....	....	38	263	136	399
.....	6	.....	19	1	2	3	3	1	..	...	.....	4	24	.....	.. ..	28	248	95	343
.....	13	.....	35	1	3	10	6	3	...	...	1	6	70	.....	.....	66	511	231	742
.....	5	... ..	13	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	.....	4	45	.....	.....	41	263	99	362
1	7	.....	19	. ...	1	4	.....	.....	...	...	.....	2	18	.....	6	39	265	66	331
1	12	.....	32	1	2	7	1	1	...	...	.....	6	63	.....	6	80	528	165	693
.. ...	4	1	6	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	46	40	86
... ..	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	31	37	68
.....	4	1	13	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	...	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	77	77	154
.....	10	.....	10	3	1	2	4	.....	1	...	1	1	19	.....	.....	14	138	48	186
.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	1	2	13	.....	2	11	127	45	172
..	11	.....	16	3	1	3	4	.....	1	...	2	3	32	.....	2	25	265	93	358
.....	8	2	13	3	1	3	6	4	1	...	2	2	14	.....	.....	17	208	64	272
.....	2	.....	15	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	...	1	2	9	.....	4	19	195	57	252
.....	10	2	28	3	2	5	7	4	2	..	3	4	23	.....	4	36	403	121	524

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES,	Sex.	Miasmatic: Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Infantile Fever.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.
Welland	Male	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	.....	2
	Female	....	....	....	4	....	3	1	....	....	1	....
	Total	....	....	1	4	....	7	1	....	....	1	2
Wellington	Male	....	....	1	14	....	6	2	....	2	.....	1
	Female	....	....	....	24	....	5	6	....	1	2	2
	Total	....	....	1	38	....	11	8	....	3	2	3
Wentworth	Male	....	1	3	18	....	13	6	....	2	.....	1
	Female	....	2	6	11	....	6	2	....	3	7	....
	Total	....	3	9	29	....	19	8	....	5	7	1
York	Male	5	1	13	25	....	14	6	....	4	.....	2
	Female	....	6	17	28	3	13	7	....	7	18	3
	Total	5	7	30	53	3	27	13	....	11	18	5
Total Males		33	12	63	454	6	196	86	3	52	.....	36
" Females		12	17	78	510	5	150	126	3	46	117	28
Grand Total		45	29	141	964	11	346	212	6	98	117	64

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.										Tubercular.				Nervous System.			
Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Ague.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs.	Hydrocephalus.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.
1	2	6	....	....	....	11	....	2	4	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	1	.....
....	3	2	....	....	....	8	....	3	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	3
1	5	8	....	....	....	19	....	5	8	.....	.....	39	1	.....	.....	2	3
6	17	4	1	....	3	5	....	1	16	.....	.....	27	2	.....	2	3	5
1	13	4	1	....	1	10	2	3	19	.....	.....	36	2	.....	.....	2	5
7	30	8	2	....	4	15	2	4	35	.....	.....	63	4	.....	2	5	10
....	27	23	2	....	....	8	3	3	41	2	1	44	5	.....	1	8	6
2	19	11	2	....	....	9	2	4	27	1	.....	67	3	.....	1	10	3
2	46	34	4	....	....	17	5	7	68	3	1	111	8	.....	2	18	9
7	53	43	2	....	4	27	7	2	55	1	4	124	13	.....	1	20	18
6	53	38	6	....	....	32	1	7	61	1	2	140	11	.....	4	10	14
13	106	81	8	....	4	59	8	9	116	2	6	264	24	.....	5	30	32
95	362	237	37	2	41	253	50	74	351	12	11	931	117	1	33	121	188
73	304	168	30	2	22	224	49	86	366	3	5	1226	80	.....	28	102	167
168	666	405	67	4	63	477	99	160	717	15	16	2157	197	1	61	223	355

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Nervous System.									
		Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Inflammation of Brain.
Welland	Male	.....	.....	.....	1	8	3	....	2	2	....
	Female.	1	.....	1	....	5	3	2	1	1	....
	Total.	1	.....	1	1	13	6	2	3	3	....
Wellington	Male	.....	.....	2	....	14	3	....	....	5	2
	Female.	.....	.....	1	....	8	5	3	1	3	2
	Total.	.....	.....	3	....	22	8	3	1	8	4
Wentworth	Male	1	.....	.....	1	18	6	1	8	5	4
	Female.	.....	1	2	....	17	10	2	2	5	2
	Total.	1	1	2	1	35	16	3	10	10	6
York	Male	1	.....	3	....	37	17	5	17	14	16
	Female.	.....	.....	.....	....	35	9	1	17	7	8
	Total.	1	.....	3	....	72	26	6	34	21	24
Total Males		10	1	30	10	323	145	39	66	72	55
" Females		6	2	25	2	250	110	40	58	43	40
Grand Total		16	3	55	12	573	255	79	124	115	95

Sooner or later death and the grave fall to the lot of all. When however it is found that over one-third die before they reach the end of their fifth year, that nearly one-half die before the end of their twentieth year, and that a large number of the remaining half die while yet young and in the prime of life, it becomes a matter of much interest and concern to the State to ascertain the various causes which operate in the destruction prematurely of so many lives.

It was, when considering how the recurrence of the terrible plagues that visited London in the sixteenth century could be averted, that the first move was made to find out where and under what circumstances people died, and how many died in different localities. An imperfect sort of registration was then established from which many valuable hints were obtained. But it was only in 1837 that anything like a perfect system of registration was carried out. At this time an Act of Parliament respecting it came into force. The measure received the cordial co-operation and assistance of the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries; to whom circulars were sent by the Presidents of their Associations. The

BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.							Developmental Diseases of Women.		Developmental Diseases of Old People.			
Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Still-born.	Infantile Premature.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Paramenia.	Childbirth.	Old Age.	Total.	Other Diseases and cause not given.	Grand Total.
....	2	....	6	....	1	1	....	1	..	..	....	3	8	....	.....	12	104	77	181
....	3	....	6	....	1	1	1	2	..	..	....	1	2	....	3	17	104	37	141
....	5	....	12	....	2	2	1	3	..	..	....	4	10	....	3	29	208	114	322
....	9	1	15	2	....	6	2	1	..	..	....	2	28	....	..	26	236	110	346
....	8	1	28	3	....	8	3	3	..	..	....	1	21	....	5	38	271	63	334
....	17	2	33	5	....	14	5	4	..	..	....	3	49	....	5	64	507	173	680
3	10	....	33	1	3	11	11	15	..	..	....	2	31	....	.....	25	407	161	568
1	15	2	26	....	3	8	14	7	..	1	....	1	18	1	1	29	366	104	470
4	25	2	59	1	6	19	95	22	..	1	....	3	49	1	1	54	773	265	1038
2	31	4	50	3	3	34	25	29	2	1	....	11	62	....	.....	67	885	355	1240
1	34	2	30	6	3	17	18	16	..	1	....	3	60	1	10	78	845	264	1109
3	65	6	80	9	6	51	43	45	2	2	....	14	122	1	10	145	1730	619	2349
14	210	16	601	34	27	155	102	122	6	7	7	64	686	....	.....	875	7534	3069	10603
22	182	11	449	30	38	121	88	78	2	12	7	56	478	5	123	786	7091	2359	9450
36	392	27	1050	64	65	276	190	200	8	19	14	120	1164	5	123	1661	14625	5428	20053

law has been improved by amendments from time to time, and in 1874 physicians were compelled under a penalty to return certificates of death. And thus from materials at first very imperfect, but continually improving, a national system of vital statistics has been established in Great Britain, and a series of reports, annual, quarterly, and weekly, have been published by the Registrar General, under the superintendence of Dr. William Farr, which afford an insight into the varied conditions of life, health, and disease, which previous to the establishment of civil registration it was impossible to obtain.

To such perfection has the registration of deaths now arrived in England that every Tuesday copies of a printed report of ten pages are sent all over the kingdom, giving the causes of deaths, with conclusions and warnings to be drawn from them, for the previous week ending on Saturday, collected from twenty-three cities in the kingdom, with an aggregate population of over eight millions of people. The report also contains the latest information respecting the health, etc., of the chief cities of the world. And thus

as Dr. Farr has remarked, observers, like watchmen on the walls, are ever on the look out, and neither plague, cholera, or any other great epidemic, can take the nation by surprise.

As touching the value of the registration of vital statistics for the convenience of public reference, etc., the following is important. According to the thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Great Britain, the provisions of the Registration Act are becoming more generally known by the legal profession, and increasing numbers of certificates are required for proof of death and for pedigree purposes. A considerable number of applications for birth certificates are made by candidates for Civil Service clerkships, and for many other purposes. The annual number of searches at the office of the Registrar-General is increasing rapidly.

The total number of searches in 1875 was 26,356, and the number of certificates issued was 20,283.

The total number of deaths registered in Ontario in 1877 was 20,053; 10,603 males and 9,450 females. This number exceeds that of the previous year by 1,430.

The mortality in 1877 was at the rate of one death in 87 persons living, or 12.3 per 1,000 of the population.

It has been estimated, by comparing the mortality, general condition of the people, climate, etc., of other countries with those of Ontario, that a death rate of 18 per 1,000 living would be shown to be about the average in Ontario, if the returns were complete.*

It must be observed, however, that already the returns from many places may be regarded as fairly complete and reliable. The six largest cities for example, excepting Ottawa (from which the returns are very incomplete), viz.: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. Catharines and Belleville, collectively, return a death rate of 20 per 1,000 living. Toronto returns a mortality of 23.6 per 1,000; Hamilton 20, and Belleville 21. The other three are below the average of the six.

The twenty largest cities and towns in Ontario, with an aggregate population of 267,289 or about 16.5 per cent. of that of the entire Province, return 4,365 deaths, or about 21 per cent. of the total number registered. The much larger proportionate returns from the cities are still further evidenced by the fact that five of the largest cities (excepting Ottawa), with a population of 145,231 or about nine per cent. of the total population of the Province, return 3,042 deaths, or about 15 per cent of the total death returns.

Of the total number of deaths returned then, a very larger proportion, it will be observed, comes from the cities and towns than from the rural districts, as reported last year. And it will be well to state again that this must be owing to the greater facilities afforded in the cities, to the public for registering, by the proximity of the people to the registrar, to the greater amount of interest taken in the subject of registration by people in the cities, and to the greater value they place upon the returns of vital statistics.

In the cities too, the registrars are better able to look after cases of deaths as well as births and marriages, and to compel neglectful people to have all such cases registered. It must be again observed, that the much larger proportionate returns from the cities cannot be to a greater extent attributable to an actually larger death rate in the cities. Because though the mortality in young children from diseases of the alimentary canal is almost always larger in densely populated localities than in localities more sparsely populated, two at least of our most prevalent and fatal diseases—diphteria and typhoid fever—are known to be usually more prevalent in rural districts. It is well known that there are many extensive tracts of undrained land in the country, and that other insanitary conditions prevail chiefly in rural localities, which cannot fail to produce their usual effects upon the public health.

The returns show that only 89.1 females died to every 100 males; or 47.13 females and 52.87 males in every 100 deaths. A larger number of males in proportion to females and in proportion to the whole number of deaths, died in 1877 than in 1876; and again, a larger number in 1876 than in 1875, as shown in the following table :—

*Interim Report of Registrar-General first half of year 1876.

ONTARIO.

In 1875	there were	4,941	male decedents to	4,409	females or	108	males to 100	females.
" 1876	"	9,746	"	8,877	"	109	"	
" 1877	"	10,603	"	9,450	"	112	"	

In 1875	there were	13,503	male births and	12,465	females or	108	males to 100	females.
" 1876	"	19,733	"	18,746	"	105	"	
" 1877	"	20,659	"	19,298	"	107	"	

RHODE ISLAND.

Deaths in	1875,	2,108	males to	2,209	females or	95.4	males to 100 females.
"	1876,	1,969	"	2,147	"	91.7	"
Births in	1875,	3,362	"	3,146	"	106.9	"
"	1876,	3,291	"	3,038	"	108.3	"

MASSACHUSETTS.

Deaths in 12 years from 1865–76:—
174,053 males to 173,972 females; proportion between males and females nearly the same.
Births..... 241,078 " 227,725 females or 105 males to 100 females.

MICHIGAN.

Deaths in 11 years, from 1865–75:—
157,568 males to 157,303 females or 100.2 males to 100 females.
Births..... 219,373 " 207,315 " 105.8 "

By the return from Rhode Island it appears that a larger number of females than of males die.

It would be interesting to know the causes of this; why it is that while in Ontario a larger number of males die than of females, in Rhode Island the reverse is the case. But the most singular thing in connection with this part of the returns in the two countries is that, while in Ontario the number of births of males exceed that of the births of females in pretty nearly the same ratio, the number of deaths of males exceed that of the deaths of females; yet in Rhode Island though the number of births of males exceed that of females (even to a greater degree than in Ontario), more females die than males.

In Michigan, during a period of eleven years, from 1865 to 1875 inclusive, the average number of deaths of males exceed by only a fraction that of the deaths of females. During the same period the number of births of males exceeded that of females in about the same ratio, as obtained in Ontario, the average in that Province of the last three years being taken. There is a striking difference in the excess of births over deaths returned in Ontario, as compared with similar returns in Rhode Island and Michigan. Taking the average of the last three years in Ontario, the number of births returned exceeded the number of deaths by considerably over 100 per cent. In Rhode Island, in 1875 and 1876, the return of births exceeded the returns of deaths by only a fraction above 50 per cent. While in Michigan, during the eleven years, 1865 to 1875 inclusive, the average excess of births over deaths in the returns was considerably less than 50 per cent. In England during a series of years from 1868 to 1877 it was a little over 70 per cent., and in Ireland during the same period the births were only slightly in excess of the deaths. The number of male births, as compared with that of females, is greater in Ontario than in England. It is a noticeable feature in the returns in Ontario that, while in 1875 the excess of births was as 26 to 9.3, not very much short of three births to one death, in 1876 the excess had decreased to only a little over two births to one death, and in 1877 a further decrease is exhibited.

This large excess of births over deaths in Ontario must be attributable to a greater amount of attention being given to the registration of births than to that of deaths, the people being apparently more particular about registering births than they are about deaths. Most parents are assumed to take some pride in registering the births in the family.

The following Table shews the death rate, at different ages, for the years 1876 and 1877 :—

	1876.		1877.	
	No.	Per cent. of the whole.	No.	Per cent. of the whole.
Total under one year	3,844	21.4	4,704	24.1
" from one year to five years	2,471	13.7	2,841	14.6
Total under five years	6,315	35.1	7,541	38.7
Total from 5 to 10 years	1,012	5.6	1,064	5.6
" 10 " 20 "	1,341	7.5	1,391	7.1
" 20 " 30 "	1,696	9.5	1,687	8.6
" 30 " 40 "	1,316	7.4	1,310	6.7
" 40 " 50 "	1,116	6.2	1,144	5.8
" 50 " 60 "	1,099	6.1	1,098	5.6
" 60 " 70 "	1,311	7.3	1,389	7.1
" 70 " 80 "	1,595	9.0	1,572	8.1
" 80 " 90 "	917	5.1	1,000	5.2
" 90 and over	228	1.2	272	1.5
	11,631	100.00	19,472	100.00

The returns of 1877 shew an increased mortality among children under one year of age, the increase amounting to nearly three per cent. of the total deaths returned. In 1877, 4,704 children died under this age, or 24.1 per cent. of the whole number of deaths registered, as against 3.844, or 21.4 per cent. in 1876, an increase of 860, or 22.4 per cent. over 1876. The returns also shew an increase of nearly one per cent. (of the totals) in deaths of those between one year and five years of age. So that the percentage of deaths under five years of age was much greater in 1877 than in 1876 ; the increase amounting to nearly 20 per cent. of the deaths under five, or 3.6 per cent. of the total number of deaths returned. Of all the deaths returned in the year, 20,053, 4,704 or 24.1 per cent. (not much less than one-fourth) died before reaching the end of their first year of existence, and 7,541, or 38 per cent., considerably over one-third died before reaching the end of their fifth year. Looking further on, 9,996 (hardly 31 less than one-half the totals) died before reaching maturity, so that nearly half the children born in the Province die without contributing in any way to its resources. The fact that nearly one-fourth of all who are born die before completing the first year of their age ; that over one-third die before the end of their fifth year, and almost one-half before the end of their twentieth year (only a very little over one-half reaching manhood or womanhood) reflects but little credit upon the manner in which the resources of medical science in the nineteenth century are applied, and the method in which the sanitary regulations are enforced.

As regards the number of deaths under one year and under five years in Ontario, the Province compares favourably with some other countries. In the whole of England the proportion dying under one year is about twenty-four per cent. of the total number of deaths ; while in the cities there, it is considerably greater. Boston has returned 25 per cent. and New York 30 per cent. of the mortality, as under this age. On the other hand, however, in Philadelphia the returns shew a death rate among children under one year, of 22 per cent. ; Rhode Island, during a period of ten years, 18 per cent. ; and Geneva, Switzerland, 15 per cent. In Norway, only 25 per cent. perish before reaching maturity, or twenty years of age. In the United States, according to the returns, 35 per cent. of

males, while in Ireland 51 per cent., a somewhat larger number than in Ontario, fail to reach maturity.

The number of deaths and the sex of the deceased in each month of the year in each county in the Province, is given in Table H.

The following Synopsis of the Table shews the number of deaths in each quarter of the year, and also the order of deaths by months :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of the whole number of deaths.
Quarter ending March 31	2,841	2,536	5,377	or 26.8 per cent.
" " June 30	2,516	2,281	4,797	" 23.9 "
" " Sept. 30	2,827	2,466	5,293	" 26.3 "
" " Dec. 31	2,365	2,106	4,471	" 22.2 "
Date of death omitted	54	61	115	
	10,603	9,450	20,053	

Order of Deaths by Months.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
March	1,007	914	1,921
August	1,019	889	1,908
April	905	843	1,748
February	938	807	1,745
May	896	820	1,716
January	896	815	1,711
September	896	801	1,697
July	912	776	1,688
October	808	739	1,547
December	761	718	1,479
November	796	649	1,445
June	715	618	1,333
Not given	54	61	115
	10,603	9,450	20,053

The month of March shews the highest number, and the month of June the lowest number of deaths.

Of deaths from all causes, and in both sexes at all ages, in 1877, a larger number took place in March, as shewn in preceding table, than in any other month. In 1876, August claimed the largest share, and March was second in the list. In 1877, August follows close upon March as to numbers; only thirteen less dying in the former than in the latter month. In March much the largest number died from diseases of the respiratory organs; in August, from diseases of the alimentary canal. In both months the mortality was greatest among young children; Pneumonia carrying off the largest proportion in March, and diarrhœa and infantile debility destroying most in August. In March 183 more males died than females. In every other month more males also died than females. April gives the next highest mortality, as it did in 1876, though 140 less deaths were registered in this month than in August. February stands fourth in both 1876 and 1877. In 1877, the smallest number died in June. In 1876, the smallest number died in November, and June came next. Nearly fifty per cent. more died in March than in June.

Much profit might arise from the study of the fluctuations in the mortality from month to month. In noticing them in the mortality list throughout the year, commencing with January, we find that 1,711 deaths were recorded in this month; 232 above the record for December. In February, 1,745 died, or 34 more than in January. In March the rise is much more marked again, and instead of an increase on the previous month of only 34, there is one of 176—1,921 deaths being recorded this month—442 more than in December. In April there is a marked fall in the mortality, and it reaches down nearly to that

of February, the decrease now amounting to 173; only three more dying in this month than in February.

In May there is a much less marked fall, 32 less dying this month than in April. In June, the greatest fall in the mortality during the year takes place; 383 less dying in June than in May. But the rise again in July is almost as great as the fall in June, and 355 more die in the former month than in the latter. Again in August there is another great rise in the mortality, and 220 more die in this month than in July. While in June, 1,333 deaths are registered, in August there 1,908; a rise in two months of over 43 per cent. or an increase in the mortality of 575 deaths. In September, there is a fall in the mortality of 211, in October another fall of 150, and in November one of 102. In December there is a slight rise of 34 deaths, the commencement indeed of the greater rise in January.

The curve or wave of death then commencing to rise in December, ascends rapidly in January, makes a slight further elevation in February, and again swells up rapidly and reaches its highest point, for the year in March. In April it sinks down almost, but not quite, to the level it attained in February; in May it sinks a little lower, and in June falls down rapidly again to its lowest level, for the year. It has now since March fallen a greater distance than it had ascended between November and March. In July it rises again rapidly, as it does likewise in August, when it mounts almost to the level attained in March. It then sinks again gradually, but rather rapidly, through September. October and November, when it is not very much above the low level it reached in June.

The two highest points then in the death wave were made in March and August and the two lowest in June and November. The greater declivity or sweep in thecurve was between March, when it reached its greatest altitude, and June when it sunk to its lowest level; and the smaller declivity or sweep was between August and November.

The fluctuations in the mortality—rises and falls in the death wave, are doubtless owing chiefly to two leading series of causes: 1st. To insanitary conditions and environments; and 2nd, to vicissitudes of temperature and humidity or changes in the weather. The first series embrace neglect of individual hygiene as well as of general public health measures, errors in diet, neglect of the skin, unsuitable clothing, &c., as well as the use of impure water, breathing foul air, living on undrained soil, &c. While doubtless the weather has much influence on the mortality of a country, its influence is secondary. It acts through primary causes, the insanitary conditions. Were this not the case the weather changes would affect all alike, or nearly all alike, the death-rate would be much the same in different but adjacent and naturally similar localities, in the country as in the town, and so on. But this is not the case. Where insanitary or unhygienic conditions are greatest, there the mortality is greatest; where there are good sanitary environments, there the death rate will be drawn down to its minimum. Mr. A. Buchan, Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, and Dr. Mitchell, having made a careful examination of the returns for London, England, as furnished by the Registrar-General for a period of thirty years, say "that investigations shew that in different places deaths from particular diseases exhibit very different degrees of sensitiveness to weather." The very different degrees of sensitiveness to weather must be chiefly attributed to the different sanitary conditions of the different places. There is perhaps some danger of attributing too much in the causation of disease to the influence of the weather, over which man has no control, and too little to the influence of unhygienic environments, which are quite controllable by human skill and ingenuity.

The following is a Record of the ten highest Causes of Death for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 1876, and 1877.

1871.		1872.		1873.		1874 *		1876.		1877.	
Whole number of deaths registered	9182	Whole number of deaths.....	10745	Whole number of deaths.....	11069	Whole number of deaths.....	10352	Whole number of deaths..	18623	Whole number of deaths	20053
Phthisis...	1042	Phthisis	120	Phthisis.....	1217	Phthisis.....	1143	Phthisis	2259	Phthisis.....	2157
Scarlatina..... ...	630	Scarlatina	642	Old age	778	Pneumonia.....	642	Old age.....	1400	Old age.....	1661
Pneumonia.....	508	Old age.....	545	Lung disease.....	533	Old age	536	Diphtheria	864	Infantile debility..	1164
Exhaustion.....	467	Pneumonia.....	514	Typhoid fever ...	401	Typhoid fever ...	369	Pneumonia.	786	Pneumonia.....	1050
Old age.....	414	Diarrhœa	407	Heart disease	399	Heart disease.. ..	351	Lung disease.....	662	Diphtheria..... ..	964
Heart disease....	333	Heart disease	350	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	324	Diarrhœa	334	Heart disease...	569	Searlet fever..	717
Typhoid fever. ..	261	Dysentery.....	342	Stomach disease.	321	Enteritis..... ..	283	Convulsions	544	Heart disease	697
Dropsy	241	Exhaustion	332	Brain disease.....	278	Convulsions.	267	Diarrhœa	539	Diarrhœa	666
Convulsions	209	Typhoid fever....	329	Pneumonia.....	276	Dropsy	239	Typhoid fever ..	436	Convulsions.....	573
Diarrhœa	207	Brain disease.....	318	Cholera infantum	276	Lung disease.....	231	Dropsy	381	Enteritis.....	497

* No report issued in 1875.

The Table subjoined shews the total deaths registered in each County, the number who died from Phthisis out of that number, and the per centage thereof.

COUNTIES.	Total number of Deaths.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.	Per centage of the whole.
Algoma	133	11	8 per cent.
Brant	397	63	16 "
Bruce	419	66	15 "
Carleton	505	81	16 "
Elgin	353	39	11 "
Essex	478	48	10 "
Frontenac	449	20	4 "
Grey	466	31	6 "
Haldimand	203	31	15 "
Halton	297	51	17 "
Hastings	621	81	13 "
Huron	626	54	8 "
Kent	460	39	8 "
Lambton	427	43	10 "
Lanark	315	31	9 "
Leeds and Grenville	576	94	16
Lennox and Addington	298	36	12 "
Lincoln	467	65	14 "
Middlesex	1044	116	11 "
Muskoka	213	14	6 "
Norfolk	380	26	7 "
Northumberland and Durham	693	84	12 "
Ontario	561	66	11 "
Oxford	544	57	10 "
Parry Sound	148	8	5 "
Peel	324	30	9 "
Perth	477	48	10 "
Peterborough	351	29	8 "
Prescott and Russell	372	37	10 "
Prince Edward	187	31	16 "
Renfrew	409	15	3 "
Simcoe	742	50	6 "
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	693	33	5 "
Thunder Bay	154	11	7 "
Victoria	358	47	13 "
Waterloo	524	44	8 "
Welland	322	39	12 "
Wellington	680	63	9 "
Wentworth	1038	111	10 "
York	2349	264	11 "
Total	20053	2157	10 per cent.

Six Counties give the same average as the whole Province, seventeen above and seventeen below.

The Comparison of per centage of the specified Causes of Death between the years 1876 and 1877.

	1876.		1877.
Whole number of deaths from specified causes	17508	Whole number of deaths from specified causes	19260
	Per cent. of the whole number of specified causes.		Per cent. of the whole number of specified causes.
Phthisis	12.9	Phthisis	11.2
Old age	8.0	Old age	8.6
Diphtheria	5.0	Diphtheria	4.8
Pneumonia	4.0	Pneumonia	5.4
*Lung disease	3.5	Heart disease	3.6
Heart disease	3.0	Convulsions	2.9
Convulsions	3.0	Diarrhœa	3.4
Diarrhœa	3.0	Enteritis	2.5
*Typhoid fever	2.5	Infantile debility	6.0
*Dropsy	2.0	Scarlet fever	3.7

* These three diseases have decreased in numbers in 1877, and are not now on the list of the ten highest causes of death. Their places have been taken by Enteritis, Infantile Debilty and Scarlet Fever.

The certified causes of deaths, as given in the retuns for 1877, are yet in many cases quite unsatisfactory. But this same drawback is still complained of in England, after over forty years' experience in registration.

Lung disease is frequently given as a cause, without a word as to the nature of the disease, whether tuberculous or otherwise, which it is highly important to know ; or as to whether acute or chronic, the returns say not. In 1876, this cause was in the list of the ten highest causes of death ; last year it was not in the list. But it is not known whether this disease has decreased in frequency, or whether in some cases the cause has been better defined by the physician giving the certificate and cause of death.

Convulsions is a very unsatisfactory cause to give for death, yet it has been in the list of the ten highest causes for three successive years. It is not to be believed that eleven deaths per week on an average (573 for the year 1877), could have occurred in the Province from convulsions, pure and simple, in which a more definite cause, a cause for the convulsions, could not have been made out by the physician. The localizing of this disease, however, would doubtless be more difficult than the ascertaining the exact nature of lung disease.

Again, Dropsy is frequently given, and has several times been in the list of the ten highest causes within the last few years. In 1877, however, it was not in this list. It is usually not at all difficult to ascertain whether the dropsy is renal or cardiac—a symptom of disease of the kidneys or of disease of the heart, most cases of dropsy being either one or the other ; and this is perhaps the most serious defect in the returns, because both kidney disease and heart disease, are affections of a most important character. It is highly desirable, both in the interests of medical science and of the state, that physicians should endeavour to be as definite and as correct as it is possible to be, in certifying to causes of death. The value of statistics for any purpose is greatly depreciated by such defects. But the words of Dr. Wm. Farr, in reference to this point, quoted in the last report, may be again given with profit: "The medical practitioner may have had inadequate means of observation ; he may be imperfectly skilled in advanced diagnosis, or the symptoms may be indistinct complicated, and only explicable by autopsy. In such cases the certified cause is vague, but it does not follow that the whole series of the returns, subject to such imperfections, is useless. If the attainable, though imperfect knowledge of disease suffices for the purpose of medical practice, it cannot be worthless for medical statistics."

Phthisis or consumption still maintains its persistent and almost universal place at the head of the list of causes, of death, destroying nearly double as many lives as any other specified disease, not including old age, and it is likely to maintain its accustomed place for some years to come, unless some active and malignant epidemic should chance to visit this province, and outstrip it in the race for victims. One important point is that while the returns had shewn a gradual and steady increase in the percentage of deaths from this disease during several years, in 1877 there appears to be a slight decline. While in 1876, 2,259 cases of death were registered as having been caused by it, in 1877 there were 2,157, or 102 less than in 1876. The percentage of deaths from it was 12.9, in 1876 and 11.1 in 1877. In view of the previous gradual increase, it cannot be expected that a continued decline will now follow, unless some means be employed to suppress its ravages. Although the deaths by consumption of males and females collectively were numerically less in 1877 than in 1876, we find that in the former year 70 more females died of it than in the latter. In 1876 there were 225 more females than males who died of consumption ; while in 1877 the returns shew 295 more females than males who died of it. Females, it is well known, as a class, are much more sedentary in their habits than males, and are therefore more exposed to the ill effects of foul air, arising from want of ventilation, and the greater mortality among females from this disease may to some extent at least be fairly attributable to this cause. Consumption destroys a large number in every month, and at every age, but April, March and May respectively were the months in which the greatest numbers fell a prey to this disease in Ontario in 1877. Nearly 33 per cent. died between the ages of 20 and 30. More indeed died in this than in any other decennial period of life. The next largest number died between 30 and 40, and the third largest of males between 40 and 50, and of females between 15 and 20.

In proportion to the number of deaths returned, the County of Halton shews the greatest mortality from consumption ; namely 51 deaths in a total of 297, or 17.2 per cent. or 2 per 1,000 living. In 1876, this county appeared from the returns to have suffered most from typhoid fever. During that year the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville returned the largest percentage of deaths from consumption ; 18.7 per cent. of the total deaths returned from these United Counties. In 1877, these United Counties rank third in this respect, returning 16.3 per cent. or 1.4 per 1,000 living ; while Prince Edward is second, returning 16.5 per cent. or 1.3 per 1,000. Carlton, Brant, Bruce, and Haldimand, come next in order. While in six counties, each return about the same death rate from consumption as the average of the entire province, seventeen give returns above that average and seventeen below it. Renfrew appears more exempt from this scourge than any other county, returning in 1876 only 5.8 per cent. or .056 per 1,000, and in 1877 only 3.6 per cent. or .046 per 1,000. Frontenac, Stormont, Dundas. and Glengarry, Parry Sound, Muskoka, and Simcoe, come next in order in this respect, 1877, though in 1876, Frontenac was above the average of the Province, and returned a death rate from consumption nearly three times as large as in 1877. From York, Wentworth, and Middlesex, including the three large cities, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, the returns of 1877 shew a mortality from consumption below the average of the Province, though the total returns from the cities are fuller than from the rural districts.

Brant, Bruce, Haldimand, Lincoln, Northumberland and Durham, and Welland, were above the average in both 1876 and 1877, while Oxford, Huron, Welland, and Wentworth, which were above the average in 1876, are somewhat below it in 1877. Lanark which returned a death rate from this disease in 1876 of 17. 3 per cent. of the totals from the county, returned in 1877 only 9 per cent., or a little above half the proportion of the previous year.

Toronto returned a large number of deaths from this disease—over 3 per 1,000 living or about double the average of the whole Province. This was doubtless largely owing to the fact that many had entered the General Hospital from other localities in advanced stages of this disease, as well as in consequence of the total returns from Toronto being more complete than from the Province. Belleville, Kingston, St. Catharines and London also shew a high death-rate from consumption ; 2.7, 2.7, 2.6 and 2.3 per 1,000 living respectively. Port Hope and Woodstock each return a fraction above 2 per 1,000. In the whole of England it is about 2.47 per 1,000 ; in Massachusetts, 3.2 per 1000. It would be interesting, and might prove highly profitable, to learn by investigation why the mortality from this cause is four or five times greater in some counties in Ontario, than in others, and why, in the same county, the number of deaths from it one year is twice as large as it is in another. While the nature of the soil and the face of the country, as affecting the drainage, would no doubt be found largely to account for such a wide difference in the death-rate from this disease in different localities, it may fairly be assumed that habits of life, which, in two or three generations, may engender hereditary predispositions and taints, would also be found to contribute very largely to these results.

Consumption is gradually becoming to be regarded more and more a preventable disease. The replies from a large number of medical practitioners in Ontario, to questions sent to them by the Select Committee on Public Health of the Provincial Legislature during the last session of this body, afford strong confirmatory evidence that it is so to a great extent. Want of ventilation and wet soil due to insufficiency of drainage, are regarded as two principal causes of the disease, and these two evils may be readily remedied by proper sanitary regulations.

Statistics shew that the number who die from what is commonly called old age, in Ontario, compares favourably with that shewn in other countries.

This cause of death comes second in the list of the ten highest causes. For 1877, 1,661 deaths from old age were registered in the Province, being 8.2 per cent. of the total number of deaths returned. In Rhode Island, of all the deaths registered, 5.8 are from old age ; in Ohio, 4.7 ; in Michigan, 3.82 ; in Massachusetts, 5 per cent., and in England, 5.21 per cent. ; so that it appears a larger proportion attain old age in Ontario than in any of these countries. Though it is probable that, in not a few of the cases, death was very much hastened, if not immediately caused by some special organic lesion arising more or less directly from preventable causes, and that natural Euthanasia carried off only a

portion of the 1,661, yet this was probably not more frequently the case in Ontario than in the other countries cited, and the comparison is still favourable to this Province.

In 1877, of the total deaths registered, 2,844 had survived 70 years, and 1,272 had survived 80 years—in 1876, 2,740 survived 70, and 1,145 survived 80 years, so that a somewhat smaller proportion of the total number of deaths returned lived to exceed these ages in 1877 than in 1876.

Notwithstanding this, it is a noteworthy fact and one calculated to awaken serious thought, from a sanitarian point of view, that nearly 500 more died in 1877 in this Province from one single preventable disease, consumption, than from old age.

Infantile debility appears for the first time in the list of the ten highest causes of death. This may be accounted for in the following way. Previously, in the returns of infant mortality, the cause of death was found, in many cases, to have been omitted, and the Inspector, when visiting the various divisions, urged upon the Division Registrars the absolute necessity of remedying this important essential so as to complete the returns. It is probable, therefore, that medical men, in many instances, have given infantile debility as the "cause of death," without duly considering the importance of defining it more accurately. But the cause of death might nearly as well have been omitted altogether, as attributing it to infantile debility, is about as unsatisfactory an explanation as could well be given. It is fair to assume that the debility was, in many instances, caused by insufficiency of nourishment, but it is hardly to be supposed that there had been in many cases an absolute want of food on the part of either the infant or of the mother; rather that there had been an inability to properly digest and assimilate the food, and the true cause of death was probably not unfrequently a diseased condition of the alimentary canal and other digestive and assimilating organs. This condition being caused, not unfrequently, by improper food, and perhaps, in some cases, terminating in a general tuberculous or scrofulous condition. It is most desirable, as already urged, that physicians in certifying to the cause of death should consider the importance of being as definiteand explicit as possible.

Pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs generally ranks high in the list of the chief causes of disease. In the two last years it was fourth in the list. In 1874 it was second. The proportion of deaths from this disease in 1877 was about 3.2 per cent. greater than in 1876. 4.3 per cent. of the total deaths returned in 1876, and 5·4 per cent. in 1877 were from this cause. Of the 1,050 who died of this disease this year, 420 were under five years of age, and 249 under one year. 601 were males and 449 females. The largest number died in March, and the smallest number in August. There was a gradual monthly increase between August and the ensuing March in the number of deaths from this disease, which fact is well worthy of consideration. The following are the returns during this period:—August, 25 deaths; September, 29; October, 44; November 64; December, 72; January, 121; February, 163; March, 177; and a like gradual, but especially after April and May, more rapid decline from March to August. In every month a larger number of males than of females died of pneumonia. After the age of five years the largest number died between the ages of sixty and seventy. Pneumonia is not classed among preventable diseases, nor is usually regarded as a preventable disease, but probably few will be disposed to doubt that it may be largely prevented by close attention to individual hygiene.

Diphtheria was third on this list in 1876, but fifth in the year under consideration. Though further down in the list this year, one hundred more deaths were caused by it than in 1876. The percentage of deaths in 1877 was 4·8 per cent. as against 5 per cent. in 1876. Every month claimed a fair share of victims, but in October, January, November, and December it was most fatal. Though it proves fatal at all periods of life it is chiefly so between the ages of one and five. This disease appears to be on the increase in many countries, and is especially regarded as a filth disease and therefore preventable. It seems more than other diseases, not even excepting typhoid fever, to be intimately connected in some way with sewer gases and other foul gaseous exhalations of putrid matter, especially in cellars. It nevertheless finds soil for its development and propagation as well in the palace of the prince as in the cottage or hovel of the poor. Experience has shewn that diphtheria is more prevalent proportionably in rural than in urban districts. The returns from this Province afford evidence of this. Twenty of the largest cities and towns return 140 deaths from diphtheria or one death to about 1,909 persons living, while the whole

Province returns 964 deaths, or 1 to 1,679 persons living. It must be remembered that the returns are fullest from the cities and towns.

Diphtheria seems to have prevailed epidemically in several towns in 1877. In Belleville the mortality from it was 2.5 per 1,000 living; in Chatham it was 2 per 1,000, and in Woodstock 1.7. The average of the twenty largest towns was .52 per 1,000 living. Of the twenty largest cities and towns besides the above, Hamilton and Toronto were the only two which shewed a death rate from this disease above the averge. The mortality from it in these cities being .73 and .59 respectively per 1,000 living.

Scarlet fever or scarlatina must have prevailed somewhat epidemically also in 1877, it being the first year since 1872 in which it has been placed amongst the ten highest causes of death. This is especially a disease of childhood, and the largest number died of it between the ages of one and five; the next largest between 5 and 10; and the third largest under one year. Only 22 in all of the 717 deaths are returned as dying of this disease after the age of 20 years. Of the 717 deaths 65 were in Toronto, 59 in Hamilton, and 12 in Port Hope; shewing a death rate from it of .96, 1.8 and 2 per 1,000 living respectively in these towns. The rate for the Province was about .44 per 1,000. The spread of the disease may be almost entirely prevented by complete isolation. Hundreds of cases may rapidly spring from one.

Diarrhœa destroyed the lives of 666, a slight increase over the previous year. Nearly all of the decedents were under five years of age. Only 29 died of the disease between the ages of 5 and 60. 54 died of it over 60. The remainder, 573, being under 5, and 419 under one year. Hence this disease may be regarded as peculiar to infancy. Nearly all died in August, July and September. Two hundred and thirty-eight died of Diarrhœa in 20 of the largest cities and towns, with an aggregate population of 267,289. While the returns shew a death rate from this disease of about .41 per 1,000 living for the Province, the 20 largest towns and cities return .8 per 1,000, nearly double that of the whole Province. Looking at the total returns, the Province shews a percentage of deaths from this disease of 3.3 of those from all causes, and the 20 towns a percentage of 5.4. Toronto returns a percentage of 5.1 per cent., somewhat less than the average of the cities. Hamilton one of 6.2 per cent. London one of 7.2 per cent. Guelph a per centage of 11.9, while the returns from Peterborough shew that over 15 per cent. of the deaths in that town were caused by diarrhœa—a percentage three times as high as that of Toronto.

This disease is for the most part caused by foul air, improper food and bad water. Foul air has been shewn, and is generally believed to have an important influence in its production. It may be that the foul air is absorbed largely by the food, especially by milk, which, it is well known, readily absorbs foul odours, and which is a common food for infants. Hence we find diarrhœa is most prevalent during the warm dry weather, when emanations from faecal and other organic refuse are most abundant—when disease germs attain their greatest rapidity of evolution. It is probable that many of the deaths from this disease of the more aged, and of those which took place in the colder months, were of a chronic nature, and it would be very desirable if the returns clearly specified whether the disease was acute or chronic.

Convulsions, as before observed, is a very unsatisfactory and unprofitable cause to give for a death, as convulsions are caused by such a variety of conditions. Of the 573 deaths returned from this cause, 499 were of children under five years, and 384 of those under one year, so that they were for the most part infantile convulsions, the cause of which, in many cases, is undoubtedly very obscure. As the largest number died of this affection in January, February and March, respectively, when many infants died of pneumonia, and the next largest in number in August, July and September, (in the latter months most deaths were caused by diarrhœa) it may be inferred that the cause of the convulsions in many cases was either disease of the respiratory organs or of the alimentary canal.

Enteritis or inflammation of the inner lining of the small intestines has crept up again, and stands tenth in the list, taking the place which dropsy held in 1876, and causing 497 deaths. Not much short of half of these, namely, 222, were those under five years of age, and over one third, 175, died during the months of August, September and July. Though not at all generally regarded as a special disease of childhood, it is shewn to have been very much so in this Province in 1877, and it may be surmised from the ages of the decedents and the periods of greatest mortality that the causes in many instances were similar to those of diarrhœa.

Typhoid fever has been kept out of the list of the ten highest causes of death, in 1877, for the first time in many years. This is not because a smaller number died of the disease, but because ten other diseases were comparatively more fatal. It ranks, however, as the eleventh in the list.

It caused 477 deaths in 1877 as against 436 in 1876 ; an increase of 41 deaths, and a slight increase in percentage as regards the whole number of deaths returned from all causes. This, like diphtheria, is notably a preventable disease. It prevailed at all seasons, but was most fatal in October, November and September, during which three months 251 (considerably more than half the total number) died from it. It is fatal at all ages, but prefers, seemingly, to prey upon those in the prime of life, differing from diptheria in this respect which is more prone to attack those under five years of age—349 of the 477 died of this disease between the ages of ten and fifty, and 127 between twenty and thirty.

Cholera infantum destroyed the lives of 405 little ones, nearly all during the months of August, July, and September. This disease is not unlike diarrhœa, and the causes of it are much the same, and hence, chiefly preventable.

Croup was the cause of 346 deaths ; 285 of which were of those under five years of age, and the remainder (except one) under 15 years.

This disease is most common during the colder seasons ; only 45 dying during the four months, June, July, August, and September.

Of other diseases, affections of the brain, including congestion and inflammation of this organ, apoplexy, paralysis, meningitis, and hydrocephalus, caused 1368 deaths in the year under review. Bronchitis destroyed the lives of 392, nearly half of whom were less than five years old, 160 deaths having occurred from that cause during the first three months of the year. Only 45 deaths from small pox were recorded during the year. No death was returned as occurring from that dread disease hydrophobia.

In reviewing all the causes of death in Ontario it cannot but strike the careful observer that a very large proportion are preventable, or are regarded as preventable diseases. Diphtheria, typhoid fever, and scarlet fever, are held to be particularly so, and these diseases caused over 2,000 deaths, representing hundreds of thousands of days of sickness. Phthisis, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and infantile debility, causing between 3,000 and 4,000 deaths, are really little less preventable ; while even pneumonia, with its 1,050 victims, and many other of the diseases proving fatal, may undoubtedly be in a large measure prevented by individual hygiene if not by public health measures.

TABLE K.

DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.

COUNTIES.	Agents.		Artists.		Brickmakers.		Blacksmiths.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	1	44	1	45			2	150
Bruce								
Carleton							1	24
Elgin							1	28
Essex							1	56
Frontenac							1	76
Grey								
Haldimand							1	24
Halton	1	28						
Hastings							1	46
Huron							3	181
Kent								
Lambton							3	99
Lanark								
Leeds and Grenville							1	54
Lennox and Addington							2	153
Lincoln	1	38					1	57
Middlesex	1	27	1	26	1	38	5	208
Muskoka								
Norfolk								
Northumberland and Durham					2	162	2	101
Ontario	1	41					2	129
Oxford	1	50						
Parry Sound								
Peel								
Perth							1	23
Peterborough					2	82		
Prescott and Russell							1	49
Prince Edward								
Renfrew								
Simcoe								
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	124					2	147
Thunder Bay								
Victoria							2	94
Waterloo							1	57
Welland							2	61
Wellington	1	31						
Wentworth	1	46					4	181
York	9	402	1	45	1	78	14	697
Total	19	831	3	116	6	360	54	2695

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Brewers.		Bricklayers.		Barbers.		Butchers.		Book-keepers and Clerks.		Bankers.		Ba and Confectioners.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
						2	101	3	122			1	22
								2	84			1	22
						1	77	1	76				
								1	40				
								1	30				
						1	30						
						1	28						
								1	24				
						1	75	7	378			2	44
								1	22				
						1	40	2	98				
		1	66					2	52			1	66
						1	40	6	282			1	65
						1	57	1	28				
		4	160			1	60	3	143			3	97
												1	42
		1	57										
						2	75	3	133			1	22
						2	126	1	76				
								2	54				
												1	65
								1	22				
								2	60				
								3	145				
		1	66					1	80				
						2	80	3	134			1	22
								2	59				
						1	52						
								2	79				
1	57							2	118				
				1	23			2	64				
								1	28	1	47		
		2	98			3	136	6	208			1	48
		4	155	3	119	5	291	31	1265			2	90
1	57	13	602	4	142	25	1268	93	3904	1	47	16	605

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Carpenters.		Cabinetmakers.		Coopers.		Cooks.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma					1	82		
Brant	3	182						
Bruce	1	68	2	75				
Carleton	2	113						
Elgin	2	111						
Essex	4	198					1	72
Frontenac	2	95			1	71		
Grey	5	415						
Haldimand								
Halton	1	70			2	143		
Hastings	4	213	1	73				
Huron	2	64	2	79				
Kent	2	85	1	35				
Lambton	1	21						
Lanark	3	125						
Leeds and Grenville	3	169						
Lennox and Addington	2	113						
Lincoln	4	148			1	74		
Middlesex	12	679	2	62	3	215		
Muskoka	1	25						
Norfolk	1	46						
Northumberland and Durham	13	756	3	193	2	66		
Ontario	6	270			2	128		
Oxford	5	301	1	54	1	62		
Parry Sound								
Peel	1	31						
Perth	1	51	1	25				
Peterborough	1	64	1	79	1	33		
Prescott and Russell	2	141	1	71				
Prince Edward								
Renfrew	1	74						
Simcoe	5	268	1	25				
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	57	1	68				
Thunder Bay							1	30
Victoria	3	129						
Waterloo	3	184	1	29	1	68		
Welland	5	318						
Wellington	4	216	1	46				
Wentworth	6	290	2	125	1	54		
York	21	1173	2	96	1	57	2	100
Total	133	7263	23	1135	17	1053	4	202

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Chemists and Druggists.		Clergymen.		Contractors.		Carriage and Waggon Makers.		Dentists.		Engineers.		Editors.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
2	49			1	61	3	206						
1	43												
		1	83	1	47	1	86						
						1	73			1	45		
		1	93	2	92			1	67	1	46		
		1	83					1	22	1	48		
		1	37										
								2	88	1	31		
										2	112		
						1	30			1	38		
						1	32						
				1	22								
				1	55					2	81		
						1	34						
		1	77										
				1	48	1	64			2	149		
2	57	1	44	1	50	1	35			1	44		
		1	85										
		2	157	1	86								
1	51					1	58			1	82		
		1	33	2	130	3	130			1	33		
1	34	2	115			1	23	1	68				
		1	73							2	98		
		1	34										
		2	116			1	64	1	26				
		1	65										
		1	53										
										1	56		
		1	60			1	42						
		1	62	1	48	1	49						
		3	182	1	64	2	67					1	44
		3	160	4	261	1	54			1	50		
2	84	5	305	2	104	4	152			4	182	1	37
9	318	31	1917	19	068	25	1199	6	271	22	1095	2	81

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Farmers.		Farmers' Wives.		Gardeners.		Gentlemen.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma	3	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	34	2185	23	1228	3	168	7	497
Bruce	85	4979	52	2896	.....	32	2	109
Carleton	66	3784	31	1839	.....	.....	2	111
Elgin	47	2954	31	1912	1	44	.....	.....
Essex	47	2904	40	2325	.....	.....	2	128
Frontenac	54	3235	23	1261	1	82	5	413
Grey	95	5671	60	3459	.....	.....	2	129
Haldimand	41	2695	32	1894	.....	.....	3	222
Halton	43	2575	38	2254	.....	.....	5	374
Hastings	74	4831	51	2598	1	70	4	213
Huron	115	6881	89	5382	1	80	7	546
Kent	63	3604	55	2778	.....	.....	2	128
Lambton	64	3639	55	2778	.....	.....	3	164
Lanark	51	3327	46	2625	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	110	6832	79	4663	1	62	7	530
Lennox and Addington	54	3536	53	2868	.....	.....	3	228
Lincoln	39	2424	44	2505	1	79	1	87
Middlesex	182	11146	96	5409	1	72	8	594
Muskoka	21	1175	9	399	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	54	3299	53	2956	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland	109	6931	81	4783	2	126	9	663
Ontario	66	3860	63	3629	.....	.....	6	499
Oxford	64	3648	74	4371	.....	.....	4	313
Parry Sound	14	686	6	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	69	4325	35	1991	1	88	5	377
Perth	61	4541	44	2587	.....	.....	1	88
Peterborough	48	2946	22	1267	1	69	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	38	2213	37	2111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	48	3346	21	1208	.....	.....	4	306
Renfrew	40	2436	27	1513	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	89	5368	59	4399	.....	.....	1	44
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	112	7204	88	5322	.....	.....	1	85
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	43	2536	30	1779	.....	.....	2	132
Waterloo	45	3023	42	2445	.....	.....	5	261
Welland	40	2457	35	2574	.....	.....	1	164
Wellington	93	5748	86	5242	.....	.....	6	284
Wentworth	68	4531	38	2254	7	362	3	186
York	93	5848	41	2385	8	465	24	1516
Total	2482	153457	1789	105176	30	1799	135	9391

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Hackmen.		Hunters and Fishermen.		Housewives.		Labourers.		Lumbermen.		Lawyers.		Milliners and Dressmakers.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
						4	276						
1	61			50	2728	14	870	1	60				
		1	68	33	1526	10	561						
				37	1917	12	711	2	108	1	54		
				29	2138	8	350						
		1	51	35	1699	29	1420						
				49	2672	25	1295	1	60				
				41	2085	12	518						
				28	1337	12	592						
				23	1267	9	526	1	30				
				66	3538	42	2527	1	67	1	40	2	63
		2	91	46	2522	19	888			1	49		
		1	59	32	1516	10	591			1	48		
				20	84	19	930					2	68
1	45			27	1221	9	489					1	59
1	60	1	53	48	2612	18	921						
				30	1466	12	696			1	47		
		1	46	71	3748	40	1587						
		1	48	100	5536	50	3118			1	25	3	122
				11	414	4	184	1	30				
				27	1248	12	599	1	54				
		2	107	67	3729	32	1634			2	106	1	22
				62	2979	20	1095			1	54	1	25
		2	119	54	2918	12	589	2	66				
				4	179	4	214						
				27	1250	12	719						
				38	1977	20	943						
		1	48	30	1404	8	362	3	150			1	21
				26	1344	20	965						
1	58			26	1196	10	523						
				35	1895	12	684						
				41	2117	15	842					1	32
				39	1867	23	1098	3	117				
		3	125	2	68	13	610						
				33	1672	3	182			1	54	1	25
				60	3067	21	1014						
				40	2040	14	735			2	132		
				59	3168	12	712						
3	169			145	7886	62	3145					2	48
1	52			343	18747	124	6394			3	145	1	22
8	445	16	815	1934	105277	807	42109	16	742	15	754	16	507

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Masons.		Machinists.		Moulders.		Millers.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	1	77			1	70		
Bruce	1	69						
Carleton								
Elgin								
Essex	1	66					1	38
Frontenac					1	42		
Grey							1	52
Haldimand	1	30					1	65
Halton							1	58
Hastings	1	33	4	155				
Huron	2	138						
Kent	1	57						
Lambton	1	48						
Lanark								
Leeds and Grenville			1	27			1	60
Lennox and Addington	1	65					2	82
Lincoln	1	31	1	23	1	26	1	58
Middlesex	3	184	2	82	3	117	1	73
Muskoka								
Norfolk	1	74					3	183
Northumberland and Durham	1	63	2	121			1	92
Ontario	2	138	1	23			1	46
Oxford	2	132	1	36			3	157
Parry Sound								
Peel	1	58						
Perth			1	29				
Peterborough								
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward	1	62						
Renfrew	1	80						
Simcoe	2	137						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry								
Thunder Bay								
Victoria	1	45					1	64
Waterloo	3	115						
Welland	2	166	1	51			1	48
Wellington	2	139	2	79			2	106
Wentworth	1	61	3	102				
York	7	372	1	27	4	163	3	162
Total	41	2440	20	755	10	418	24	1344

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Millwrights.		Miners.		Musicians.		Manufacturers.		Merchants.		Other Occupations.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
1	47							4	220	9	549
								2	69	4	261
								3	182	3	138
										3	250
						1	90	1	47	5	242
								1	79	5	246
1	76							1	56	4	197
						1	41	1	42	1	67
								2	108		
1	43					1	46	2	98	6	300
								3	134	5	255
				1	32			1	47	4	64
								2	75	5	302
								2	83	3	120
								3	130	5	179
						2	107				
1	49							3	159	3	167
1	57			1	38	3	135	8	426	11	513
								1	48		
								1	41	3	151
1	110							7	407	4	160
								1	34	6	230
								2	86	7	277
										1	22
1	33							1	56	1	21
								2	93		
								2	72		
										1	64
								4	160	6	257
								1	53	1	24
		5	170								
1	64									1	44
						1	83	2	126	1	34
1	72							2	82	4	242
2	102							6	270	6	183
						8	387	7	348	10	514
2	123	1	40	4	214	6	263	27	1148	26	1318
13	776	6	210	6	284	23	1152	105	4979	154	7391

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Painters.		Printers.		Pumpmakers.		Pedlars.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	1	75			1	36		
Bruce								
Carleton								
Elgin	1	24						
Essex	1	33						
Frontenac							1	43
Grey	1	53						
Haldimand			1	44	1	64		
Halton	1	72						
Hastings	1	22						
Huron								
Kent	3	127						
Lambton								
Lanark								
Leeds and Grenville	1	62						
Lennox and Addington								
Lincoln	1	37						
Middlesex	2	93						
Muskoka			1	47				
Norfolk								
Northumberland and Durham	1	32						
Ontario								
Oxford							1	69
Parry Sound								
Peel								
Perth			1	28				
Peterborough	1	37						
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward								
Renfrew	1	62						
Simcoe								
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	48						
Thunder Bay								
Victoria								
Waterloo								
Welland	1	21						
Wellington	1	74	1	23	1	43		
Wentworth	4	145	2	108			1	61
York	7	261	5	195				
Total	30	1278	11	445	3	143	3	173

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Plasterers.		Paupers.		Physicians.		Public Officials.		Provincial Land Surveyors.		Railroad Employees.		Sawyers.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	101	.....	.....	2	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	28	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	122	2	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	121	1	79	1	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	138
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	74	1	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30
.....	.....	1	67	1	23	2	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	156	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	97	.....	.....	1	43	1	42	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	150	1	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	4	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	75	3	179	2	106	.....	.....	1	70	5	201	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	2	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	102	1	66	.....	.....	2	49	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	68	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....
1	69	.....	.....	1	39	1	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	1	28
1	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40
1	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	87	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	47	1	80	.....	.....	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	157	2	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	149	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	28	7	380	.....	.....	2	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	115	.....	.....	1	71	.....	.....	6	187	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	161	1	69	1	45	1	57	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79	3	216	.....	.....	2	68	.....	.....
2	90	2	146	2	106	14	773	1	64	8	269	.....	.....
10	485	26	1721	28	1493	41	2616	4	222	37	1240	5	236

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Stonecutters.		Shoemakers.		Sailors.		Saddlers and Harnessmakers.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant			3	193			1	61
Bruce			1	53	2	143	1	59
Carleton	1	28	1	65			1	44
Elgin			1	29				
Essex							2	68
Frontenac	2	143	2	114	4	200		
Grey	3	185			1	28		
Haldimand								
Halton			3	232	1	28		
Hastings			3	160			3	133
Huron			3	169				
Kent			2	134	1	41		
Lambton			2	72			1	24
Lanark			1	78				
Leeds and Grenville			2	124			1	41
Lennox and Addington			1	43				
Lincoln	3	91			3	146		
Middlesex	1	47	7	457			2	116
Muskoka								
Norfolk			2	119	1	23		
Northumberland and Durham			1	75	3	163		
Ontario			5	259			1	104
Oxford							1	33
Parry Sound								
Peel			1	22				
Perth			3	100				
Peterborough			2	89				
Prescott and Russell							1	78
Prince Edward					1	70		
Renfrew			2	109				
Simcoe			3	186	1	52		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	49	4	271				
Thunder Bay								
Victoria								
Waterloo			2	102				
Welland	3	132	4	201	2	66		
Wellington	2	86	3	192			2	63
Wentworth			4	190	2	96	2	117
York	4	132	9	523	3	139	2	59
Total	20	893	77	4361	25	1195	21	1000

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

Seamstresses.		Servants.		Tinsmiths.		Teamsters.		Tavern Keepers.		Tobacconists.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
		1	35	1	34						
								1	31		
		1	70					1	51		
								1	40		
								1	54		
		8	349			1	40	1	23		
		1	55					1	52		
								1	57		
2	52			1	47			1	53		
		1	45					1	48		
		2	69					1	33		
		1	40	1	39	1	45				
						1	57	1	53		
1	84	1	28	1	54						
1	28	2	76	2	88			2	103		
1	68			1	70						
1	26	4	213	3	133	1	34	1	53		
3	82	4	251			1	68	4	152		
		1	22								
		1	43					1	67		
		3	75			1	73	3	113		
								2	127		
		2	104	1	76			2	115		
		2	135					4	220		
2	47			3	81			2	83		
		1	45					2	87		
				1	72						
2	62							1	30		
		2	62					4	195		
		7	357			1	50	2	168		
1	26										
		1	72			1	56	3	163		
		1	26			1	42	2	56		
		3	107			1	42				
4	135	12	448	1	54	1	52	4	211		
4	141	46	1868	3	164	2	103	8	426		
22	751	108	4595	18	912	13	663	58	2864		

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Teachers.		Telegraph Operators.		Tailors.		Tanners.	
	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.
Algoma								
Brant	1	25			3	165		
Bruce					1	68		
Carleton	3	147			1	56		
Elgin					1	77		
Essex	1	36			1	41		
Frontenac					2	150		
Grey								
Haldimand					1	71		
Halton	1	78	1	26	1	47		
Hastings	1	30	1	22			1	77
Huron	2	78			1	62		
Kent	3	70			1	58		
Lambton					4	218		
Lanark	2	129						
Leeds and Grenville	1	60			1	55		
Lennox and Addington					2	124		
Lincoln					4	209		
Middlesex	2	103			5	258		
Muskoka								
Norfolk								
Northumberland and Durham	4	195			3	157		
Ontario	1	26	1	23	2	114	3	93
Oxford	1	21						
Parry Sound								
Peel	4	146			1	49		
Perth	1	30			2	151		
Peterborough	1	29			1	57	1	39
Prescott and Russell								
Prince Edward	1	68						
Renfrew								
Simcoe	1	83			1	60		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	31			1	64	1	58
Thunder Bay								
Victoria								
Waterloo	1	22			2	145		
Welland					2	139		
Wellington	5	231			1	27		
Wentworth	4	138			7	308		
York	3	169			11	561		
Total	45	1945	3	71	63	3491	6	267

TABLE K.—Deaths by Occupations.—*Concluded.*

Undertakers.		Volunteers and Soldiers.		Watchmakers.		Weavers.			AGE.	
No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	No.	Total Ages.	Total No. of Deaths.	Aggregate.	Average.
								8	492	61.66
		1	76					183	10560	57.74
								204	11256	55.12
		2	149					179	10226	57.12
								130	8163	62.78
1	25	1	60					187	10217	54.63
		3	174					203	11436	56.63
						1	92	232	13190	56.85
						1	71	131	7463	54.68
								144	8395	58.29
		4	236					295	16489	55.89
						1	88	311	18001	57.88
		1	83			1	98	193	9968	51.64
		4	267			1	79	201	9408	46.80
		1	94			4	263	159	9042	56.86
		4	316			2	161	311	18112	58.23
		2	171					173	10048	58.08
		5	279					252	13152	52.15
		5	375			1	71	566	32344	57.14
								50	2344	46.88
								166	9222	55.55
		1	70			2	106	374	21968	58.57
		1	71					268	14512	54.15
		2	127	1	31			259	14459	55.80
								29	1388	47.86
								168	9585	57.05
								192	11282	58.76
		1	70			2	133	139	7470	53.72
						1	74	133	7342	55.20
								122	7307	59.89
						1	68	125	7159	57.27
		3	221			3	229	252	15224	60.41
						2	167	306	17922	58.56
								25	1055	42.20
		1	84					127	7065	55.62
						1	57	212	11952	56.37
		2	140	2	103	1	68	186	10755	57.82
		2	173			1	84	319	18236	57.16
		2	156	2	77	3	151	453	24514	54.11
2	73	11	662	3	110	2	124	987	51994	52.68
3	98	59	4054	8	321	31	2184	8954	500667	56 nearly.

Some occupations are directly injurious and produce atmospheric conditions which give rise to diseases of the respiratory organs and sometimes of the system generally. Other occupations are more or less indirectly injurious, in a variety of ways owing to the want of exercise in the open air, or, it may be, to the excessive or irregular exercise which they entail. These diseases from both of these sources gradually develop and produce death more or less prematurely.

If we subtract from the whole number of deaths registered (20,053), those who died under 21 years of age and also those whose ages and occupations were not given, there will remain 8,954 whose pursuits in life are registered.

Former tables have only given the age and occupation of these persons. This year a table has been prepared giving the disease which caused their death, by which it will be seen that the ten principal causes of death are as follows :—

Old Age	939	or 17.7	per cent.	of the total number of deaths in the table	
Phthisis	899	or 17.1	"	"	" "
Heart Disease	307	or 5.8	"	"	" "
Apoplexy and Paralysis	302	or 5.7	"	"	" "
Pneumonia	265	or 5.0	"	"	" "
Fever	241	or 4.6	"	"	" "
Accident	191	or 3 6	"	"	" "
Debility	143	or 2.7	"	"	" "
Cancer	142	or 2.7	"	"	" "

Housewives and farmers' wives, their occupation not being easily defined, have been omitted from the table of causes of death by occupations, as well as have persons to the number of 303, the cause of whose death is not reported to the Department, leaving 5,231 workers of whom the cause of death has been specified.

Of the 2,482 farmers whose deaths are recorded, 623 or 11.9 per cent. died of old age. Soldiers come next with 25 out of 59 deaths or 42 per cent., but among them quite a number of old pensioners of the British army are included. Gentlemen, by which is here meant men of independent means, are next in order with 49 out of 135 or 136 per cent., but doubtless most of them followed some occupation or profession during their lifetime. Weavers have in former reports been noted for their longevity, and their deaths from old age in this table bear out their claim to be a long lived race, though their numbers are few. Their record is 10 deaths out of a total of 31 or 31 per cent.

The number of deaths from phthisis amongst farmers appears large. It must, however, be borne inmind that they compose a very large portion of the population of this Province, and it therefore does not follow that, as a class, they are more liable to this particular disease than persons of other occupations, but rather the reverse, as will be seen by the following statement :—

	No. of Deaths from all causes.	From Phthisis.	Rate per cent.
Farmers	2.482	366	14.7
Labourers	803	141	17.4
Carpenters	133	28	21.0
Merchants	115	30	27.2
Servants	108	30	28.5
Book-keepers and Clerks	93	28	30.1
Teachers	45	15	33.3

In heart disease tailors shew the largest ratio, giving 10 out of 63 deaths or 15 per cent.; shoemakers next, 8 out of 77 deaths or 10 per cent.; gentlemen, 13 out of 135 or 9 per cent; servants, 7 out of 108 or 7 per cent.; labourers, 51 out of 802 or 6 per cent. Farmers, although numerically shewing the largest return, give the smallest percentage, being 126 out of 2,482 deaths or 5 per cent. It is advisable to again repeat the words of the Annual Report for the last year in reference to these tables of death by occupations, viz.:—

"That it is necessary, in order to understand the correct bearing of the tables, to remember the comparative number of the population who died while engaged in each occupation." The average age of the persons dying from various diseases enumerated in this table is 56.

Death by Occupations.

OF AND OVER THE AVERAGE AGE, 56 YEARS.

Occupations.	No.	Average.	Occupations.	No.	Average
Weavers	31	70	Masons	41	59
Gentlemen	135	69	Millwrights	13	59
Soldiers	59	68	Farmers' wives	1789	58
Paupers	26	66	Pedlars	3	58
Public Officials	41	63	Brewers	1	57
Coopers	17	62	Millers	24	56
Clergymen	31	61	Contractors	19	56
Farmers	2482	61	Shoemakers	77	56
Brickmakers	6	60			

UNDER THE AVERAGE AGE.

Gardeners	30	55	Sailors	25	47
Hackmen	8	55	Saddlers and Harness-makers	21	47
Tailors	63	55	Sawyers	5	47
Provincial Land Surveyors	4	55	Bricklayers	13	46
Housewives	1934	54	Dentists	6	45
Carpenters	133	54	Lumbermen	16	45
Manufacturers	23	54	Stone-cutters	20	44
Physicians	28	53	Tanners	6	44
Labourers	807	52	Agents	19	43
Tinsmiths	18	52	Teachers	45	43
Teamsters	13	51	Servants	108	42
Miners	6	51	Book-keepers and Clerks	93	42
Butchers	25	50	Painters	30	42
Cooks	4	50	Moulders	10	41
Hunters and fishermen	16	50	Watch-makers	8	40
Lawyers	15	50	Editors	2	40
Blacksmiths	54	49	Printers	11	40
Cabinet-makers	23	49	Artists	3	38
Engineers	22	49	Machinists	20	37
Tavern-keepers	58	49	Bakers and Confectioners	16	36
Carriage and Waggon-makers	25	48	Barbers	4	35
Other occupations	154	48	Chemists and Druggists	9	35
Plasterers	10	48	Seamstresses	22	34
Bankers	1	47	Railroad Employees	37	33
Musicians	6	47	Undertakers	3	32
Merchants	105	47	Milliners and Dressmakers	16	30
Pump Makers	3	47	Telegraph operators	3	23

27.7 per cent. of the whole number whose occupations are given were husbandmen, and 27.6 per cent. of the remainder were farmers' wives. The average age of the farmers was nearly 62, that of their wives 59.

The ten occupations which give the highest average age and the ten lowest at the time of death are given below :—

	No.	Average age.
Weavers	31	70
Gentlemen	135	69
Soldiers	59	68
Paupers	26	66
Public officials	41	63
Coopers	17	62
Clergymen	31	61
Farmers	2482	62 nearly
Brickmakers	6	60
Masons	41	59

LOWEST AVERAGE AGE.

	No.	Average age.
Telegraph operators	3	23
Milliners and dressmakers	16	30
Undertakers	2	32
Railway employees	37	33
Seamstresses	22	34
Chemists and druggists	9	35
Barbers	4	35
Bakers and confectioners	16	36
Merchants	20	37
Artists	3	38

The average age reached by members of the three professions, divinity, law and medicine, was 55 against 52 last year.

Masons, shoemakers, tailors and carpenters, averaged the age of 55 at the time of their death.

The visits of the Inspector during 1876 resulted in not a little good, clergymen, medical men and others whom he interviewed having evidently acted upon the suggestions he then made, and doubtless the more their value is recognized the more fully will they be followed.

These visits have been continued this year, about 120 having been made, principally in the rural parts. It will be readily understood that the more central localities do not require as close supervision.

The order issued last year by the Postmaster-General to the several postmasters in the Province, that they should take charge of the necessary forms, has also been productive of good, those desiring to make returns having ready access to them when required for use.

For full returns the Registrars of the Cities of Belleville, Brantford, London, Hamilton and Toronto, the Towns of St. Thomas, Woodstock, Brampton, Orillia, Cornwall and Pembroke, the Village of London East, the Townships of Colchester, Trafalgar, Brock, Clarence and Waterloo deserve special commendation.

In conclusion I must call attention to the accompanying appendix, embracing notes on the weather and health in Toronto, Kingston and Stratford, for the year 1877, accompanied by plates shewing the changes in each week during that year, for which interesting information this Department is indebted to Mr. Thos. H. Monk, of the Meteorological Office, Toronto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Registrar-General.

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

To the Honourable the Registrar General of Ontario:—

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a few notes on the weather and health in Toronto, Kingston and Stratford during the year 1877, with plates shewing the changes for each week in the year. A comparison has also been made between the results for Toronto, as given in your last report, and those for 1877.

Before entering directly upon this subject, it will probably be better to compare the total death rate and the deaths from each class of disease under review in the three places. The deaths per thousand were as follows: Toronto, 23.6; Kingston, 17.2; and Stratford, 9.2, or a death rate of 1 in 42, 1 in 53 and 1 in 107 respectively, the population in each place, as furnished me, being Toronto, 67,386; Kingston, 13,253; and Stratford, 8,442.

The death rate in Toronto differs very little from that of last year, but at Kingston it appears rather low; while the returns from Stratford show that it is either an extremely healthy place, or that the registration there is not yet perfect.

The percentage of deaths from the various classes of diseases is as follows:

Class of disease.	Toronto.		Kingston.	Stratford.
	1876	1877	1877.	1877.
Miasmatic	25.3	25.1	20.2	21.5
Tubercular	13.5	14.4	15.8	20.3
Nervous	12.6	11.9	11.4	7.6
Respiratory organs	12.4	11.4	14.9	10.1
Developmental Diseases of children	9.7	11.1	9.2	3.8
Total from these classes	73.6	73.8	71.5	63.3
Ages under 1	32.1	28.8	16.7	20.3
1 to 5	14.2	14.2	12.7	11.4
Total under 5	46.3	43.0	29.4	31.6

The facts regarding the weather in Toronto are taken from the records of the Magnetic Observatory. The mean of the rain and snow-fall is calculated from 25 year's observations commencing in 1853, and of the normals the temperature and humidity are those calculated and used for comparison with the daily record. The means for Stratford are taken from the 13 year's observations commencing in 1865. The normal temperature is that calculated from observations taken from 1861 to 1869 inclusive, by C. J. Macgregor, M.A., as published in the *Canadian Journal* for 1869. The data regarding the weather at Kingston is obtained from the records furnished to the central office of the Meteorological service by the observer S. Woods, M.A., since 1874, when the station was first established, the observations being taken at 7.25 a.m., 4.25 p.m., and 10.50 p.m., Toronto mean time. In order to obtain an approximation to the true mean, a much longer series of observations is needed. It would undoubtedly be of much greater service if statistics could be obtained for a long period in each case (both as regards the death rate and the weather), and the differences from the average shewn. It is, however, merely intended in this paper to draw attention to a few prominent facts, and not to make special deductions from insufficient data, as they would prove of little value and only tend to mislead.

The main object is to point out any features which shew that there is a connection between weather and health so as to draw public attention to the fact that in order to investigate so important a subject, data regarding the state of health is required.

The curves representing the weather and the mortality from the various causes at the different places are appended. The data upon which these curves are constructed is also appended and forms table M of this report.

The curve shewing the deaths in Toronto from diseases of the miasmatic class resembles that for 1876 with the following exceptions: The maximum occurs much earlier, and the death rate remains for a larger period above the average. The secondary maximum in September appears to coincide with the remarkably dry weather, which is accompanied with high temperatures. As was the case last year, the deaths when the curve reaches its highest point occurred principally from cholera infantum and diarrhœa, the number of deaths from these causes being 10 and 8 respectively. The deaths from diseases of this class which exceeded those in 1876 were from the following causes, which are placed in the order of their degree of excess: Diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhœa,

fever, cholera infantum, remittent fever, small pox, scarlatina, influenza, measles and erysipelas. The causes from which the deaths were lower than in 1876 were whooping cough, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, rheumatism, croup and metria. It is remarkable that only five deaths were registered from whooping cough in the year under review, while there were 50 in 1876. It is difficult to account satisfactorily for this great change.

There is no marked feature in the miasmatic curve for Kingston, except it be the absence of deaths during the latter portion of the year.

The curve shewing the deaths from tubercular diseases in Toronto reaches its maximum in the second week in May, and is above the average from the latter portion of January up to that date, with the exception of the last weeks in March and April. The next highest points are reached in the first week of February and the third week in March.

There is no feature worthy of note in the curve which represents this class of disease for Kingston.

In Toronto, the year opens with a death rate from nervous diseases far above the average but it then decreases rapidly. The maximum occurs in the third week in April. During the larger portion of September the death rate is very high.

At Kingston, the highest point is reached in February, and no deaths occur in September and October from nervous diseases.

The curve shewing the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs shews the most intimate connection with the weather this year. In Toronto we find that it is above the average, with one exception, till the end of March, and to some extent shews a connection with the curve of temperature, as when the temperature is below the average the death rate is above. This was also the case in 1876. In the curve for Kingston the connection is not so well marked, but it can be seen that when the temperature is above the average the death rate is undoubtedly lower ; out of the seven deaths in Stratford recorded in this class, six occurred when the temperature was very much below the normal, and the other when the temperature was falling rapidly.

The curve representing the deaths from the developmental diseases of children in Toronto, reached its highest point in the 1st week in August and was also high in the last week in September. The greatest number of deaths again occurred when the temperature was above the normal, or shortly after, and the death rate was lower when the temperature was below the normal. The only deaths recorded in Stratford in this class would also appear to be under the same influence, as two of the cases occurred when the temperature was above the average, and the other when it was but slightly below, and had been very much above.

It will be seen that the data regarding the mortality at Kingston and Stratford are entirely inadequate for obtaining satisfactory results. In future discussions it will probably be found better to divide Ontario into districts in which the climate may be said to be the same.

The advantage of obtaining weekly statistics for comparing the influence of weather on health is now almost universally recognized. In fact, in all the principal cities in the world this system is carried out, and we are rapidly approaching the time when every civilized country will acknowledge the necessity of a similar system for registering the state of health. It is already being accomplished to some extent, but the vast importance of the subject remains yet to be seen. In London, New York and some other cities, the prevalence of certain diseases is reported by the physicians, but the practice is not carried out in all cases. There is no satisfactory reason why physicians should not report concerning every disease which comes under their notice. The real value and importance of this will be appreciated by every one who gives attention to the subject. We feel assured, however, that the time will come when we shall be able to say how far the course of disease is influenced by the prevailing atmospheric conditions. There appears to be no difficulty which could not be surmounted in order to obtain so desirable an end. If physicians would only report once a week the cases which come under their notice, and state the progress of the disease according to some plan to be decided upon—say for instance, using a scale of 0 to 10, to represent the course of the disease—0 being perfect health, and 10 death or no hope of recovery—much might be done. This is by no means all that is required ; but once commence such a system, and experience will suggest improvements, while the benefit will be apparent to every one.

Let us give one or two instances which will illustrate what we are endeavouring to point out. It is well known that, on this continent, diseases incidental to childhood are most fatal when the weather is very hot and dry. This fact was referred to in your report for 1876, where the great increase in the number of deaths in Toronto in August (which was an exceptionally hot and dry month) is shown. Another may be seen in the following table (taken from published reports for New York), which shews the deaths during the most fatal weeks in the years mentioned. It will be seen that when the mean temperature is above 80 degrees the number of deaths is largely increased.

Year.	Week.	Total deaths.	Total deaths under 5 years of age.	Mean temperature.
1867	32nd	708	457	75
1868	29th	1,142	706	88
1869	28th	726	501	76
1870	29th	1,040	646	82
1871	28th	822	504	79
1872	27th	1,591	1,007	84
1873	30th	944	629	79
1874	30th	861	590	75
1875	29th 30th	934 939	648 637	75 73
1876	28th	1,293	865	84

Now, if a warning of the approach of abnormally high temperatures were sent to physicians, might not precautions be taken to mitigate their effects ?

Again, when the temperature is much below the average, the deaths from pneumonia and other kindred diseases increase very rapi lly. Would not a knowledge that a cold atmospheric wave was approaching, be of great service to persons afflicted with such diseases ?

These are cases in which the mortality is well known to be influenced by the weather. The deaths from other diseases are also known to be above or below the average, according to certain atmospheric conditions.

This is a subject which will always have a living interest for those who suffer from diseases excited or influenced by atmospheric changes; but when death occurs, it is apt to be forgotten by the survivors, or does not receive that attention which it deserves. It should, however, be borne in mind that the desired end is not to be attained by the study of a few isolated facts, or the data for one or two years ; but by a rigid and close comparison of observations extending over a long series of years. The cost of such a system is not to be compared with the benefits to be derived from the results of an analysis of the information gained thereby. The subject is truly one of vital importance, and, as such, it is to be hoped, will receive the attention it unquestionably merits. It has been said that the study of the science of meteorology is " worthy of the energies of a great nation," surely the same may be said of this branch of it.

THOS. H. MONK.

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who

DATE.	Sex.	AGES.												
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
January 1 to 8	M	6	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	4	1	....	.....	2	19
	F	6	4	....	1	3	....	3	....	4	1	1	.....	.....	23
	Total	12	6	....	3	3	....	4	1	8	2	1	.....	2	42
" 8 to 15	M	3	3	1	3	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	.....	1	16
	F	1	5	4	3	1	3	....	3	....	1	2	.....	.....	23
	Total	4	8	5	6	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	1	39
" 15 to 22	M	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	9
	F	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	20
	Total	8	5	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	29
" 22 to 29	M	7	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	20
	F	5	4	1	1	3	1	....	2	1	....	1	.....	3	22
	Total	12	5	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	....	1	.....	3	42
" 29 to Feb. 5	M	4	2	....	3	....	3	3	2	....	....	1	.....	2	20
	F	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	15
	Total	8	3	3	4	3	4	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	35
February 5 to 12	M	4	5	1	1	3	3	1	2	....	1	1	.....	2	24
	F	5	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	12
	Total	9	5	1	2	4	5	3	2	....	2	1	.....	2	36
" 12 to 19	M	3	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	12
	F	4	5	....	2	1	3	2	....	1	....	....	.....	1	19
	Total	7	7	1	2	1	4	4	....	2	1	1	.....	1	31
" 19 to 26	M	4	2	1	1	1	3	4	....	2	1	....	.....	.....	19
	F	4	4	2	1	1	5	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	19
	Total	8	6	3	2	2	8	4	....	3	1	1	.....	.....	38
" 26 to March 5	M	1	5	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	11
	F	2	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	.....	1	11
	Total	3	7	....	....	2	4	....	1	....	3	1	.....	1	22
March 5 to 12	M	2	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	....	2	.....	.....	11
	F	6	5	....	1	....	3	2	....	1	....	....	.....	1	19
	Total	8	6	....	1	....	4	6	....	2	....	2	.....	1	30

died in the City of Toronto during the year ending 31st December, 1877.

MIASMATIC.

Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Metria (or Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
....	....	1	3	....	1	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	9
....	1	1	3	....	3	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	1	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	2	5
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	2	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	3	.....	6
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5
....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5
....	....	....	1	1	...	...	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
March 12 to 19	M	1	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	9
	F	6	1	.....	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	13
	Total	7	3	1	2	2	1	2	....	3	1	....	.....	.....	22
" 19 to 26	M	....	1	....	....	3	1	4	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	14
	F	2	6	....	....	1	....	3	3	....	....	1	.....	1	17
	Total	2	7	.....	....	4	1	7	8	.....	....	1	.....	1	31
" 26 to April 2	M	4	4	....	2	1	....	1	4	....	1	1	.....	.....	18
	F	4	6	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	18
	Total	8	10	....	3	2	4	1	4	....	2	1	.....	1	36
April 2 to 9	M	4	5	1	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	2	.....	.....	19
	F	2	7	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	.....	3	18
	Total	6	12	1	1	2	5	1	2	2	....	2	.....	3	37
" 9 to 16	M	3	....	2	....	1	2	1	1	2	1	....	.....	1	14
	F	2	2	1	....	3	....	3	1	1	1	....	.....	....	14
	Total	5	2	3	.....	4	2	4	2	3	2	....	.....	1	28
" 16 to 23	M	4	4	2	....	3	2	2	1	2	.....	....	.....	.....	20
	F	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	.....	2	18
	Total	8	6	4	1	4	3	3	2	4	....	1	.....	2	38
" 23 to 30	M	5	2	2	1	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	15
	F	3	1	.....	....	....	1	4	1	1	1	....	.....	1	13
	Total	8	3	2	1	1	1	5	2	3	1	....	.....	1	28
" 30 to May 7	M	1	3	2	2	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	.....	.....	13
	F	8	4	3	2	3	2	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	24
	Total	9	7	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	....	.....	.....	37
May 7 to 14	M	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	2	....	.....	1	11
	F	3	3	....	....	8	4	1	1	....	....	....	.....	1	21
	Total	4	5	1	....	8	5	1	1	3	2	....	.....	2	32
" 14 to 21	M	3	4	....	....	....	3	4	....	1	....	1	.....	2	18
	F	4	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	9
	Total	7	5	....	....	1	3	5	....	2	1	1	.....	2	27

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

MIASMATIC.

Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Metria (or Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	5
....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	8
....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	7	....	13
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	4
....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	6
....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	6
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	9
....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	1	11
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	7
....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	9
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	8

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
May 21 to 28	M	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	.....	2	11
	F	3	4	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	15
	Total	3	7	2	....	1	2	3	....	....	5	1	.....	2	26
" 28 to June 4	M	3	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	11
	F	.....	2	2	....	2	2	1	....	2	1	....	.....	.....	12
	Total	3	2	2	....	5	3	5	....	2	1	....	.....	.....	23
June 4 to 11	M	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	.....	1	9
	F	....	1	.....	3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	.....	2	9
	Total	2	1	....	3	1	4	....	2	1	1	....	.....	3	18
" 11 to 18	M	3	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	.....	1	10
	F	2	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	13
	Total	5	2	....	3	....	4	3	1	1	2	1	.....	1	23
" 18 to 25	M	6	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	2	14
	F	5	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	11
	Total	11	3	....	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	1	.....	3	25
" 25 to July 2	M	14	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	21
	F	5	1	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	.....	.....	14
	Total	19	3	1	1	2	....	3	3	....	3	....	.....	.....	35
July 2 to 9	M	11	2	....	1	2	2	2	2	1	....	....	.....	1	24
	F	13	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	18
	Total	24	3	....	2	3	2	3	2	2	....	....	.....	1	42
" 9 to 16	M	9	2	....	1	1	2	1	4	1	....	....	.....	.....	21
	F	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	14
	Total	14	5	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	....	....	.....	....	35
" 16 to 23	M	6	2	....	....	....	1	....	.....	2	1	....	.....	.....	12
	F	9	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	21
	Total	15	2	....	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	33
" 23 to 30	M	9	2	....	....	3	1	1	....	1	1	1	.....	1	20
	F	14	2	1	....	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	25
	Total	23	4	1	....	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	.....	1	45

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

MIASMATIC.

Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Metria (or Puerperal Fever.	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.
1		1							1							2		5
		1														1		2
1		2							1							3		7
																2		2
																2		2
	1				1													2
	1				1													2
									2							1		3
	1								1									2
	1								3							1		5
					1				2									3
						1		1		1								3
					1	1		1	2	1								6
								1		2					1			4
										1								1
								1		3					1			5
			1						4	4								9
						1			4	6			1					12
			1			1			8	10			1					21
			1						5	4								10
	1								4							1		6
	1		1						9	4						1		16
										3	1							4
								1	2					1				4
								1	2	3	1			1				8
									4	2		1				1		7
			1						3	1	1							7
			1						7	3	1	1				1		14

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
July 30 to 6 August	M....	7	3	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	1	....	.....	2	18
	F	4	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	.....	.....	11
	Total	11	3	....	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	....	.....	2	29
August 6 to 13.....	M....	5	2	1	1	.....	1	....	...	1	....	....	1	2	14
	F	8	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	13
	Total	13	4	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	27
" 13 to 20	M....	7	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	.....	4	17
	F	3	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	8
	Total	10	4	....	1	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	.....	4	25
" 20 to 27	M....	5	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	.....	2	15
	F	10	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	16
	Total	15	1	2	2	3	1	....	2	1	1	....	.....	3	31
" 27 to Sept. 3	M....	8	3	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	16
	F	6	5	....	1	3	1	2	....	....	1	....	.....	.. ...	19
	Total	14	8	....	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	....	. . ..	.....	35
September 3 to 10	M....	12	2	....	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	23
	F	5	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	.. .	....	.....	.....	11
	Total	17	4	1	....	3	3	2	1	2	1	....	.....	....	34
" 10 to 17	M.....	6	6	....	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	....	.....	2	27
	F	8	4	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	.....	1	18
	Total	14	10	....	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	....	.....	3	45
" 17 to 24	M....	3	1	1	2	....	5	1	2	1	1	....	.....	.....	17
	F	5	1	....	....	3	3	....	1	1	2	....	.....	.....	16
	Total	8	2	1	2	3	8	1	3	2	3	....	.....	.....	33
" 24 to October 1	M....	10	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	.....	3	20
	F	6	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	14
	Total	16	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	....	.....	3	34
October 1 to 8	M....	7	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	.....	1	16
	F	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	2	12
	Total	8	5	1	1	3	1	....	1	3	1	1	.....	3	28

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

MIASMATIC.

Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Metria (or Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.
....	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.... ..	2	....	....	1	.....	... .	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	3	1	.....	2	.....	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	...	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	4	5	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	10	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	....	2	.... .	.....	.....	.....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
October 8 to 15	M	3	4	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	13
	F	5	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	.....	1	12
	Total	8	6	1	....	2	2	2	2	1	....	....	.....	1	25
" 15 to 22	M	1	2	1	2	2	1	....	....	2	....	2	.....	1	14
	F	1	2	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	1	....	.....	2	13
	Total	2	4	1	2	5	4	1	....	2	1	2	....	3	27
" 22 to 29	M	5	....	1	....	1	1	....	2	1	2	....	.....	.....	13
	F	6	2	....	2	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	15
	Total	11	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	....	.....	.....	28
" 29 to Nov. 5	M	3	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	.....	1	10
	F	3	1	8	1	4	1	2	4	1	....	....	.....	1	18
	Total	6	1	9	1	5	2	3	4	2	....	....	.....	2	28
November 5 to 12	M	3	2	....	2	1	3	4	....	1	....	....	.....	1	17
	F	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	4
	Total	4	2	....	3	1	4	4	....	1	....	....	.....	2	21
" 12 to 19	M	2	3	1	....	3	2	....	3	1	....	....	.....	1	16
	F	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	2	1	1	....	1	.....	11
	Total	2	4	1	....	3	5	2	5	2	1	....	1	1	27
" 19 to 26	M	3	1	2	....	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	.....	.....	13
	F	5	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	.....	.....	13
	Total	8	3	3	....	1	2	2	1	4	2	....	.....	.....	26
" 26 to Dec. 2	M	7	1	....	....	1	3	2	2	1	1	....	.....	.....	18
	F	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8
	Total	8	4	....	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	26
December 2 to 9	M	3	3	.....	.....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	11
	F	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	1	1	....	2	.....	2	14
	Total	5	3	....	....	5	2	1	2	3	....	2	.....	2	25
" 9 to 16	M	5	....	....	1	2	.....	2	1	....	2	....	.....	.....	13
	F	4	....	....	1	4	1	....	....	2	....	....	.....	2	14
	Total	9	....	....	2	6	1	2	1	2	2	....	.....	2	27

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

MIASMATIC.

Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Metria (or Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	1	2	6
....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	.....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	3	5
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
December 16 to 23	M....	3	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	2	.....	1	12
	F	1	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	.....	1	10
	Total	4	4	....	....	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	.....	2	22
" 23 to 31	M....	2	.....	....	2	3	1	3	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	15
	F	2	....	2	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	9
	Total	4	....	2	2	5	2	4	3	2	....	....	.....	.....	24
Total Males		235	105	29	38	59	68	73	57	61	31	16	1	40	813
Total Females		224	121	30	40	84	69	56	36	38	33	15	1	32	779
Grand Total		459	226	59	78	143	137	129	93	99	64	31	2	72	1592

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Concluded.*

										Miasmatic.									
Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Erysipelas.	Metria (or Puerperal Fever).	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera.	Remittent Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	2	7	15	3	7	.....	.....	4	37	34	2	1	17	5	6	28	10	179
1	4	15	24	2	5	11	2	4	45	25	1	3	28	1	3	39	7	220
2	6	22	39	5	12	11	2	8	82	59	3	4	45	6	9	67	17	399

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	Tubercular.					Nervous System.								
		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.
January 1 to 8	M			2		2							2	1	
	F			3	1	4				1			1		
	Total			5	1	6				1			3	1	
" 8 to 15	M			1		1							1		
	F			2		2				2				1	
	Total			3		3				2			1	1	
" 15 to 22	M			1		1								1	
	F			2		2									
	Total			3		3								1	
" 22 to 29	M			3		3							2		
	F			4		4		1					2		
	Total			7		7		1					4		
" 29 to Feb. 2	M			5		5				1				2	
	F			3	1	4							1		
	Total			8	1	9				1			1	2	
February 2 to 12	M			3		3						1			
	F			1		1							1		
	Total			4		4						1	1		
" 12 to 19	M			2		2								1	
	F			3		3									
	Total			5		5								1	
" 19 to 26	M			1		1							2	1	
	F			4		4				1				1	
	Total			5		5				1			2	2	
26 to March 5	M			3		3									
	F			2		2									
	Total			5		5									
March 5 to 12	M								1						
	F			4		4							1	1	
	Total			4		4			1				1	1	

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.								Developmental Diseases of Children.						
Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Still-born.	Infantile Premature, &c.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Teething.	Infantile Debility, or Marasmus.	Total Developmental Diseases of Children.
1	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	....	3	....	.....	1	....	....	1	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	1
2	1	8	....	.....	1	1	....	1	3	6	.....	2	.....	.....	..	.....	2
....	....	1	....	.....	....	1	....	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	3	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	4	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	1	....	.....	....	1	....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	2	2	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	1	4	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	1	6	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4
....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	....	5	....	2	....	....	...	1	....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
....	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	2	....	4	....	3	....	....	1	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5
....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	1	....	6	....	1	....	....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	3	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	5	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	2	....	....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	.....	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	4	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	1	5	....	1	....	5	....	....	2	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	Tubercular.					Nervous System.								
		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.
March 12 to 19	M			3		3									
	F			2		2								1	
	Total			5		5								1	
" 19 to 26	M			5		5			1						
	F	1		3		4						1			
	Total	1		8		9			1			1			
" 26 to April 2	M			1		1									
	F												2		
	Total			1		1							2		
April 2 to 9	M			2		2			1				2	1	
	F			6		6							1		
	Total			8		8			1				3	1	
" 9 to 16	M			3		3							1		
	F			5		5			1	1					
	Total			8		8			1	1			1		
" 16 to 23	M			3		3			1	1		1	2	2	
	F			2	1	3									
	Total			5	1	6			1	1		1	2	2	
" 23 to 30	M			1		1								1	
	F			2		2							2		
	Total			3		3							2	1	
" 30 to May 1	M			1		1		1							1
	F	1		3		4				1			1		
	Total	1		4		5		1		1			1		1
May 1 to 14	M			1		1									
	F			9		9				1			1		
	Total			10		10				1			1		
" 14 to 21	M			1	1	2			1	2				1	
	F			1		1			2						
	Total			2	1	3			3	2				1	

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.								Developmental Diseases of Children.						
Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Still-born.	Infantile Premature, &c.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Teething.	Infantile Debility, or Marasmus.	Total Developmental Diseases of Children.
1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
...	....	1	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	....	2	....	4	....	5	....	....	....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
....	....	1	....	.....	....	3	....	....	1	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	1	2	....	.....	....	3	....	1	..	4	1	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	1	3	....	.....	....	6	....	1	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	.....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	....	4	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
2	....	4	....	3	1	3	....	....	3	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4
....	1	5	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	1	6	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
....	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	3	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	2	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	1	4	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	....	7	....	.....	....	1	....	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	1	8	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
1	....	2	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
1	....	3	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	5	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
....	1	3	....	.....	....	3	....	....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	1	3	....	.....	....	2	....	....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
....	2	6	....	.....	....	5	....	....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
....	....	2	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	....	2	....	.....	....	2	....	....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5
....	....	4	....	.....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	6	....	.....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	Tubercular.					Nervous System.								
		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Lithisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.
May 21 to 28	M				1	1							1		
	F									1			1		
	Total				1	1				1			2		
" 28 to June 4	M			2		2									1
	F			2		2								2	
	Total			4		4								2	1
June 4 to 11	M		1	3		4									
	F			2		2									
	Total		1	5		6									
" 11 to 18	M			1		1				1					
	F			3		3									
	Total			4		4				1					
" 18 to 25	M		1	2		3							1	1	1
	F						1				1				
	Total		1	2		3	1				1		1	1	1
" 25 to July 2	M				1	1						1	1	1	
	F			4	1	5			1		1		1		
	Total			4	2	6			1		1	1	2	1	
July 2 to 9	M			3		3				1	1				
	F														
	Total			3		3				1	1				
9 to 16	M			1		1									
	F			3		3									
	Total			4		4									
" 16 to 23	M			3		3									
	F			1		1									1
	Total			4		4									1
" 23 to 30	M			3		3						1			
	F			1		1				2			2		
	Total			4		4				2		1	2		

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.						
Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Still-born.	Infantile Premature, &c.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Teething.	Infantile Debility, or Marasmus.	Total Developmental Diseases of Children.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6
....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	6
....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	7	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	5	6
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	4
1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
1	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	5
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	3
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	4
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
....	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	5	6
1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
1	....	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	6

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	Tubercular.					Nervous System.								
		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.
July 30 to August 6	M			1		1									
	F			1		1							1	1	
	Total			2		2							1	1	
August 6 to 13	M														
	F														
	Total														
" 13 to 20	M								2					1	
	F			1		1									
	Total			1		1			2					1	
" 20 to 27	M				1	1									
	F			1	1	2								1	
	Total			1	2	3								1	
" 27 to Sept. 3	M												1	1	
	F			4		4							2	1	
	Total			4		4							3	2	
September 3 to 10	M			1		1					1				
	F			2		2				1			1		
	Total			3		3				1	1		1		
" 10 to 17	M			3		3				2				1	
	F			2		2	1	1							
	Total			5		5	1	1		2				1	
" 17 to 24	M			2		2			1					3	
	F			2	1	3								1	
	Total			4	1	5			1					4	
" 24 to October 1	M			1		1			1						
	F			3		3									
	Total			4		4			1						
October 1 to 8	M			2	1	3								1	
	F														
	Total			2	1	3								1	

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.								Developmental Diseases of Children.						
Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Still-born.	Infantile Prenature, &c.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Teething.	Infantile Debility, or Marasmus.	Total Developmental Diseases of Children.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	6
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	4	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	5
....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	3
1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	5
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	3	7
....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	2	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	4
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	4
1	....	4	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	6	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	6	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	4	7
2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
2	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	4	8
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	4

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	Tubercular.					Nervous System.								
		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.
October 8 to 15	M		1			1									
	F		1	2		3							1		
	Total		2	2		4							1		
" 15 to 22	M			1		1				2					
	F			2	1	3									
	Total			3	1	4				2					
" 22 to 29	M			1	1	2			1						
	F		1	1		2									
	Total		1	2	1	4			1						
" 29 to Nov. 5	M			1		1									
	F			2		2								1	
	Total			3		3								1	
November 5 to 12	M	1		2		3				1					
	F			1		1									
	Total	1		3		4				1					
" 12 to 19	M			4		4									
	F			2		2							2	1	
	Total			6		6							2	1	
" 19 to 26	M			2		2				1			1		1
	F												1		
	Total			2		2				1			2		1
" 26 to Dec. 2	M			4	2	6			1				1		
	F			2		2								1	
	Total			6	2	8			1				1	1	
December 2 to 9	M			2	1	3				1					
	F									1				1	
	Total			2	1	3				2				1	
" 9 to 16	M			2		2									1
	F			3		3									
	Total			5		5									1

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.							Developmental Diseases of Children.						
Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Still-born.	Infantile Premature, &c.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Teething.	Infantile Debility, or Marasmus.	Total Developmental Diseases of Children.
....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
1	....	2	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
1	....	2	....	...	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
....	....	2	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	....	1	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	5
1	1	2	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	2
....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
1	1	3	.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
....	....	1	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	.....	...	.....	1	3
....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	1	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4
1	....	1	1	.....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	4	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
1	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
....	....	1	....	.....	....	4	....	....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
1	....	5	....	1	....	4	....	....	1	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
....	1	3	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	1	4	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	2
....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3	....	....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
....	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5

TABLE M.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	Tubercular.					Nervous System.								
		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Cephalitis.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Spinal Disease.
December 16 to 23	M	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	.....
	F	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
	Total	....	....	4	.....	4	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	.....
" 23 to 31	M	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....
	F	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	2	.....	1
	Total	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	.....	1
Total Males		1	3	94	9	107	....	1	11	14	3	4	20	21	5
Total Females		2	2	111	7	122	2	2	5	12	2	1	27	15	2
Grand Total		3	5	205	16	229	2	3	16	26	5	5	47	36	7

who died in the City of Toronto during the year 1877.—*Concluded.*

			Respiratory Organs.								Developmental Diseases of Children.						
Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Disease.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Still-born.	Infantile Premature, &c.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Teething.	Infantile Debility, or Marasmus.	Total Developmental Diseases of Children.
....	....	3	.....	.....	....	1	....	.. .	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
....	....	5	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	5
....	....	2	....	.....	....	1	1	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	3	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	5	....	. ....	....	1	1	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
12	11	102	1	21	4	40	3	4	21	94	24	20	2	.....	8	51	105
13	6	87	....	26	3	44	1	5	9	88	15	13	.....	1	2	40	71
25	17	189	1	47	7	84	4	9	30	182	39	33	2	1	10	91	176

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who

DATE.	Sex.	AGE.												
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and upwards.	Age not given.	Total.
January 1 to 8	M	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
	F	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Total	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
" 8 to 15	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	F	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
" 15 to 22	M	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
" 22 to 29	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
	F	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
	Total	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	4
" 29 to Feb. 5	M	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
	F	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
	Total	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
February 5 to 12	M	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	4
	F	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	6
	Total	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	10
" 12 to 19	M	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	F	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
	Total	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5
" 19 to 26	M	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	F	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Total	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
' 26 to March 5	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March to 12	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
	F	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
	Total	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	7

died in the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December. 1877.

Miasmatic.																Tubercular.		
Small Pox.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	AGE.												
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and upwards.	Age not given.	Total.
March 12 to 19	M									1				1	2
	F	1												2	3
	Total	1								1				3	5
" 19 to 26	M		2			1									3
	F	1								2					3
	Total	1	2			1				2					6
" 26 to April 2	M													1	1
	F		1				1		1					1	4
	Total		1				1		1					2	5
April 2 to 9	M													1	1
	F	2						1							3
	Total	2						1							4
" 9 to 16	M	1								1	1				3
	F	1													1
	Total	2								1	1				4
" 16 to 23	M		1			1									2
	F														
	Total		1			1									2
" 23 to 30	M	1					1	1							3
	F														
	Total	1					1	1							3
" 30 to May 7	M		1												1
	F									1				2	3
	Total		1							1				2	4
May 7 to 14	M	1									1				2
	F	2		1			1							1	5
	Total	3		1			1				1			1	7
" 14 to 21	M	2	1				1				2			1	7
	F		2												2
	Total	2	3				1				2			1	9

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.															Tubercular.		
Small Pox.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.
									1					1			
									1					1			
		1							1					2	1		1
		1							1					2	1		1
													1	1			
		1											1	2			
		1											2	3			
													1	1			
													1	1			
													2	2			
															1		1
				1										1			
				1										1	1		1
				1										1			
				1										1			
															1		1
															1		1
	1													1	1		1
	1													1	1		1
															1		1
	1											1		2			
	1											1		2	1		1

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	AGE. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and upwards.	Age not given.	Total.
May 21 to 28	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	1
	F	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4
	Total	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	.....	....	5
" 28 to June 4	M	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
June 4 to 11	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
" 11 to 18	M	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
	F	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
	Total	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6
" 18 to 25	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	.....	4
	F	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	2
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	1	.....	6
" 25 to July 2	M	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	3
	F	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	4
July 2 to 9	M	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	1	3
	F	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
	Total	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	6
" 9 to 16	M	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	3
	F	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	3	5
	Total	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	3	8
" 16 to 23	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1
	F	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5
	Total	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	6
" 23 to 30	M	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	3
	F	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	4
	Total	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	7

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.															Tubercular.		
Small Pox.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.
							1					1		2			
							1					1		2			
1	1													2			
						1								1			
1	1					1								3			
	1													1			
	1													1			
													1	1			
										1				1	1		1
										1			1	2	1		1
															1		1
					1									1	1		1
					1									1	2		2
							1	1						2			
							1	1						2			
													1	1			
													1	1			
															1		1
															1		1
													1	1			
															1		1

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	AGE. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and upwards.	Age not given.	Total.
July 30 to August 6	M.	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	3
	Total	..	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	5
August 6 to 13	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	3
	Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	4
" 13 to 20	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	3
	Total	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	3
" 20 to 27	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
" 27 to Sept. 3	M.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
September 3 to 10	M.	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	2
	Total	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	5
" 10 to 17	M.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
" 17 to 24	M.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
" 24 to 30	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F.	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	1	5
	Total	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	1	6
October 1 to 8	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.. ..	2
	F.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	3

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.															Tubercular.		
Small Pox.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	AGE.												
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and upwards.	Age not given.	Total.
October 8 to 15	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	4
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	.....	.....	4
" 15 to 22	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	2
	F.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	Total	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	4
" 22 to 29	M.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2
" 29 to Nov. 5	M.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
November 5 to 12	M.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	3
	F.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	4
" 12 to 19	M.	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F.	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	6
	Total	1	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	8
" 19 to 26	M.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	3
	F.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2
	Total	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	1	5
" 26 to Dec. 2	M.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F.	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	Total	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
December 2 to 9	M.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	2
	Total	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	3
" 9 to 16	M.	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	3
	Total	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	5

he City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

	Miasmatic.															Tubercular.		
Small Pox.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.
															1		1
															1		1
															2		2
															2		2
							1							1	1		1
							1							1	1		1
					1									1	2		2
					1									1	2		2
															1		1
															1		1
															2		2

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	AGE.													
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and upwards.	Age not given.	Total.
December 16 to 23	M.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.... .	1
	F.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
" 23 to 31	M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	3
	F.	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	3	6
	Total	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	6	9
Total Males	.....	14	16	3	6	10	9	4	4	10	9	4	3	13	105
Total Females	.....	24	13	4	6	9	11	9	7	12	7	4	.....	17	123
Grand Total	.....	38	29	7	12	19	20	13	11	22	16	8	3	30	228

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.															Tubercular.		
Small Pox.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Quinsy.	Erysipelas.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Rheumatism.	Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Croup.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	4
1	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	6	17	16	2	18
....	3	2	1	2	2	1	6	1	1	3	2	2	3	29	17	1	18
1	5	5	1	2	2	1	7	3	2	3	3	2	9	46	33	3	36

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	Nervous System.					
		Paralysis.	Insanity.	Concussion of Brain.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.
January 1 to 8	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 8 to 15	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 15 to 22	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 22 to 29	M.						
	F	1					1
	Total	1					1
" 29 to Feb. 5	M.					1	1
	F						
	Total					1	1
February 5 to 12	M,						
	F					2	
	Total					2	
" 12 to 19	M.						1
	F						
	Total						1
" 19 to 26	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 26 to March 5	M.						
	F						
	Total						
March 5 to 12	M.						
	F						
	Total						

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.					Diseases of Children.			
Congestion of Brain.	Spinal Disease.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Infantile Premature.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Total Diseases of Children.
			1				1				
			1				1				
			2				2				
								1			1
								1			1
		2	1				1				
		2	1				1				
		2									
1		1									
1		3									
		2		1			1				
		2		1			1				
		1	1				1				
		1	1				1				
				1			1				
				1			1				
					1		1			1	1
					1		1			1	1
10						145					

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE	Sex.	Nervous System.					
		Paralysis.	Insanity.	Concussion of Brain.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.
March 12 to 19	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 19 to 26	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 26 to April 2	M.						
	F		1				
	Total		1				
April 2 to 9	M.						1
	F						
	Total						1
" 9 to 16	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 16 to 23	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 23 to 30	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 30 to May 7	M.						
	F			1			1
	Total			1			1
May 7 to 14	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 14 to 21	M.						
	F						
	Total						

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.					Diseases of Children.			
Congestion of Brain.	Spinal Disease.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Infantile Premature.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Total Diseases of Children.
				1			1				
			1				1	1			1
			1	1			2	1			1
								2			2
								2			2
		1									
		1									
		1									
	1	1		1			1				
	1	2		1			1				
			1				1				
			1				1				
								1			1
								1			1
		2									
		2									
			1				1		1		1
1		1		1			1				
1		1	1	1			2		1		1
			1	1			2				
			1	1			2				

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	Nervous System. Paralysis.	Insanity.	Concussion of Brain.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.
May 21 to 28	M.						
	F						1
	Total						1
" 28 to June 4	M.						
	F						
	Total						
June 4 to 11	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 11 to 18	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 18 to 25	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 25 to July 2	M.						
	F					1	
	Total					1	
July 2 to 9	M.						1
	F						
	Total						1
" 9 to 16	M.						1
	F						
	Total						1
" 16 to 23	M.						
	F						1
	Total						1
" 23 to 30	M.						
	F						1
	Total						1

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.					Diseases of Children.			
Congestion of Brain.	Spinal Disease.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Infantile Premature.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Total Diseases of Children.
		1		1			1				
		1		1			1				
		1									
		1									
		1				1	1				
		1				1	1				
		1				1	1			2	2
		1				1	1			2	2
		1								2	2
		1								2	2
		1			1		1		1	1	2
		1			1		1		1	1	2

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	Nervous System.					
		Paralysis.	Insanity.	Concussion of Brain.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.
July 30 to August 6	M.						
	F	1					
	Total	1					
August 6 to 13	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 13 to 20	M.						
	F				1		
	Total				1		
" 20 to 27	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 27 to Sept. 3	M.						
	F						
	Total						
September 3 to 10	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 10 to 17	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 17 to 24	M.						
	F						
	Total						
" 24 to 30	M.						
	F						
	Total						
October 1 to 8	M.						
	F						
	Total						

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.					Diseases of Children.			
Congestion of Brain.	Spinal Disease.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Infantile Premature.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Total Diseases of Children.
									1		1
		1			1		1				
		1			1		1		1		1
		1	1				1				
		1	1				1				
			1				1				
			1				1				
			1				1				
			1				1				
			1				1			1	1
			1				1			1	1

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE	Sex.	Nervous System.					
		Paralysis.	Insanity.	Concussion of Brain.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.
October 8 to 15	M						
	F						
	Total						
" 15 to 22	M						
	F						
	Total						
" 22 to 29	M						
	F						
	Total						
" 29 to Nov. 5	M						
	F						
	Total						
November 5 to 12	M						
	F				1		
	Total				1		
" 12 to 19	M						
	F						1
	Total						1
" 19 to 26	M						
	F					1	1
	Total					1	1
" 26 to Dec. 2	M						
	F						
	Total						
December 2 to 9	M						
	F						
	Total						
" 9 o 16	M						
	F						
	Total						

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Continued.*

			Respiratory Organs.					Diseases of Children.			
Congestion of Brain.	Spinal Disease.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Infantile Premature.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Total Diseases of Children.
										1	1
										1	1
										2	2
				1		1	2				
				1		1	2				
				1		1	2				
		1									
		1		1		1	2				
				1			1				
		1									
		1		1			1				
				1			1		1		1
		2		1			1				
		2		2			2		1		1
				2			2		1		1
				2			2		1		1
			1				1			1	1
			1				1			1	1

TABLE N.—Shewing the Ages and Causes of Death of the persons who died in

DATE.	Sex.	Nervous System.					
		Paralysis.	Insanity.	Concussion of Brain	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.
December 16 to 23	M.						
	F.						
	Total						
" 23 to 31	M.						
	F.						
	Total						
Total Males						1	5
Total Females		2	1	1	2	4	7
Grand Total		2	1	1	2	5	12

the City of Kingston during the year ending 31st December, 1877.—*Concluded.*

			Respiratory Organs.					Diseases of Children.			
Congestion of Brain.	Spinal Disease.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Congestion of Lungs.	Total Respiratory Organs.	Infantile Premature.	Teething.	Infantile Debility.	Total Diseases of Children.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	6	5	7	.....	2	14	2	2	1	5
1	2	20	8	7	3	2	20	3	3	10	16
1	2	26	13	14	3	4	34	5	5	11	21

TABLE O.—Shewing the Ages and the Causes of Death of the Persons who

DATE.	Sex.	AGE.												
		Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
January 1 to 8	M														
	F					1	1								2
	Total.					1	1								2
" 8 to 15	M	1							1						2
	F				1										1
	Total.				1				1						3
" 15 to 22	M	1			2				1						4
	F									1				2	3
	Total.	1			2				1	1				2	7
" 22 to 29	M		1							1					2
	F		1												1
	Total.		2							1					3
" 29 to Feb. 5	M														
	F														
	Total.														
February 5 to 12	M														
	F		1							1					2
	Total.		1							1					2
" 12 to 19	M					1									1
	F					1	1			1					3
	Total.					2	1			1					4
" 19 to 26	M	1												1	2
	F							1			1	1			3
	Total.	1						1			1	1		1	5
' 6 to	M	1	1								1				3
	F	1													1
	Total.	2	1								1				4
' 5 to March 12	M											1			1
	F														
	Total.											1			1

died in the Town of Stratford during the year ending 31st December, 1877.

	Miasmatic.								Tubercular.			Nervous System.					Respiratory Organs.				Diseases of Children.		
	Diphtheria.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Total Respiratory Organs	Teething.	Total Diseases of Children.	
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	.....	.....
1	..	..	..	..	....	2	....	3	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....
1	..	..	..	..	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....
..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	.....

TABLE O.—Shewing the Ages and the Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGE. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
March 12 to 19	M														
	F		1		2		1								4
	Total.		1		2		1								4
" 19 to 26	M			1											1
	F														
	Total.			1											1
" 26 to April 2	M							1	1						2
	F														
	Total.							1	1						2
April 2 to 9	M							1							1
	F														
	Total.							1							1
" 9 to 16	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 16 to 23	M												1		
	F														
	Total.												1		1
" 23 to 30	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 30 to May 7	M														
	F										1				1
	Total.										1				1
May 7 to 14	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 14 to 21	M														
	F														
	Total.														

who died in the Town of Stratford during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

Miasmatic.								Tubercular.			Nervous System.					Respiratory Organs.				Diseases of Children.		
Diphtheria.	Metria Puerperal Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Total Respiratory Organs	Teething.	Total Diseases of Children.	
					2		2	1		1				1	1							
					2		2	1		1				1	1							
								1		1												
								1		1												
												1			1		1		1			
												1			1		1		1			
								1		1												
								1		1												

TABLE O.—Shewing the Ages and the Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGE. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
May 21 to 28	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 28 to June 4	M							1						1	2
	F													1	1
	Total.							1						2	3
June 4 to 11	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 11 to 18	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 18 to 25	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 25 to July 2	M				1		1								2
	F														
	Total.				1		1								2
July 2 to 9	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 9 to 16	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 16 to 23	M	1													1
	F														
	Total.	1													1
" 23 to 30	M										1				1
	F	2													2
	Total.	2									1				3

who died in the Town of Stratford during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

	Miasmatic.							Tubercular.			Nervous System.					Respiratory Organs.				Diseases of Children.		
Diphtheria.	Metria (Puerperal Fever.)	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Total Respiratory Organs	Teething.	Total Diseases of Children.	
						1	1		1	1												
													1		1			1	1			
						1	1		1	1			1		1			1	1			

TABLE O.—Shewing the Ages and the Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGE. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
July 30 to August 6	M....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
	Total.	1	1	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4
August 6 to 13.....	M....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	1
	Total.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	.....	.....	3
" 13 to 20	M....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 to 27	M....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	F	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	2
	Total.	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	2
" 27 to September 3	M....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total.	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
September 3 to 10.....	M....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	F	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
" 10 to 17.....	M....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
" 17 to 24.....	M....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2
	F	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4
	Total.	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	6
' 24 to 30.....	M....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	.....	.....	1
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
October 1 to 8	M....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...
	F	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1
	Total.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1

who died in the Town of Stratford during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

	Miasmatic.						Tubercular.			Nervous System.					Respiratory Organs.				Diseases of Children.		
	Diphtheria.	Metria (Puerperal Fever.)	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Total Respiratory Organs	Teething.	Total Diseases of Children.	
					1			1	1		1										1	1	
					1			1	1		1										1	1	
			1					1															
			1					1															
			1					1													1	1	
																					1	1	
			1					1													1	1	
									1		1												
									1		1												
									1		1	1				1							
									1		1	1				1							
			1			1		2	2												1	1	
			1			1		2	2												1	1	
													1			1							
													1			1							
										1	1												
										1	1												

TABLE O.—Shewing the Ages and the Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGE. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
October 8 to 15	M			1											1
	F														
	Total.			1											1
" 15 to 22	M														
	F							1							1
	Total.							1							1
" 22 to 29	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 29 to Nov. 5	M										1				1
	F														
	Total.										1				1
November 5 to 12	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 12 to 19	M														
	F														
	Total.														
" 19 to 26	M														
	F				1										1
	Total.				1										1
" 26 to Dec. 2	M														
	F														
	Total.														
mber 2 to 9	M				1										1
	F														
	Total.				1										1
" 9 to 16	M													1	1
	F														
	Total.													1	1

who died in the Town of Stratford during the year 1877.—*Continued.*

	Miasmatic.							Tubercular.			Nervous System.					Respiratory Organs.				Diseases of Children.		
	Diphtheria.	Metria Puerperal Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Total Respiratory Organs	Teething.	Total Diseases of Children.	
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TABLE O.—Shewing the Ages and the Causes of Death of the persons

DATE.	Sex.	AGE. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not given.	Total.
December 16 to 23	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
" 23 to 31	M	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	1
	F	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	1
Total	M	1	2	2	5	2	1	3	5	2	3	1	1	3	41
	F	5	7	....	4	5	4	2	....	4	3	1	.....	3	38

who died in the Town of Stratford during the year 1877.—*Concluded.*

Miasmatic.								Tubercular.			Nervous System.					Respiratory Organs.				Diseases of Children.		
Diphtheria.	Metria Puerperal Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Infantum.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Total Miasmatic.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Total Tubercular.	Convulsions.	Brain Disease.	Meningitis.	Congestion of Brain.	Total Nervous System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Total Respiratory Organs	Teething.	Total Diseases of Children.	
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TABLE P.—City of Toronto.—Means of the Meteorological Elements for each week in 1877, and the Differences from the Average.

MONTHS.	Temperature.		Relative Humidity.		Cloudiness.		Total Precipitation.	
	1877	Diff. from Normal.	1877	Diff. from Normal.	1877	Diff. from Average.	1877	Diff. from Average.
JANUARY.	16·9	—4·3	84	+2	7·9	.....	·180	—·263
	11·1	—10·2	86	+3	8·0	.....	·590	—·102
	17·8	—3·9	87	+4	7·0	.....	·570	—·164
	19·6	—2·5	77	—5	6·2	.....	·060	—·652
FEBRUARY.....	31·6	+9·0	86	+4	6·7	.....	·030	—·365
	29·5	+6·5	79	—3	6·4	.....	·000	—·695
	21·5	—2·0	78	—4	5·1	.. ..	·280	—·492
	32·0	+7·7	67	—14	6·3	.....	·010	—·558
MARCH..	31·2	+5·6	71	—9	6·0	.....	·650	+·003
	20·8	—6·5	82	+3	6·9	.....	1·300	+·714
	19·1	—10·3	77	0	5·7	.....	·420	—·433
	27·8	—4·0	82	+6	7·9	.....	·730	+·092
	34·3	—0·1	75	+1	7·4	.....	1·360	+·695
APRIL.....	34·3	—2·8	67	—6	3·7	.....	·250	—·160
	43·8	+4·0	51	—20	1·1	.....	·000	—·634
	46·6	+4·2	66	—4	5·6	.....	1·165	+·473
	48·2	+3·2	63	—7	6·0	.....	·836	+·181
MAY.....	43·2	—4·4	59	—11	4·0	.....	·005	—·715
	49·6	—0·4	60	—10	5·8	.....	·005	—·746
	62·4	+9·9	71	+1	6·2	.....	·568	—·352
	53·6	—1·3	66	—4	5·3	.....	·770	+·029
JUNE.....	63·6	+6·4	68	—2	3·8	.....	·160	—·260
	59·8	+0·4	74	+4	6·9	.....	·070	—·706
	61·3	—0·4	75	+5	4·2	.....	·160	—·429
	61·4	—2·4	61	—8	3·8	.....	·230	—·214
	67·7	+2·1	71	+3	5·7	....	·280	—·362
JULY.....	68·0	+0·9	65	—3	3·8	.....	·200	—·450
	68·0	0·0	61	—8	3·7	.....	·110	—·516
	68·7	+0·3	73	+4	6·0	.....	·975	+·301
	73·6	+5·2	75	+5	5·4	.....	1·435	+·780
AUGUST..... .	70·1	+2·1	64	—6	2·1	.....	·420	—·198
	68·4	+1·1	75	+3	6·3	.....	·905	+·331
	68·0	+1·7	80	+7	6·8	.....	·670	+·228
	71·1	+6·3	76	+2	4·9	.....	·080	—·645
SEPTEMBER.....	66·0	+2·9	76	+2	5·8	.....	1·100	+·524
	58·4	—2·7	74	—1	6·3	.....	·245	—·594
	68·5	+10·1	80	+4	3·4	.....	·010	—·603
	55·6	+0·1	69	—8	3·5	.....	·050	—·661
	63·6	+11·0	77	0	4·3	.....	·000	—·803
OCTOBER	55·0	+5·1	74	—3	6·9	.....	·230	—·381
	52·4	+4·9	82	+4	8·2	.....	1·551	+1·218
	48·6	+3·1	77	—1	8·6	.....	·610	+·232
	45·1	+1·3	75	—3	7·5	.....	·235	—·222
NOVEMBER.....	42·3	+0·1	75	—3	6·8	.....	1·015	+·323
	32·2	—8·1	84	+6	5·6	.....	1·870	+1·120
	41·2	+3·4	86	+7	7·9	.....	·185	—·546
	38·4	+3·6	86	+6	8·0	.....	2·060	+1·454
DECEMBER.	32·8	+1·3	81	+1	8·1	.....	·490	—·269
	33·2	+5·0	81	0	7·9	.....	·190	—·514
	37·2	+11·9	77	—5	6·8	.....	·050	—·594
	37·8	+14·7	89	+7	8·9	.....	·190	—·464
	31·8	+10·1	84	+2	7·1	.. ..	·100	—·718

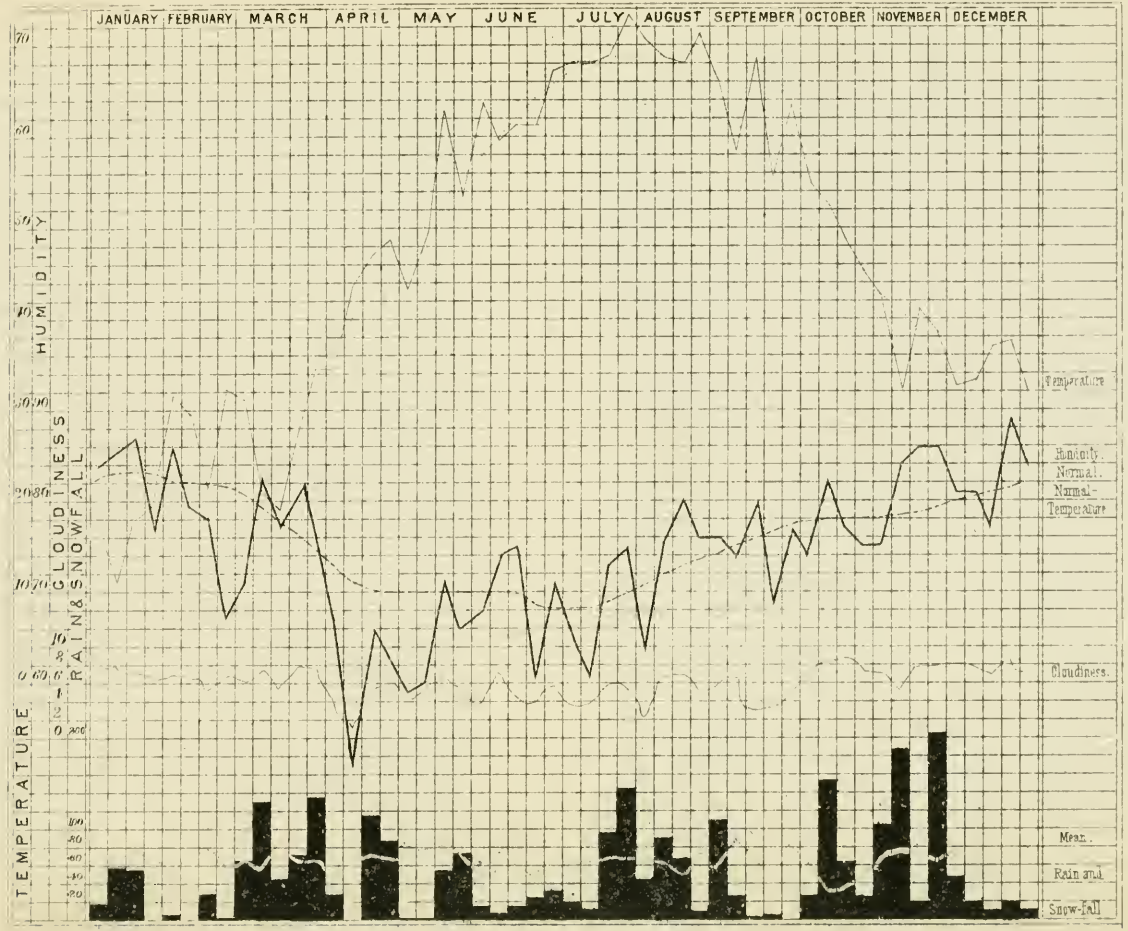
TABLE P.—KINGSTON.—Means of the Meteorological Elements for each week in 1877, and the Differences from the Average.

MONTHS.	Temperature.		Relative Humidity.		Cloudiness.		Total Precipitation.	
	1877	Diff. from Average.	1877	Diff. from Average.	1877	Diff. from Average.	1877	Diff. from Average.
JANUARY	10·8	−11·4	86·5	−1·4	6·4	−1·0	0·49	−0·26
	7·5	−8·2	81·3	−2·2	7·9	+1·3	0·62	−0·18
	16·4	+0·5	89·0	+2·5	7·5	+1·4	0·80	+0·03
	17·2	−0·3	85·0	+0·2	7·9	+0·7	0·15	−0·60
FEBRUARY.....	31·1	+14·8	90·5	+6·4	7·3	+1·2	0·05	−0·73
	27·8	+12·9	88·7	+5·4	6·6	−1·3	0·00	−0·50
	20·8	+3·6	85·1	+2·3	5·1	0·0	0·08	−0·76
	29·6	+6·5	82·2	−1·1	6·6	−0·2	0·00	−0·40
MARCH	30·8	+8·8	85·9	+5·7	6·2	+0·2	0·65	−0·13
	20.6	−4·1	90·8	+3 8	7·2	−0·7	2·71	+1·51
	17·7	−4·2	84·3	+0·5	5·1	−1·4	0·27	−0·40
	28·4	+4·6	86·9	+5·1	7·8	+2·1	0·44	−0·22
	33·7	+2·5	85·7	−0·4	8·5	+2·2	2·29	+1·41
APRIL.....	35·1	+1·9	74·3	−8·2	4·4	−1·4	0·25	−0·41
	44·4	+5·2	64.6	−11·7	1·1	−3·6	0·00	−0·30
	46·1	+9·8	81·2	+0·5	6·9	+0·6	1·17	+0·64
	47·8	+5·9	71·5	−1·4	5·0	−0·6	0·46	0·00
MAY.....	44·1	+1·5	77·2	+4·6	5·9	+0·2	0·06	−0·35
	49·5	−0·3	82·5	+6·7	5·6	−0·9	0·01	−0·52
	59·0	+5·9	83·8	+10·5	7·5	+0·6	0·21	−0·29
	53·5	−1·5	74·0	−0·4	7·3	+1·1	0·50	−0·10
JUNE.....	61·5	+0 9	76·8	+2·7	7·5	−0·4	0·01	−0·13
	62·9	+1·5	79·3	−1·3	7·1	+1·7	0·43	+0·07
	64·1	+0·6	77·5	−0·4	3·2	−2·1	0·52	+0·02
	64·0	+0·4	73·1	−5·0	4·2	−1·6	0.70	−0·05
	67·2	+0·4	81·8	+2·5	6·3	+1·2	1·53	+1·00
JULY.....	67·3	0·0	77·9	−6·2	5·4	−0·1	0·43	−0·12
	66·6	−2·0	80·5	−2·4	5·0	+0·4	0·05	−0·48
	70·1	+1·0	78·7	−1·7	4·1	+0·4	1·72	+0·70
	72·0	+3·7	81·1	−0·1	5·0	+0·5	0·27	−0·31
AUGUST.....	73·5	+4·5	70·9	−4·4	2·3	−1·9	0·00	−0·16
	69·3	−2·1	82·3	-2·3	6·3	+1·4	0·20	−0·17
	69·5	−0·8	87·9	+8·8	5·4	−0·1	0·05	−0·11
	74·0	+6·9	75·4	+3·5	4·9	+0·1	0·02	−0·14
SEPTEMBER....	68·3	+0·1	76·5	−0·4	5·7	+1·0	0·20	+0·07
	59·7	−3·2	76·9	+1·3	5·4	+0·2	0·62	+0·32
	70·3	+7·4	83·7	+7·1	5·4	−0·4	0·02	−0·29
	58·3	+2·8	75·3	−4·3	4·0	−2·7	0.50	−0·05
	63·9	+7·1	84·1	+2·8	6·0	0·0	0·00	−0·99
OCTOBER	53·3	+4·6	82·3	−0·1	6·4	−0·7	1·75	+0·80
	52·1	+6·8	84·4	+3·4	8·0	+1·2	0·96	+0·23
	46·2	+1·3	80·9	+1·5	8·8	+2·3	0·85	+0·47
	41·9	−3·4	82·7	−1·2	7·3	+0·8	0·03	−0·37
NOVEMBER.....	42·0	+1·7	82·7	−1·3	5·7	−1·3	1·33	+0·51
	33·4	−4·7	87·3	+4·1	7·9	+0·5	2·54	+1·55
	40·9	+5·6	86·6	+0·2	6·1	−0·3	0·47	+0·09
	35·2	+2·8	89·0	+1·5	6·7	−0·9	1·57	+0·81
DECEMBER.....	33·5	+9·5	89·1	+2·0	8·0	+0·6	0·59	−0·12
	32·2	+5·9	88·5	+2·7	8·1	+0·4	0·85	+0·34
	35·7	+13·4	85·8	+2·4	7·4	−0·4	0·41	−0·13
	32·1	+12·7	88·9	+4·2	8·0	+0·8	0·55	−0·03
	27·0	+4·0	91·4	+4·9	8·8	+1·1	0·00	−0·65

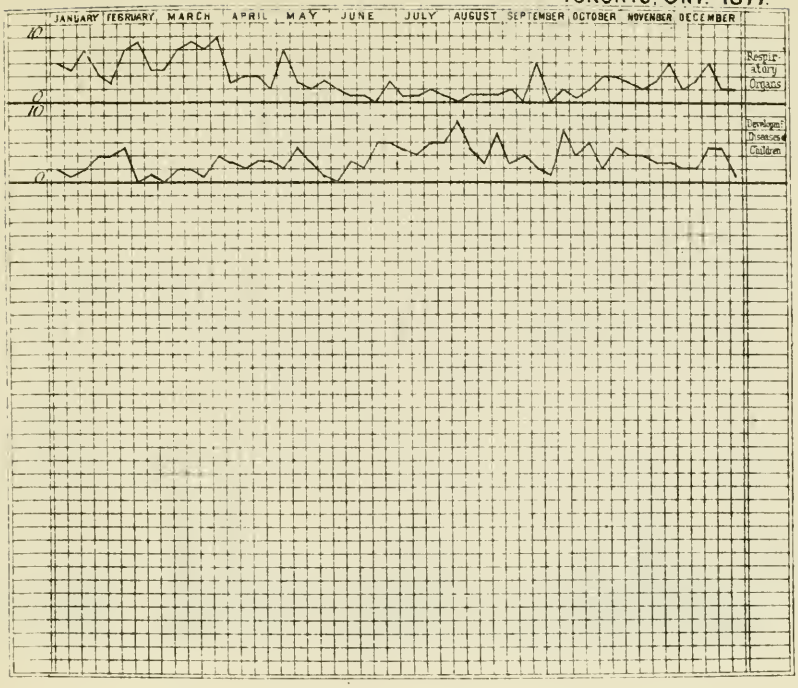
TABLE P.—STRATFORD.—Means of the Meteorological Elements for each week in 1877, and the Differences from the Average.

MONTHS.	Temperature.		Relative Humidity.		Cloudiness.		Total Precipitation.	
	1877	Diff. from Normal.	1877	Diff. from Average.	1877	Diff. from Average.	1877	Diff. from Average.
JANUARY	14·4	6·0	89·1	+3·3	8·3	+0·5	·320	—·560
	9·3	—10·7	88·0	—0·1	7·6	—0·4	·650	—·323
	15·2	—4·8	91·1	+2·4	7·2	—0·6	·772	—·162
	17·0	—3·4	84·1	—3·9	4·5	—3·0	·200	—·628
FEBRUARY.....	29·1	+8·1	89·3	+2·0	6·7	—1·0	·000	—·592
	27·2	—5·7	87·4	+2·1	6·6	—0·3	·020	—·664
	19·9	—2·0	83·9	—1·6	5·7	—1·4	·515	—·470
	28·5	+6·2	70·7	—11·7	4·8	—1·7	·000	—·735
MARCH.....	26·9	+3·8	80·7	—3·2	4·7	—1·2	1.004	+·311
	16·3	—8·1	86·6	+3·8	7·1	+0·3	2·026	+1·049
	13·9	—12·6	87·4	+3·1	5·5	—1·0	·850	—·359
	24·7	—4·7	85·0	+4·0	7·1	+0·6	1·200	+·442
	31·9	—0·9	74·4	—1·4	6·3	+0·5	1·389	+·635
APRIL.....	30·8	—5·6	75·4	+0·2	3·7	—2·2	·000	—·623
	42·1	+2·2	59·6	—12·1	1·7	—3·3	·000	—·616
	46·4	+3·5	73·7	—0·6	5·4	—1·0	1·184	+·137
	47·6	+2·1	69·6	+2·0	5·1	+0·1	·726	+·126
MAY.....	41·2	—6·5	68·0	—1·1	4·1	—0·6	·000	—·624
	48·3	—1·4	67·1	—0·4	4·0	—0·8	·070	—·682
	65·5	+13·7	74·1	+1·4	4·2	—0·9	·458	—·376
	52·4	—1·7	71·7	—0·6	4·8	—0·1	·662	—·005
JUNE.....	67·5	+10·8	59·0	—15·0	3·6	—1·3	·057	—·851
	60·1	+1.0	71·3	—7·8	5·7	+0·5	·471	—·884
	62·9	+1·2	75·6	—3·3	4·0	—1·1	·236	—·578
	62·5	—1·5	67·4	—9·5	2·8	+0·9	·286	—·398
	66·5	+0·8	83·9	+1·5	6·5	+1·2	1·299	+·329
JULY.....	66·5	—0·2	74·1	—8·3	4·6	—0·4	·051	—1·097
	66·4	—0·7	69·3	—8·2	2·5	—1·6	·108	—·374
	66·4	—0·6	79·1	0·0	4·6	—0·1	1·076	+·108
	73·0	+6·4	76·7	—3·1	4·2	—1·0	·306	—·522
AUGUST.....	69·9	+3·9	67·8	—9·4	1·8	—2·2	·000	—·717
	68·3	+3·1	72·6	—7·2	6·1	+1·5	·165	—·192
	63·8	—0·5	87·1	+6·9	5·0	+0·9	2·737	+1·834
	69·3	+6·3	82·0	—1·8	5·3	+0·9	·236	—·532
SEPTEMBER....	62·6	+1·1	85·0	+3·8	5·6	+0·7	1·512	+·816
	57·2	—3·2	80·0	—2·2	4·8	—0·4	·000	—·981
	66·7	+9·6	85·3	+3·7	5·1	+0·4	·146	—·624
	52·7	—1·8	76·1	—7·2	3·7	—1·8	·070	—·700
	64·0	+11·9	84·3	+0·7	2·7	—2·0	·446	—·740
OCTOBER	53·4	+4·2	80·1	—2·5	5·8	+0·1	·675	—·14
	48·4	+2·4	89·4	+6·3	8·0	+2·0	1·769	+1·06
	47·9	+4·1	85·9	+4·4	8·0	+2·4	·624	—·132
	44·7	+3·4	84·6	+2·2	6·8	+0·1	·555	—·595
NOVEMBER.....	38·7	—0·5	83·0	+2·3	7·7	+0·5	1·271	+·390
	30·2	—7·1	88·0	+6·2	5·6	—1·1	2·048	+1·031
	39·9	+4·8	86·0	+2·4	5·1	—2·4	·407	—·277
	37·3	+4·4	91·4	+4·8	7·3	—1·2	·611	—·298
DECEMBER.....	27·3	—3·2	87·4	+0·6	7·6	—0·8	·613	—·321
	29·6	+1·6	86·4	+0·1	7·9	—0·1	·680	—·611
	35·3	+9·8	83·3	—4·0	6·0	—2·1	·000	—·784
	38·6	+15·3	94·1	+5·9	8·0	—0·1	·280	—·584
	31·0	+9·5	89·5	+1·4	6·8	—1·2	·127	—·774

TORONTO ONT 1877



TORONTO, ONT: 1877.



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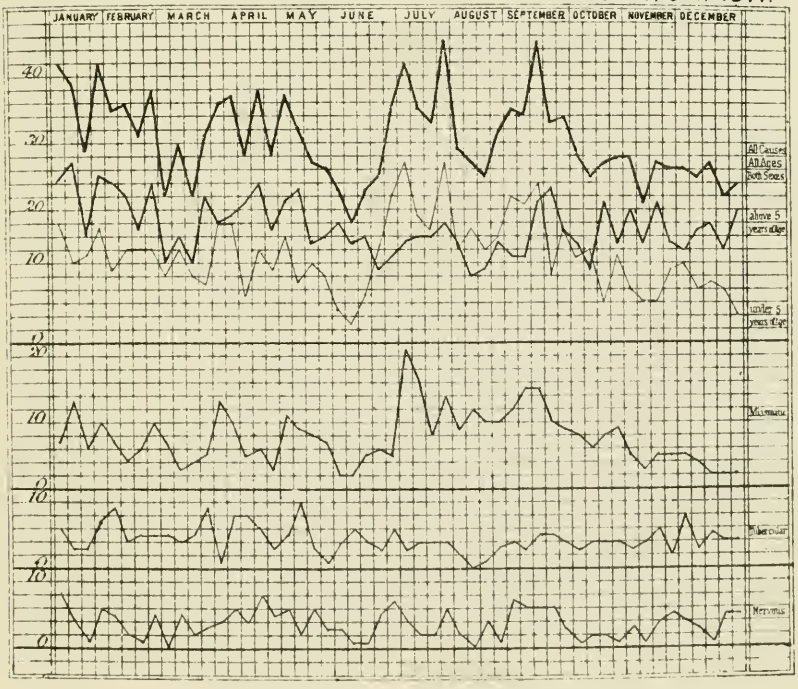

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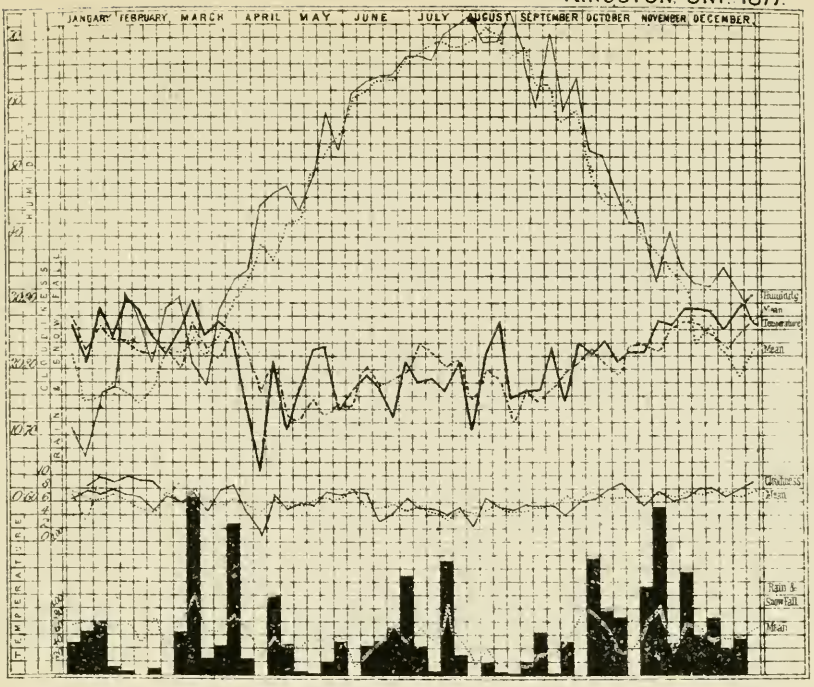

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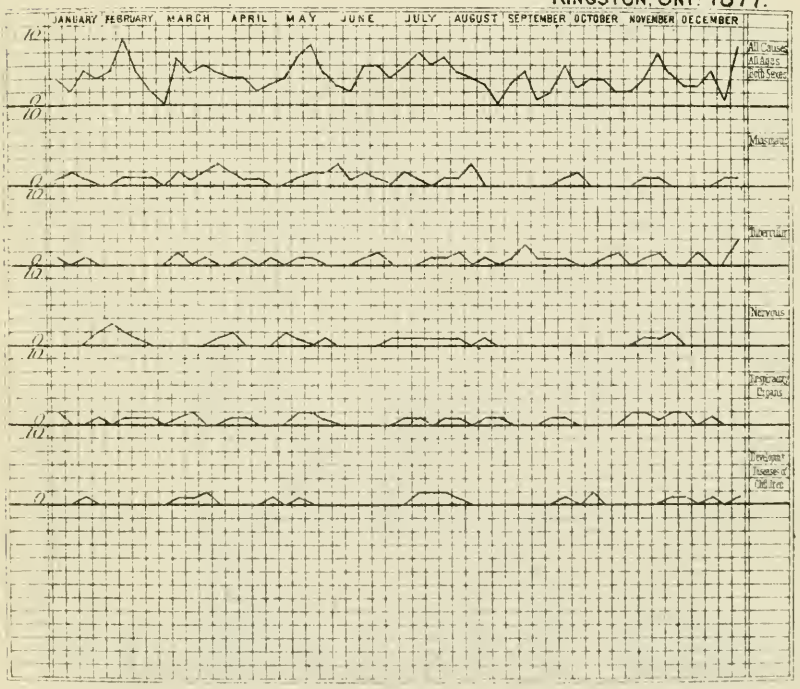
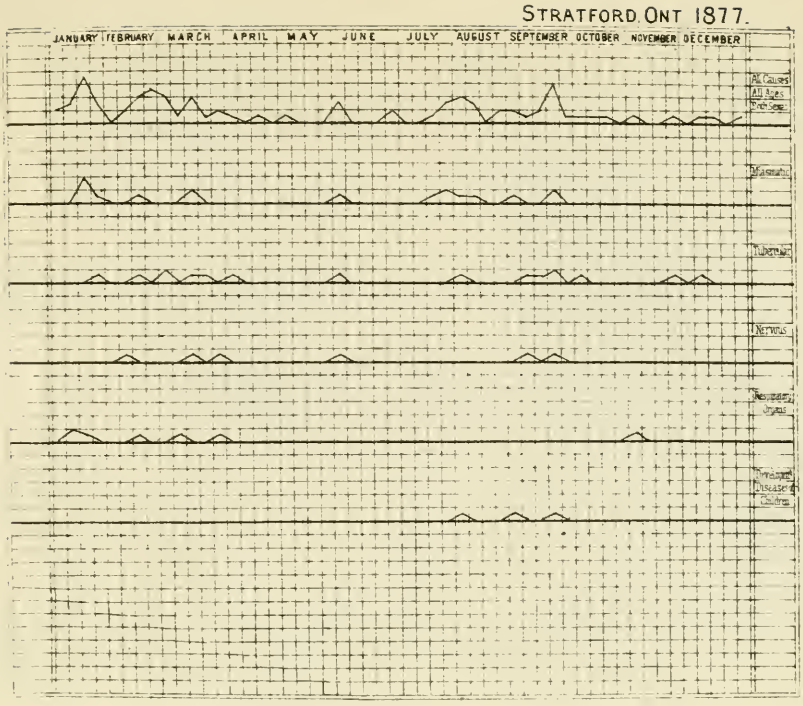


STRATFORD, ONT 1877.



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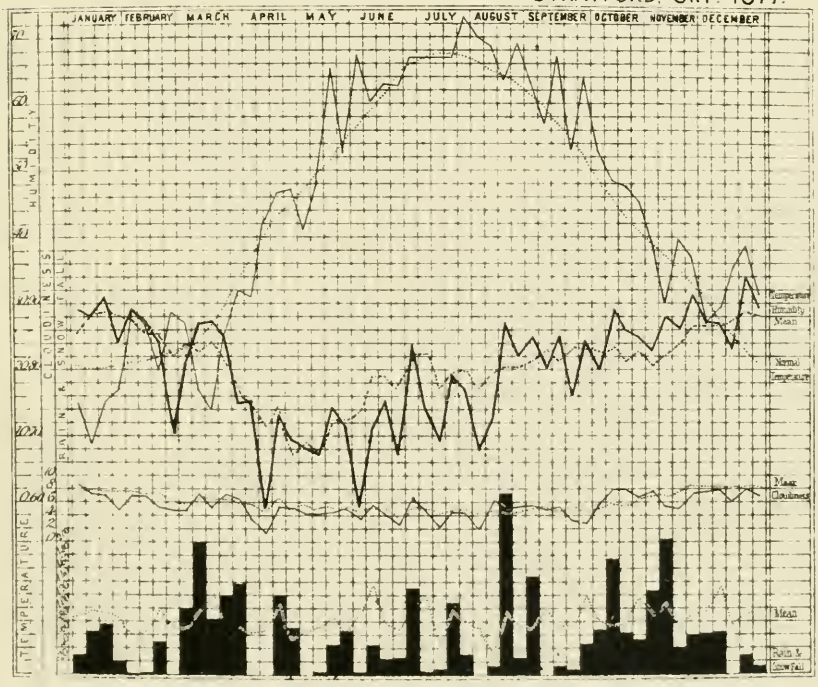

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967